

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS
AND
PUBLIC CHARITIES
FOR THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,
1880.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



Toronto:
PRINTED BY C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, 5 JORDAN STREET.
1881.

362.11

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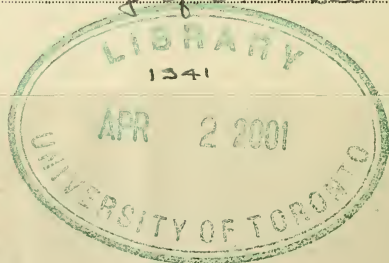
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OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, 31st December, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, my Thirteenth Annual Report upon the Asylums, Prisons and Public Charities of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1880.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. W. LANGMUIR,

Inspector.

The Honourable,

ARTHUR STURGIS HARDY, Q.C., M.P.P.,

Secretary for the Province of Ontario,

Toronto.

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THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities,

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

Toronto, November, 1880.

*To the Honourable JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Lieutenant-Governor of the
Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR :—

As required by law I have the honour to submit my Thirteenth Annual Report upon the Asylums, Prisons, and Public Charities of the Province of Ontario, which, together with the Appendix attached thereto, gives a detailed history of the operations of these institutions, and a review of their condition and management, during the official year ending 30th September, 1880. In accordance with my usual practice in these reports I have the following prefatory remarks to make respecting the leading features of the year's operations.

Prisons and Reformatories.

Since the date of my last report two important additions have been made to the list of correctional and reformatory institutions of the Province, namely, the "Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females" and the "Industrial Refuge for Girls." These Institutions, which, so far as the structures are concerned, were erected out of funds escheated to the Crown from the estate of the late Andrew

Mercer, of Toronto, were nearly ready in the latter part of August. The furnishing of the buildings and the appointment of the chief members of the staff were immediately proceeded with, and the institutions were fully equipped and organized by the 1st September. Up to the 30th September, the close of the official year, 38 women were committed.

As recommended in my last Annual Report, an appropriation was voted by the Legislature for the purpose of adding to and reconstructing the buildings of the Ontario Reformatory for Boys, so as to meet the requirements necessitated by the proposed change in the system of management and discipline of that Institution. These additions to and changes in the buildings are now nearly complete, and it is expected that the buildings will be fully occupied for their respective purposes not later than the 1st January. Some inexpensive fixtures and structural additions, which have been reported on to the Commissioner of Public Works, and for which an appropriation will be required, are still wanted to complete the premises. Full details respecting the reorganization of the management and discipline of the Institution will be found in the general report on the Reformatory. These changes will be effected as soon as the new buildings are ready for occupation. Owing to the carrying on of the building operations, and to the management generally being in a state of transition, the working and discipline of the Institution during the year have not been as satisfactory as I could wish, but I have no doubt that a marked change for the better in this respect will follow speedily upon the completion of the contemplated changes. During the past year 80 boys have been committed to the Reformatory; 52 have been discharged; 6 have been pardoned; 5 were transferred to other institutions; 15 escaped; and 2 died; and at the close of the year 214 remained in confinement.

I have to make, upon the whole, a favourable report of the condition and management of the Central Prison during the past year. Sound and effective discipline has continued to be preserved; the industrial occupations have been widened and extended; religious instruction and other reforming influences have been well maintained; and the general objects of the Institution have been very satisfactorily accomplished. During the past official year 560 prisoners were committed; 542 discharged; 17 pardoned; 6 were transferred to other institutions; 3 escaped; and 305 remained in custody on the 30th September.

The statistical returns made to this office from the various County Gaols of the Province furnish cause for congratulation, inasmuch as while the population of the Province is steadily increasing, no material increase has taken place in the number of commitments to these establishments. During the past two years the number of commitments has been singularly uniform. For the year ending 30th September, 1879, it was 11,220; and for the year just closed, 11,300.

While the system of Prisons and Reformatories in Ontario is now structurally complete in all respects, and the various institutions comprised in it are well devised

and equipped, great and important interests connected with its working have yet to be provided for, without which the best devised and most effectively managed prison and reformatory system will fall very far short of its design. Greater attention than formerly must now be directed to the introduction of sound reformatory influences in all the institutions here alluded to, but more particularly in the Reformatories for youths. A system of good-conduct marks, to be introduced with a view to the shortening of sentences, as provided for by statute, is now being devised, and by-laws are being framed and will shortly be submitted for the sanction and approval of your Honour in Council. In addition to this important provision for the reformation of offenders, there is the greatest need for the organization in the principal centres of population, of associations for the aid of discharged prisoners and for providing them with work, in order that the good effects of the moral, disciplinary, and industrial training which they have received in the Prisons and Reformatories may not be lost. It is to be feared, also, that great necessity exists for the systematic and well-administered relief of the families of prisoners while undergoing sentence, the carrying on of which opens a field for good and much-needed philanthropic work. While it is clear that the Government must take upon itself the expense of maintaining Prisons and Reformatories, and the care and treatment of offenders undergoing sentence, it is equally clear that the care of the families of prisoners undergoing sentence, and of the prisoners themselves after their discharge, as well as the proper provision for the apprenticing or employment of the youth of both sexes discharged from the Reformatories, must largely, if not altogether, come within the sphere of private benevolence. If permanent benefit is to be derived from our prison and reformatory system, I would make a strong appeal for the organization of associations, such as those indicated, in all the cities in the Province, with agencies in the rural districts.

Asylums for the Insane.

No additions have been made during the past year to the accommodation for the insane and idiotic classes, and structural changes have been confined to ordinary improvements and alterations carried on by the mechanical staffs and the inmates of the asylums.

At the Toronto Asylum the accommodation for paying patients has been increased and greatly improved ; and regulations have been framed by me and approved by your Honour in Council determining the rates to be paid for maintenance and medical attendance in these paying wards. The extent and character of the accommodation for this class of insane persons now provided in the Toronto Asylum, obviates the necessity, except for personal reasons, of sending the insane of the better class of the community to a foreign asylum.

The two wards set apart, at the Hamilton Asylum, for idiots, are now nearly full ; and the accommodation for insane patients in the other wards of that Asylum

is very nearly exhausted. I would, therefore, again urge that a wing be added to the Orillia Asylum, in order to provide room for the idiots who are now temporarily accommodated at Hamilton. In this way the eighty beds which would be vacated at the last-named Asylum would be available for insane patients; and much-needed accommodation will be obtained, in a very inexpensive way, for idiots, the asylum accommodation for which class of patients is now entirely exhausted.

I would again renew my recommendation that another wing be added to the Kingston Asylum in order to provide accommodation for the insane of the eastern counties of the Province, who, now that the accommodation at Kingston is exhausted, have to be sent to the Asylums at Hamilton and London.

Full effect was given, during the past year, to the statute passed at the last session of the Legislature, providing for the removal of lunatics from the common gaols to the Asylums by Provincial Bailiffs instead of by Sheriffs' officers as heretofore; and a very considerable saving has been effected by the change.

The patients remaining in the five Asylums of the Province, at the close of the official year, numbered 2,521, as compared with 2,325 at the corresponding date of the preceding year, being an increase of 196. During the past twelve months 574 new patients were admitted to the Asylums, 214 left, and 162 died.

Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

I have a most favourable report to make on both these Institutions. At no previous period of their history have they attained to such a degree of efficiency and usefulness as during the past year. Whether in point of literary and industrial training, or of good management and effective discipline, I am of opinion that they now rank with the best of such Institutions. During the past twelve months 281 pupils were in attendance at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and 203 at the Institution for the Blind; and at the close of the year there were 237 pupils in residence at the former, and 178 at the latter Institution.

Hospitals and Charitable Institutions.

During the past year applications to be placed on the Schedules of the Charity Aid list have been received from one Lying-in Hospital and one Infants' Home at Ottawa, and from one Orphan Asylum at Fort William, in the Thunder Bay District.

The number of prisoners, patients, and other inmates in all the Prisons, Reformatories, Asylums, and Public Charities during the past year and the preceding one, is given in the following summary :—

	1879.	1880.
Prisoners confined in the various Gaols, Prisons, and Reformatories of the Province.....	12,399	12,497
Persons of unsound mind maintained in the various Asylums	2,656	2,899
Deaf-mutes and blind persons admitted to the two Institutions for these classes.....	496	494
Patients treated in Hospitals aided by Government grants	5,124	5,302
Indigent persons maintained in Refuges aided by Government grants.....	1,351	1,470
Inmates of Orphan Asylums and other public Charities aided by the Province.....	3,135	3,286
Total	25,143	25,948

As affording a condensed synoptical account of the Asylums, Prisons, and Public Charities of Ontario, and their system of management, I make no apology for reproducing, in this preface to my annual Report, the substance of a paper read by me before the National Conference of Charities and Correction, at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 1st July, 1880, with the statistical alterations necessary to adapt it to the official year just ended, instead of the previous year, as follows :—

“ In these years of advanced civilization, the moral and material standing of a nation or community is judged and determined by well-defined standards. If the morality of a community is low and vitiated, it follows that its religion is not that having the impress and approval of the Divine Master, whose whole earthly life and teaching were devoted to the elevation of fallen humanity. Or, looking at the converse of the proposition, if a country is possessed of a sound and effective system of education, we look for and generally find wide-spread intelligence, a large degree of social culture, and a marked development in all things pertaining to the arts and sciences ; and if, with wide-spread intelligence and unblemished morality, a nation is also blessed with large material resources, and its people are skilful and enterprising, we almost invariably find national greatness, together with the largest degree of comfort and contentment that such a condition of things secures.

“ There are also equally unfailing tests by which the status of a nation in the scale of civilized humanity can be determined ; and none is more certain than that afforded by an examination of the system designed by a country to supply the needs of its moral, mental, and physical defectives, and of its dependant classes generally. If a state, blessed with large national resources and other advantages of a material character, neglects to make proper and sufficient provision for its afflicted and offending classes, it assuredly will, to the extent of such

neglect, occupy an inferior position in the scale of civilized humanity; and the more wealthy and powerful such a defaulting nation is, the greater will be the national shame attaching to such neglect. It is the solemn duty of the state, by some organization or other, to provide for her insane, her indigent orphans, and her homeless sick, and to care for those who have been so afflicted as to be unable to care for themselves. Moreover, with regard to offenders against the law, if for no higher object than that of public economy, it is in the direct interest of a community that they should be graded and classified in a properly devised system of prisons and reformatories.

“Of all the vexed problems in social science, the one involving the care of the criminal and dependant classes, and relating to the systems of managing the prisons, asylums, and public charities designed for their accommodation, is, perhaps, the most intricate and the most difficult to solve. Apart from the financial and social difficulties which must always surround the question, the extreme sensitiveness of public opinion with respect to all matters relating to the care and custody of the classes coming within the scope of charitable and correctional systems, while being one of the greatest safe-guards against improper treatment or maladministration, is at the same time one of the chief elements of danger that has to be guarded against.

“That the inmates of our prisons and reformatories must be deprived of their liberty, and for the time being subjected to disciplinary control; that the insane in our asylums must be carefully watched and needfully restrained; and that the helpless poor in our refuges, and the orphans and abandoned waifs in our benevolent institutions must be subjected to wholesome rules and regulations, renders the care of these classes, under such conditions, a work involving the most delicate and careful management, and requiring, in its performance, the highest order of talent and executive ability. Moreover, even with these indispensable qualities, the honest and faithful administrators of a charitable and correctional system, and the executive heads of the institutions and organizations attached thereto, will always find cause for constant anxiety, continued watchfulness, and the exercise of the largest amount of discretion and well-directed zeal.

“Having regard, therefore, to the difficult and delicate surroundings which must always attach to the care of the offending and dependant classes, it follows that the systems intended to supply their needs should, in the first instance, be devised with the greatest care, and should afterwards absorb all that is good in any other system which has stood a practical test.

“It is not my intention to enter into a critical comparison of the respective charitable and correctional systems in existence in the various civilized countries of the world; but rather to furnish a brief outline of that obtaining in the Province of Ontario; and at the outset it is proper to state the number and character of the institutions coming within the scope of the system to be reviewed.

"The correctional, reformatory, and charitable institutions of Ontario comprise, in their relations to the Government and to the Provincial system of management, three distinct classes, as follows :—

"*Firstly.*—Institutions erected solely at the expense of the Province, and, when founded and organized, entirely maintained and exclusively controlled by the Provincial Government. The institutions of this class comprise four hospitals for the insane and one asylum for idiots, an institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, an institution for the education of the blind, a central or intermediate prison for male offenders, a reformatory for boys, a reformatory for women, and an industrial refuge for girls.

"*Secondly.*—Gaols erected and maintained jointly by the Government and the various counties of the Province, namely, thirty-seven county gaols, and eight district gaols in unorganized territories, the latter being built and maintained in the first instance by the Province.

"*Thirdly.*—Charitable institutions founded and erected by cities and towns, and by private individuals in a corporate capacity, and which are only partially maintained by the Province, but whose affairs are under the inspectorial supervision of the Government. The institutions of this class comprise twelve general hospitals, fifteen houses of refuge, twenty-four asylums for orphans and neglected and abandoned children, and four magdalen asylums.

"These one hundred and eleven institutions are all comprised in and form part of the correctional, reformatory, and charitable system of Ontario, and in all their relations to the Province, and in their systems of management, are placed by law under the supervisory control and inspection of a Government official, known as the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities. In order to convey a correct idea of the system of supervision and inspection, it will be necessary to define, as briefly as possible, the duties of this official.

"These comprise the statutory inspection three times a year of the asylums for the insane, of the institutions for the deaf and dumb and the blind, and of the prisons and reformatories belonging to the Province; twice a year of all the county gaols; and once a year of all hospitals and charities aided by the Government. The designs for new buildings required in all branches of the service have to be prepared under the Inspector's directions, and all the repairs connected with the buildings owned by the Government are under his supervision, as is also their furnishing. Besides the general oversight and control of the maintenance routine of the institutions established by the Province, he has to frame the by-laws and regulations governing their discipline, management, and general economy, and to approve of the by-laws made by corporate bodies for the government of other charities. He is further empowered and required by statute, as a commissioner, to investigate upon oath into all irregularities which may occur in the administration of the affairs of the institutions, or in the conduct of their officials. He is charged with the letting of all contracts for supplies, and with the supervising of

the purchase of goods required in the Government institutions, as well as with the monthly audit of the accounts incurred for their maintenance, and of the statements of their revenue. He has also to make an annual audit of the receipts and expenditures of all charities aided by Provincial grants. He has to make enquiry into the cases of all lunatics committed to the county gaols, and to arrange for their removal to the various asylums; and he has to direct the transfer from the county gaols of the prisoners sentenced to the Central Prison. He also has the charge of the estates of lunatics admitted to the asylums, who have no committee or guardian appointed by the Court of Chancery, and he is effectually empowered to deal with such estates as the statutory committee of such lunatics.

"It is hardly necessary to point out that such extensive powers, the chief of which have just been detailed, would not be conferred upon any official without a direct check and partial control being exercised over him by the Government conferring the authority, and this is very simply but most effectively furnished. One of the members of the Ontario Government is the executive head of the Inspector's department, and with him the Inspector is in constant communication, consulting with and advising him respecting all matters pertaining to the institution service. The Cabinet Minister is of necessity a member of the Legislature of the Province. He is, therefore, both as a Cabinet Minister and as a member of the Legislature, together with his colleagues in the Government, directly responsible to the people for the proper administration of the affairs of the institutions referred to. He introduces and takes charge of all legislation required in connection with the public institution service, and obtains the requisite money appropriations for their maintenance.

"Such being the method of supervision and control, we may now proceed to a review of the different branches of the system.

"With regard to the correctional and reformatory institutions, it will be noticed that they form five distinct and separate grades, namely:—1st. Common or County Gaols; 2nd. Reformatory School for Boys; 3rd. Reformatory School for Girls; 4th. Central or Intermediate Prison for Men; and 5th. Reformatory for Women. In addition to this chain of prisons and reformatories, the Dominion Government maintains, in each of the Provinces, a Penitentiary for such adult convicts as have been sentenced for periods of two years and over. These six classes of custodial institutions form one of the most complete series of prisons and reformatories that exists in any country, and constitute a system which, with respect to the grading and classification of offenders, is quite up to the highest standard that has yet been advocated by the most advanced reformers in this important branch of social science.

"Each county in the Province has a gaol at its capital or county town, which is built and maintained conjointly by the county and the Province. These gaols,

although managed by sheriffs and county councils, are largely under the control and supervision of the Government Inspector. That officer frames the regulations with respect to clothing, dietaries, labour, and all questions of internal economy ; and when these regulations are approved of, as they have to be, by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, they have the same force as statutory law. Differing from the United States, the sheriff, gaoler, or gaol official is not allowed to have the slightest pecuniary interest in the prison dietaries or supplies, or in anything connected with its financial affairs. As the result of this provision, the average cost of the gaol dietaries is only ten and a half cents per day for each prisoner. If a gaol was faulty in its original construction, as many were, and requires alterations, additions, or repairs, the Inspector, with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, has power to order these to be proceeded with, and if the county neglects or refuses to comply with the order, the Government can compel the work to be done by *mandamus*. The good effects of this authority are shown by the fact that all the gaols of the Province, with one or two exceptions, are structurally up to approved modern requirements. Notwithstanding this, however, owing to the number of these gaols, their location in all parts of the Province, and for other obvious reasons, it was found impossible to provide hard labour for the prisoners whose sentences had that condition attached to them. In consequence of this, prisoners were left in almost absolute idleness, a condition of things which, even under a perfect classification, is the greatest cause of demoralization in a common-gaol system, and at once renders these necessary local establishments mere nurseries of crime and vice. To overcome, or, at any rate, to lessen the bad effect of these evils in common-gaol life, the Central Prison was founded and opened in 1874. This prison is an intermediate one between the common gaol and the Dominion Penitentiary, and is for the custody of adult male prisoners who are sentenced to periods under two years ; for terms in excess of which, convicts are sentenced to the Penitentiary. Prisoners may be sentenced by the judiciary of the Province direct to the Central Prison, or any prisoner who is under sentence to one of the common gaols and is physically and mentally fitted to perform hard labour, may be transferred to it under the warrant of the Government Inspector. The establishment is provided with the means of keeping every person committed to it employed at hard labour, having attached to it, along with other industries, a brickyard, wherein upwards of one hundred prisoners are kept at work, a broom factory for one hundred more, and a shoe and tailor's shop, where all the boots and shoes and clothing required for the common gaols and all the public institutions of the Province are made. Notwithstanding the short-period sentences of the prisoners committed, which, of course, very seriously affect the financial results of the prison labour, the Central Prison is fast approaching a self-sustaining basis. Altogether, after an experience of seven

years, the Central Prison may be reported to have been eminently successful in all respects in accomplishing the objects of an intermediate prison between the common gaols and the Penitentiary, and it is now one of the most important links in our prison system.

“ Respecting the Reformatory for Boys, it is to be regretted that up to a recent period that institution very imperfectly fulfilled its design. During the last session of the Legislature, however, an Act was passed having for its object an entire change in the system, and an appropriation was also voted for alterations in the present structure and the erection of additions thereto. The changes in the administration of its affairs involve the complete reorganization of the institution in respect to discipline, interior economy, and structural arrangement, so that in its future operations the Reformatory may in the most effectual manner perform the great and important work for which it was designed. In short, it is intended that, instead of being a prison, with all the objectionable features and surroundings of such an institution, it shall become a reformatory school, in the most liberal sense of the term, for the education, industrial training, and moral reclamation of juvenile delinquents.

“ With regard to the Reformatories for Women and Girls, which were erected during the past year, both are now in full operation. In the construction of the Reformatory for Women, the most advanced designs have been introduced, so as to obtain as perfect a system of classification as it is possible to have in the various dormitories, shops, work-rooms, and other departments of the institution where the inmates associate. There are twelve distinct corridors or wards in the building, to each of which is attached a separate work-room, and, in addition, the general workshop is divided into two flats and five distinct compartments. Means are provided for serving the meals either separately or in partial association, as may be found most desirable ; and there are also four distinct yards for airing and exercise. In fact, the structural arrangement of the building secures the means for as perfect a classification of the inmates as can be obtained under the partially associated system, and as effective and practical a method of separation, in my opinion, as under the silent or solitary system.

“ The building used for the purposes of the Refuge for Girls comprises a wing of the Reformatory for Women, from which it is entirely out off. For all practical purposes, the disjunction of these two institutions, although they are under the same roof, will be as complete and effective as if they were miles apart. The rooms and other portions of this reformatory are well lighted, airy, and cheerful in appearance, the most distinctive feature of the whole structure being the entire absence of everything of a prison character. There are no cells, iron bars, or gates, and the sleeping rooms are all of the associated character, with space for from five to twelve beds in each.

“With respect to that branch of the system relating to the care and treatment of the insane classes, I have already stated that there are in the Province four hospitals for the insane, and one asylum for idiots, the whole having a receiving capacity for two thousand seven hundred patients. All these institutions are entirely maintained and directly controlled by the Government, there being no private asylums whatever in the Province. In the Toronto Asylum, however, two wings, comprising eight distinct wards, are set apart and properly fitted up for the reception of the various grades of paying patients.

“The asylum structures are all plain but substantial. In providing accommodation for the insane, the largest proportion of whom are drawn from the lower classes, all expensive ornamentation and elaborate structural adornment have been carefully, and I think wisely, avoided. The entire cost of these asylums, including their furnishings, amounts to \$1,520,730, or a capital outlay of \$566 for the structural accommodation of each lunatic. At the London Asylum, where a large quantity of land is attached to the institution, the cottage system for the care of the chronic insane has been in successful operation for five years. The cottages are placed in groups upon the grounds, each group, of which there are three, having accommodation for thirty men and thirty women, which number of patients are looked after by a man and his wife and one attendant. The capital cost of these cottages is equal to \$278 per inmate. At the same institution there is also a separate building for very noisy and refractory patients, thus affording, along with the ordinary ward classification, separate and distinct structural accommodation for three classes of insane persons.

“The four asylums for the insane have each certain counties allotted to them from which they receive patients. The sufficiency of the asylum accommodation to meet present requirements is best shown by the fact that while there is accommodation for 2,700, the number now in residence is 2,500, leaving at the present time vacancies for 200. No insane persons whatever are maintained in local houses of refuge, all being in the public asylums referred to.

“There are three methods by which lunatics are admitted to the asylums, namely:—Firstly. Upon the certificates of three qualified medical practitioners, each stating that he has personally examined the patient, separately from any other medical practitioner, and that he finds such person to be insane, and specifying the facts upon which he has arrived at such conclusion. Secondly. When a person is committed to one of the common gaols of the Province as being dangerous to be at large, such person may be removed to an asylum upon being certified to be insane by two qualified medical practitioners and the County Judge. Thirdly. If a person be charged with the commission of some offence, and, upon being arraigned, be acquitted by a jury upon the grounds of insanity, the certificate of the court to that effect will enable the prisoner to be sent to an asylum.

“Like the asylums for the insane, the two institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb and of the blind are both maintained and controlled by the Government, the counties of the Province contributing nothing towards their support. The former has a capacity for two hundred and fifty deaf-mutes, and the latter for one hundred and seventy-five blind pupils, about which numbers are now under instruction. Board and education in the institutions are free to all deaf and dumb and blind persons between the ages of seven and twenty-one, and indigent orphans are in addition clothed and maintained at the expense of the Province. The period of instruction is seven years, which may in special cases be extended. Besides a literary education, the male youths in the institution for the deaf and dumb are taught the trades of shoe-making, carpentering, and cabinet-making, as well as farming and gardening; while the females are taught dress-making, general sewing, and house-work in all its details. At the institution for the blind, the male pupils, in addition to receiving literary and musical instruction, are taught basket and wicker work and cane-seating, and the females the use of the sewing and knitting machines, hand-sewing and knitting, and general fancy work.

“Coming now to the last branch of work, namely, hospitals for the treatment of bodily diseases, refuges for the poor, orphanages, etc., only within the last seven years has this class of institutions been subject to Government supervision and inspection. Before that time the Legislature annually voted funds in aid of their maintenance, but exercised little or no supervision over the administration of their affairs, leaving that in the hands of the local boards of management. The parliamentary grants in aid of these charities were not then based either upon the work performed, or upon the number of inmates in the respective institutions, but an arbitrary sum was voted to each. Moreover, many of the structures used were quite unfitted for the purposes of the charities, and in some instances the administration of affairs was of the most lax character, and no proper or uniform method of obtaining tabulated statistical information was employed. To overcome these defects an Act was passed in 1874 to regulate the public aid to hospitals and charitable institutions, and to provide for their Governmental supervision and inspection. Under the provisions of this Act a certain fixed sum per day is paid by the Province for the maintenance of each patient or person admitted, and in order to stimulate and encourage private and municipal subscriptions to these charities, the Province gives, in addition to this fixed allowance, a further sum per day for each inmate, equal in the aggregate to one-fourth of the money received from all other sources than Provincial aid. The workings of this Charity Aid Act have produced the most satisfactory results. New and well-arranged hospitals have been erected, and old ones reconstructed; private subscriptions have been largely augmented; and greatly increased efficiency in management has been obtained in nearly every institution subject to the provisions of the Act.

“I would now direct attention to a few of what I conceive to be the best features of the Ontario system of charities and correction. I place first that which is common to the public service throughout Great Britain and her dependencies, namely, the permanent appointment, or, to use the ordinary term, the appointment during good behaviour, of all officers and employees connected with the service. I believe this to be an essential requisite to the faithful and effective performance of official duty; but in no branch of the public service is it so vitally important as in that relating to asylums, prisons, and public charities. As mentioned in a former part of this paper, the care and treatment of the dependent and offending classes is a work requiring the most delicate and careful management, the detailed routine of which, apart from the various branches requiring professional skill, can only be acquired by close observation and matured experience. Given, on the part of an officer, the requisite ability, combined with a conscientious determination to perform his duty faithfully, and every year's service and experience adds to his value as a public servant. In this way permanency of tenure constitutes a bond between the State and the official, and in the compact I have no hesitation in saying that the State is the decided gainer.

“Another point of almost equal importance relates to the supervision and inspection of the public institutions. Direct and sufficient authority is vested in the Government Inspector to deal promptly with all defects, irregularities, and troubles as they arise, no matter whether the defects are of a structural, administrative, or disciplinary character. Other methods of inspection may be equally, and perhaps more, effective, but unless inspectors, commissioners, boards of directors, or other officials or bodies of a like character, are, in addition to their inspectoral and recommendatory powers, clothed with sufficient executive authority to remedy defects and supply deficiencies, it appears to me that the prime requisite of a system is wanting.

“The third point I would refer to is the direct association of a member of the Government in the administration of and control over the affairs of all the institutions comprised in the system. Only through this executive association of a Cabinet Minister, which, under a responsible form of Government, is the direct authority of the people, could such ample powers be delegated to the Government Inspector.

“The fourth and last point to which I would direct attention is the cost of maintaining the Public Institutions under the Ontario system. The charge upon the Treasury of the Province during the fiscal year ending on the 30th September, 1880, for the maintenance of such of those institutions as are exclusively owned and managed by Government, and the aid granted to hospitals and charitable institutions, were as follows, namely:—

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.....	\$81,193 48
Asylum for the Insane, London.....	95,485 05
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston.....	55,528 38
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton.....	45,542 82
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.....	20,144 99

Total cost of maintaining Asylums..... \$297,894 72

Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Belleville.....	\$36,596 77
Institution for the Blind, Brantford.....	30,343 32

*Total cost of maintaining Institutions for
the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind..* 66,940 09

Central Prison, Toronto.....	\$67,914 47
Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene.....	34,030 23
Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females, &c., Toronto.....	4,939 15

Common Gaol maintenance \$116,626 44, of
which about $\frac{1}{3}$ is paid by Government, say 38,875 48

*Total cost to the Treasury of maintaining
Prisons and Reformatories.....* 145,759 33

Aid to Hospitals.....	\$44,514 76
Aid to Refuges.....	16,291 43
Aid to Orphan Asylums.....	12,026 44

Total aid to charities..... 72,832 63

*Total Provincial expenditure for year end-
ing 30th Sept., 1880.....* \$583,426 77

“ During the same period the following revenue was paid into the Provincial Treasury from the Institutions named :—

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.....	\$24,573 20
Asylum for the Insane, London.....	6,482 39
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston.....	2,698 76
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton.....	2,933 79
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.....	965 67
<hr/>	
Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Belleville....	\$37,653 81
Institution for the Blind, Brantford.....	1,040 00
	111 12
Central Prison, Toronto.....	25,839 68*
Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene.....	4,877 76

Total Revenue from Public Institutions \$69,522 37

* Exclusive of manufactured goods on hand and unsold.

"A critical analysis of these figures will, in my opinion, shew that the strictest economy consistent with effective management is observed in the administration of the affairs of public institutions embraced in the system. The daily average population of the Asylums for the Insane was 2,423, thus making the cost per patient equal to \$2.33 per week. The daily average attendance of pupils at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was 233, and the annual cost per pupil was \$157.06; and at the Institution for the Blind the daily average number in residence was 169, and the annual cost per head \$179.54. In the Central Prison the daily average number in custody was 330, and the daily cost for food per prisoner was thirteen cents, and for clothing, salaries, wages, and all other expenses, twenty-seven and one-half cents, or a total of forty and one-half cents for each prisoner. In the Reformatory for Boys, the daily average population was 211, and the annual cost per head was \$161.28. The daily cost of dietaries in the common gaols was ten and a half cents per prisoner; and of clothing, salaries, and wages, and all other expenses was thirty-seven and a half cents per day, or a total of forty-eight cents per day.

"No portion of the expenditure for maintaining the Asylums for the Insane is borne by the counties, but an annual revenue of nearly \$40,000 is received from paying patients. I may here state that the cost of asylum maintenance in Ontario is very largely reduced by the products of the farms and gardens attached to the asylums and cultivated by the inmates. During the past year \$30,000 worth of products were taken from the asylum lands, which caused a direct reduction in expenditure to that amount.

"Such is an outline of the charitable, reformatory, and prison system of the Province of Ontario, and the results of its working. That the Province is fully alive to the importance of the interests involved in the system is shown by the fact that during the past decade, she has founded and erected at an expense of nearly two and a half million dollars, three hospitals for the insane, an asylum for idiots, two institutions for the deaf and dumb and the blind, a central or intermediate prison, a reformatory for women, and a refuge for girls, which, along with the institutions established prior to Confederation form one of the most complete charitable and correctional systems on the continent."

PART I.

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

On the 30th September, 1880, there were 2,565 lunatics, idiots, and other persons of unsound mind in the various asylums and prisons of the Province, being an increase of 189 over the number at the corresponding period last year. The distribution of these persons of unsound mind in the asylums and other places of lodgment in the Province at the two periods, is shewn in the following table:—

	30th September, 1880.			30th September, 1879.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	348	326	674	342	332	674
Asylum for the Insane, London.....	384	400	784	358	384	742
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston ...	219	214	433	208	215	423
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton..	184	225	409	132	173	305
Idiot wards, Hamilton Asylum	39	26	65	20	6	26
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.....	79	78	156	78	77	155
Total number in Asylums.....	1252	1269	2521	1138	1187	2325
Insane Convicts in Kingston Penetentiary	19	1	20	21	1	22
Insane persons in Common Gaols	18	6	24	14	15	29
Total number under public accommodation ..	1289	1276	2565	1173	1203	2376

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that the movements of patients at the Toronto Asylum during the last twelve months left the aggregate number of inmates at the close of the two years exactly the same, the only change being an increase of six in the number of the men, and a like decrease in that of the women. The 674 patients, of whom 348 are men and 326 women, entirely exhaust the accommodation of the asylum.

In the Kingston Asylum the number of patients reached 219 men and 214 women, being an increase of ten over the total number in residence on the 30th September, 1879. In this Asylum also, there was no further accommodation available at the close of the year just ended.

A very marked increase has taken place in the number of inmates in the Asylums at both Hamilton and London, these being the only institutions where there were vacancies constantly at disposal, and where, consequently, admissions did not depend on deaths and discharges. At the London Asylum the number of inmates increased from 742 to 784. At the Hamilton Asylum the increase, ex-

clusive of idiots, was still greater, being from 305 to 409. At the close of the year there were still vacancies for about 125 patients at the London Asylum; but at the Hamilton institution, owing to two of the wards being allocated to idiots, there was room for only about 50 additional insane patients.

The Asylum for Idiots at Orillia has been full during the entire year, and only 18 new admissions were made to it during that period to fill vacancies caused by deaths. At the close of the year 78 idiots of each sex were in residence. The two wards set apart for idiots at the Hamilton Asylum afford accommodation for 40 of each sex; and at the close of the year there were 39 males and 26 females in these wards, respectively. Awards had been made for the vacancies, but the patients had not then been admitted, and I have now to report that the asylum accommodation for Idiots is quite exhausted.

The number of insane convicts in the Asylum Department of the Kingston Penitentiary was decreased by two; and the insane prisoners in the Common Gaols were reduced from 29 to 24, being the smallest number of insane that have ever been in custody in the gaols of the Province since the Province assumed control of them at Confederation.

Until the census of the Province is taken next year, it will be impossible to say whether the increase of 189 in the total number of insane persons during the past twelve months, is proportionally greater or less than the increase in the population of the Province. The large number of admissions to the various asylums during the year ending the 30th September, 1879, led me to believe that nearly all the old chronic cases of insanity which, owing to the want of asylum accommodation, had accumulated in families during the years 1876 and 1877, had been provided for. The returns for the year just closed shew, however, that this was not the case, for, of the 574 persons admitted to the asylums during the past year, only 330 were returned as having become insane within the year; while, of the remainder, 92 had been insane for periods of from one to five years, 20 from five to ten years, and 21 from ten to twenty years. In 46 cases the period of insanity prior to admission was stated to be unknown, and it is therefore probable that in nearly every one of those cases the insanity was of long standing. When to these 179 cases, in which the insanity had passed into the chronic stage prior to admission, the 65 idiots whose unsoundness of mind was congenital are added, it will be seen that out of the total 574 admissions, not more than the above mentioned number of 330 can be looked on as the normal product of the past year; and even this number should be reduced by taking into account the ever-recurring admissions of cases of relapse, which more than anything else render asylum statistics uncertain. From the returns made to me it would appear that during the past year there were no less than 64 such cases of re-admission, or eleven per cent. of the whole number.

It is a subject of gratification, and may perhaps be accepted as evidence that the chronic insane in private families are now nearly all under treatment, that never since Confederation have there been so few applications for asylum accommodation on record as at the time of writing this report. It is, therefore, reasonable to expect that during the current year the admissions to asylums will be principally confined to recent and curable cases.

In my last annual report I gave it as my opinion that, if another wing were added to the Kingston Asylum, and the accommodation at the Orillia Asylum for Idiots increased by 150 beds, there would, with proper care in awarding admissions, be sufficient asylum accommodation to serve the Province up to the close of 1889. I see no reason to change this opinion, and I trust that the requisite appropriations will be voted at the ensuing session of the Legislature to enable these additions to be proceeded with.

TABLE No. 1.

The following table shews the general movements of the patients during the year in all the Asylums in the Province:—

	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.			GRAND TOTALS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of patients in Asylums on 1st October, 1879..	342	332	674	358	384	742	208	215	423	152	179	331	78	77	155	1138	1187	2325
Admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1880 ..	49	33	82	78	82	*160	37	31	68	121	125	+246	7	11	18	292	282	574
Total number under treatment during the year.....	391	365	756	436	466	902	245	246	491	273	304	577	85	88	173	1430	1469	2899
Discharged cured.....	10	5	15	16	27	43	14	8	22	14	21	35	....	....	....	54	61	115
Discharged improved.....	6	16	22	7	9	16	1	1	2	4	7	11	....	....	....	18	33	51
Discharged unimproved or removed by friends.....	4	7	11	3	5	8	....	....	....	7	9	16	1	2	3	15	23	38
Eloped.....	....	....	....	6	1	7	2	..	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	9	1	10
Total number discharged during the year.....	20	28	48	32	42	74	17	9	26	26	37	63	1	2	3	96	118	214
Transferred from one Asylum to another.....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Deaths during the year.....	22	11	33	19	24	43	9	23	32	24	16	40	6	8	14	80	82	162
Total discharges, elopements, transfers, and deaths during the year.....	43	39	82	52	66	118	26	32	58	50	53	103	7	10	17	178	200	378
Number of patients remaining in Asylums on the 30th September, 1880.....	348	326	674	384	400	784	219	214	433	223	251	474	73	78	156	1252	1269	2521

* One patient transferred from Toronto Asylum.
+ One patient transferred from London Asylum.

From the foregoing table the following information will be obtained: Exclusive of the 44 insane persons who were confined in the Common Gaols and the Kingston Penitentiary, the inmates of the five asylums at the close of the year numbered 2,521, as against 2,325 on the 30th September, 1879, being an increase of 196. The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 2,899, being an increase of 234 over the preceding year. At the Toronto Asylum the total number of patients under treatment was 756, as against 780 in the preceding year, being a decrease of 24; at the London Asylum the number was 902, as against 875, being an increase of 26; at the Kingston Asylum, 491, as against 476, an increase of 15; and at the Hamilton Asylum, including idiots, the number was 577, as against 365, being an increase of 212. The total number of idiots cared for at the Orillia Asylum during the year was 173, as against 169 in the preceding year, being an increase of 4. The daily average number of patients resident in the five asylums throughout the year was 2,422. The total number of admissions during the year, inclusive of two transfers from one asylum to another, was 574, as compared with 515 in the preceding year, being an increase of 59. Of these admissions 65 were idiots admitted to the Orillia Asylum and the wards for that class at the Hamilton Asylum. In respect of sex the aggregate admissions of the year were singularly uniform, being 292 males and 282 females.

Of the 574 patients admitted to the asylums during the year, 329 were brought in under the certificates of medical practitioners. The remaining 245 were, in the first instance, committed to County Gaols, and upon being found insane, and so certified by the statutory examiners, as required by law, were transferred to asylums under the warrant of the Lieut.-Governor. The commitment of so large a number of insane persons to Common Gaols may in a few instances have been necessary, particularly in the eastern part of the Province, the asylum for which is placed at a considerable distance from the centre of population, and was, moreover, frequently exhausted as regards its accommodation for patients. In the western part of the Province, however, no such necessity existed, except, of course, in the cases of the extremely violent and unmanageable insane, and these constituted but a small proportion of the whole. Timely application by the friends of the lunatics to a Medical Superintendent would, in the great majority of cases, have prevented the disagreeable necessity of committing the lunatics to gaol.

Table No. 2, which will be found at the end of Part I. of this report, shews the respective numbers of insane persons sent to the asylums from the different Counties of the Province, and the asylums to which they were sent. The largest number, 73, was contributed by the County of York and City of Toronto. The counties sending the next largest numbers were, Middlesex, 45; Wentworth, 38; Simcoe, 22; Huron and Kent, each 21; Carleton, 20; Ontario, 19; and Oxford, 18. The counties sending the smallest numbers were, Haldimand, Prince Edward, and Renfrew, each 5; Lanark, Prescott, Russell, and Welland, each 7; and the District of Muskoka, 3. Four convicts who had been sent from the Province to the Kingston Penitentiary, were transferred to the Kingston Asylum during the past year, their terms of sentence having expired; and the Dominion Government being in consequence relieved from liability to maintain them, that liability devolved upon this Province. Of the 574 persons who were placed under treatment during the year, 82 were admitted to the Asylum at Toronto; 160 to that at London; 68 to that at Kingston; 246 to that at Hamilton; and 18 to that at Orillia.

Table No. 3 shews the counties of the Province from which the total number of insane that have been under treatment since 1841 have been received.

The social state as regards marriage, the nationalities, and the religious denominations of the 574 persons admitted into the asylums of the Province during the year, as well as of the total number who have been admitted since 1841, are shewn in the following summaries:—

Social State.

	Of those admitted during the year.	Of total admissions.
Married	264	4391
Unmarried	310	4305
	574	8696

Nationalities.

Canadian	326	3300
Irish	94	2446
English	66	1281
Scotch	35	1051
United States.....	13	197
Other countries and unknown.....	40	421
	574	8696

Religious Denominations.

Church of England.....	131	2293
Roman Catholic.....	119	1935
Presbyterian	107	1869
Methodist.....	126	1547
Other denominations.....	91	1052
	574	8696

The admission, during the past two years, of so many old-standing cases of insanity, has seriously affected the ratio of cures to admissions; and the continued accumulation of chronic insane patients who have become life residents of the asylums, will, in like manner, seriously reduce the ratio of cures to the total number of patients under treatment. Deducting from the admissions of the year the 65 idiots sent to the Orillia and Hamilton Asylums, and the transfers from one asylum to another, and it will be found that the ratio of cures to admissions was only 23 per cent., and that the ratio to the whole number of patients under treatment, again excluding idiots, was a little under $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. These ratios might, with fairness, be slightly increased by presuming that some of the patients who were discharged in an improved condition, and others who were sent out on probation, ultimately recovered. After making due allowance for such cases, however, the ratio of cures, whether based upon the number of admissions during the year, or upon the whole number under treatment, is extremely small.

During the year 138 patients were sent home to their friends on probation, of whom 50 were reported to have recovered, and were discharged; 30 were discharged in an improved condition, and 11 in an unimproved one; and 22 were returned to the Asylum. At the close of the year 25 of such patients were still in the care of their friends. The system of sending home patients on probation is adopted to a much greater extent, proportionally to the number of inmates, in some asylums than in others. From the returns made to me, it appears that 24 patients were thus dealt with at the Toronto Asylum; 58 at the London Asylum; 14 at the Kingston Asylum; and 42 at the Hamilton Asylum, shewing a total of 138.

Tables 6, 7, and 8 give, respectively, the periods during which the patients who were discharged cured, improved, or unimproved, were under treatment; from

which it will be seen that no less than 92 of the 115 cures which were effected were of patients who had been admitted within the year.

The rate of mortality in the Asylums somewhat exceeded that of the preceding year. The following table gives the number of deaths in the different institutions during the past year and the year preceding :—

	1879-80.			1878-9.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	22	11	33	22	8	30
Asylum for the Insane, London.....	19	24	43	23	20	43
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	9	23	32	9	14	23
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton.....	24	16	40	9	7	16
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	6	8	14	9	3	12
Total	80	82	162	72	52	124

It is thus shewn that the deaths during the past twelve months numbered 162, as against 124 during the twelve months preceding. The entire number of patients under treatment having been 2,899, the rate of mortality was equal to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or about one per cent. greater than during the preceding year. The rate of mortality in proportion to the total number of patients, at the different asylums, was as follows: Toronto, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; London, $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; Kingston, $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; Hamilton, 7 per cent.; and Orillia, $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Table No. 10 gives full information as to the causes of death; and Table No. 9 shews the periods of residence of the deceased patients in the asylums. From this table it appears that over one-third of the deaths were of patients who had been committed within the year, showing the unsatisfactory state of the physical as well as mental health of the patients in question. Of the remaining deaths, 70 were of patients who had been resident in an asylum for from one to five years; 24 for from five to ten years; and 10 for from ten to thirty years.

During the year two suicides, both by hanging, were committed by patients. The circumstances attending them were minutely enquired into; and the conclusion arrived at will be found in the separate reports on the Kingston and Hamilton Asylums.

During the year the escapes were unusually numerous. These were chiefly from the London Asylum, whence the number was no less than 33. The number from Toronto was 4; from Kingston 5; and from Hamilton 5. The insecure condition of the windows at the London Asylum is reported to be the chief cause of the escapes from that Institution. In order to do away with window bars, cast-iron sashes were substituted; but these have proved so defective and unsafe that they will have to be reconstructed, or entirely removed, and another pattern adopted. Out of the total number of 47 patients who escaped, 37 were recaptured; 8 others, though some of them were heard from, were not brought back, and their names were written off the registry of patients; and the two remaining ones appeared on the registry at the close of the year as being still at large.

The following summary gives the assigned causes of insanity in the cases of the 574 admissions during the past year :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
MORAL CAUSES.			
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends.....	7	15	22
Religious excitement	14	23	37
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	10	6	16
Love affairs, including seduction.....	1	9	10
Mental anxiety, "worry"	13	4	17
Fright and nervous shocks	3	3	6
	48	69	108
PHYSICAL CAUSES.			
Intemperance in drink	7	3	10
Intemperance, sexual .....	.....	.....	.....
Venerical disease.....	1	0	1
Self-abuse, sexual	37	8	45
Over work.....	6	5	11
Sunstroke.....	6	2	8
Accident or injury.....	8	3	11
Pregnancy .....	.....	22	22
Puerperal .....	.....	5	5
Lactation .....	.....	.....	.....
Puberty and change of life	1	3	4
Uterine disorders .....	.....	4	4
Brain disease, with general paralysis	5	2	7
Brain disease, with epilepsy.....	12	10	22
Other forms of brain disease	1	2	3
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	5	13	18
Fevers	4	2	6
	83	84	177
HEREDITARY.			
With other ascertained cause in combination	31	28	59
With other combined cause not ascertained.....	36	29	65
	67	57	124
CONGENITAL.			
With other ascertained cause in combination	1	.....	1
With other combined cause not ascertained.....	.....	2	2
Congenital idiocy	33	32	65
	34	34	68
Causes unknown.....	138	141	279

It will be noticed that the assigned causes of insanity are considerably in excess of the number of admissions for the year. This is due to the circumstance that, in many cases, the insanity was directly or indirectly traceable to two or more causes. Subject to this qualification, it appears from the foregoing summary that in 108 cases the insanity was assigned to moral causes—religious excitement and domestic troubles being the chief factors. Physical causes of one kind or another, but chiefly degrading habits, brain disease, and pregnancy, were assigned in 177 cases, the number in the two sexes being nearly equal. In 124 cases the insanity is assigned to hereditary taint, combined with other causes; and 68 cases, including, of course, nearly the whole of those of idiocy, are set down as congenital.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.

The patients remaining in this Asylum on the 30th September, 1879, numbered 674—342 men and 332 women; and up to the close of the official year, 49 men and 33 women were admitted, making the total number under treatment during the twelve months 756—391 men and 365 women—as against 780 for the year preceding. Of the 82 admissions, 17 were transfers from the common gaols under the Lieut.-Governor's warrant, and the remaining 65 were on medical certificates; and 56 were entered as paying patients, and 26 as non-paying. The patients discharged numbered 48, of whom 15 left the Asylum recovered, 22 improved, and 11 unimproved. During the year the recoveries were in an unusually small proportion to the admissions, being only 19 per cent., as against 33.33 per cent. during the preceding year. The ratio of the recoveries to the total number of patients under treatment was only about 2 per cent., as against 4.35 per cent. during the preceding year. The cause of this unfavourable contrast is probably the same as that which operated during the preceding year, that is, the reduced number of admissions of new cases, resulting from the want of vacancies, and the consequent increase in the ratio of chronic cases. Of the 674 patients in residence on the 30th September, over 90 per cent. were reported to be incurable.

The deaths numbered 33, shewing a rate of mortality below the average, being 4.36 per cent. of the total number of patients under treatment. There were no escapes; and only one patient was transferred to another asylum. Probational leave was granted to 24 patients, of whom 2 improved so much as to warrant their discharge; 7 recovered and were retained at home; 11 were retained at home as improved; 1 was retained at home as harmless; 1 was returned unimproved; and 2 were still out on probation at the end of the year.

Deducting the discharges, deaths, and the transfer from the total number under treatment, there remained 674 patients in residence on the 30th September, 1880. The greatest number of patients under treatment on any one day was 678, on the 25th October, 1879; the smallest number was 668, on the 20th November, 1879; and the daily average was 673.5. The aggregate number of days' residence of the whole number of patients during the twelve months was 245,827, being an average of 325 days per patient.

Of the total number of patients admitted, namely, 82, not less than 38 were from the City of Toronto and County of York.

The entire operations of the Asylum since its opening are represented by 5,303 admissions, which have been disposed of as follows: 2,806 were discharged cured, improved, or unimproved; 1,214 died; 61 escaped; 548 were transferred to other asylums; and 674 remained in residence at the end of the year.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

On the 30th September, 1879, there were in this Asylum 742 patients—358 men and 384 women. During the past year 160 patients—78 men and 82 women—were admitted, making the total number under treatment 902. Of this number 67 were discharged, 43 died, 7 escaped, and 1 was transferred to another asylum, leaving 784 patients in residence on the 30th September, 1880.

Of the total number of 160 admissions during the year, 54 were under the warrant of the Lieut.-Governor, and 106 were under medical certificates. Out of these 160 admissions, 40 were from the County of Middlesex and City of London; 18 were from Huron; 18 from Oxford; 17 from Kent; 14 from Perth; 12 from Lambton; 11 from Elgin; 10 from Essex; 9 from Bruce; and the remainder from other portions of the Province.

Out of the 67 patients discharged, 1 was not insane ; 42 were sent away as cured and 16 as improved ; and 8 were unimproved. The ratio of cures to the number of admissions was 26.25 per cent., and to the total number under treatment, 4.66 per cent., as against 38.10 and 7.31 per cent. for the preceding year, 58 patients were discharged on probation, of whom 22 were finally discharged as cured, and 14 as improved ; 12 were returned to the Asylum ; and 10 were still out on probation at the close of the year.

The deaths during the year numbered 43, shewing a rate of mortality of 4.76 per cent. to the whole number under treatment, as against 4.91 per cent. for the preceding year.

The greatest number of patients under treatment on any one day was 789, on the 17th September, 1880 ; and the least, 740, on the 7th October, 1879 ; the daily average being 765.37. The aggregate number of days' residence of the whole number of patients during the year was 280,125, being an average of 311 days per patient.

Since the opening of the Asylum on the 18th November, 1870, the total number of admissions has been 1,781, of whom 569 have been discharged, 348 have died, 29 have escaped, and 51 have been transferred to other asylums, leaving 782 remaining in the Asylum at the close of the year.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.

On the 30th September, 1879, there were in this Asylum 423 patients—208 men and 215 women. During the past year 68 patients—37 men and 31 women—were admitted, making the total number under treatment 491. During the year 24 patients were discharged, 32 died, and 2 escaped, leaving 433 in residence on the 30th September, 1880.

Of the 68 patients admitted during the year, 15 were from the County of Carleton ; 12 from the County of Frontenac and City of Kingston ; 11 from Leeds and Grenville ; 7 from Prescott and Russell ; and the remainder were from other parts of Eastern Ontario, except 1 from the Province of Quebec.

Of the 24 patients discharged, 22 left the Institution cured, and 2 improved. The ratio of cures to the number of admissions during the year was 33.97 per cent., and to the total number under treatment 4.48 per cent., as against 43 and 5.25 per cent. for the preceding year. The number sent out on probation was 14 ; of these, 5 were finally discharged as recovered, and 1 as improved ; 3 were returned to the Asylum ; and 5 were still out on probation at the close of the year.

The greatest number of patients in residence on any one day was 433, on the 30th September, 1880 ; the least, 423, on the 1st October, 1879 ; the average being 425.34. The collective days' stay of all the patients during the year was 155,249, being an average of 317 days per patient.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON.

The operations of this Asylum during the past year, as the following figures will shew, have been the most extensive in its history. There remained in residence at the close of the preceding year 305 lunatics and 26 idiots, or a total of 331 ; during the past year 199 lunatics and 47 idiots were admitted, making the total number under accommodation during the year 577, as compared with 365 for the preceding year. Of these patients, 61 lunatics and 1 idiot were discharged ; 34 lunatics and 6 idiots died ; and 1 idiot escaped, leaving, as inmates, at the close of the year 409 lunatics and 65 idiots, or a total of 474. The number of admissions was largely increased, owing to the circumstance that, frequently during the year, the accommodation at the Toronto and Kingston Asylums was exhausted,

and, in consequence, the Hamilton Asylum had to receive patients from the counties attached to the two former Asylums as well as its own. From the County of York and City of Toronto, 30 patients were received; from Wentworth, 37; Simcoe, 19; Lincoln, 13; etc. Altogether, out of the 246 patients admitted, 128 were received from counties outside the Hamilton district. Of these 246 admissions, 124 were under the Lieutenant-Governor's warrant, and 122 under medical certificates.

Of the 62 patients discharged, 34 lunatics and 1 idiot were sent out as cured; 11 lunatics as improved; and 16 lunatics as unimproved. These figures shew that the ratio of cures to the number of admissions was 17.08, and to the total number under treatment 6.94, as against 8.75 and 3.55 per cent. for the year preceding—idiots admitted and in residence being omitted from both calculations.

The ratio of mortality, represented by 40 deaths, was equal to 8.66 of the total number under treatment, as against 4.38 for the year preceding.

The greatest number of patients in residence was 480, on the 16th September, 1880; and the least, 331, on the 1st October, 1879; the daily average being 404.74. The aggregate number of days' residence of all the patients under treatment was 148,179, or an average of 257 days per patient.

The total number of patients admitted to the Asylum, from its opening to the close of the past official year, was 647; of whom 82 were discharged; 80 died; 8 escaped; and 3 were transferred to other asylums, leaving 474 in residence at the close of the year.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.

On the 30th September, 1879, there were in this Asylum 155 patients—78 males and 77 females; during the year there were 18 admissions, making the total number of patients under treatment 173. Three patients were discharged, and 14 died, leaving 156 in residence at the close of the year. The Asylum having long been full, new patients can only be admitted as vacancies occur by deaths or discharges.

The 14 deaths make the death-rate equal to 8.09 per cent., as against 7 per cent. in the year preceding. The greatest number of residents was 156, on the 30th February, 1880; and the least, 151, on the 17th December, 1879. The aggregate number of days' residence of all the patients was 56,151, or an average of 325 days per patient.

Since the opening of the Asylum on the 25th September, 1876, 233 idiots have been received into it. Of these, 13 were discharged, and 64 died, leaving 156 in residence at the close of the year.

ADMISSION OF HARMLESS AND INCURABLE LUNATICS.

The Medical Superintendent of one of the asylums having raised the question whether he would be legally warranted in refusing to admit a person to the asylum, who was certified to be insane under the provisions of the Act, but who, in his opinion, was not a proper subject for confinement in an asylum by reason of being harmless and incurable, and, therefore, capable of being taken care of in the family relation, I, under the advice of the Attorney-General, issued the following instructions to the Medical Superintendents of all the asylums in the Province: "The certificates required under Sections 8, 9, and 10 of Chapter 220 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario provide the legal form for the custodial detention of a lunatic in an asylum, but their possession does not render admission compulsory. The Medical Superintendent alone is the authority to decide as to the fitness and necessity for asylum residence, except as regards lunatics transferred under the

warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor." In view of this opinion of the Attorney-General, I also instructed the Medical Superintendents that, "before awarding admission, the Medical Superintendent must make careful enquiry into the statements set forth in the application and the papers accompanying it, but in doing so he will avoid all unnecessary delay. While each application must be judged and disposed of upon a careful examination of the facts, the following conditions, in my opinion, constitute a claim for prompt admission: First. Documentary evidence that the mental disease is of a curable character; Second. That the lunatic is possessed of proclivities or habits which are likely to prove dangerous to life or property; and Third. That the lunatic, although neither curable nor positively dangerous, is possessed of such habits and practices as unfit him or her for living in the family relation."

ASYLUM EXPENDITURES.

Table No. 13 exhibits in detail the expenditure for the maintenance of the Asylums during the past year, of which the following is a summary:—

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.....	\$81,193 48
Asylum for the Insane, London.....	95,485 05
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	55,528 38
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton.....	45,542 82
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.....	20,144 99
	<hr/>
	\$297,894 72

As the daily average population of the Asylums during the year was 2,423, the above amount represents an average cost per patient, for the twelve months, of \$122.94, or \$2.38 per week. For the year ending 30th September, 1879, the gross expenditure was \$286,894.37, which, the average daily population being 2,208, shewed the cost per patient to be \$129.01 per annum.

The average cost per patient, for the year and per week, for each of the five asylums, is shown in the following summary; and fuller information of the same nature will be found in Table No. 14. For the purpose of comparison the figures for the preceding year are also given hereunder:—

	1879.		1880.	
	Annual cost per patient.	Weekly cost per patient.	Annual cost per patient.	Weekly cost per patient.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.....	\$123 74	\$2 3	\$120 54	\$2 33
Asylum for the Insane, London.....	132 52	2 54	124 81	2 40
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston.....	122 69	2 35	130 55	2 51
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton.....	153 66	2 95	112 45	2 16
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.....	127 21	2 44	130 81	2 51

It will be observed that a very marked reduction in the per capita cost has taken place at the London and Hamilton Asylums. At the former Asylum the average cost per patient per annum was reduced from \$132.52 in 1879 to \$124.81 in

1880 ; and at the latter from \$153.66 in 1879 to \$112.45 in 1880. The reduction at the Hamilton Asylum is largely due to the great increase in the population, while only a small increase has taken place in salaries and wages in consequence of the employment of a few additional attendants. This explanation applies, though in a smaller degree, to the London Asylum. The very great reduction in the cost per capita for fuel, notwithstanding that the price of fuel was higher than in previous years, was the next chief cause in the reduced cost at both London and Hamilton. The variety of prices paid for staple food supplies, as shewn in Table No. 15, furnishes another reason for the difference in the cost of maintenance in the different asylums.

While a comparison of the expenditures of the different asylums may bring out inequalities, it will not be denied that an annual cost per capita of \$122.94, or \$2.38 per week, for everything connected with asylum treatment, including all the comforts of such establishments, is exceedingly reasonable. It should also be borne in mind that as a partial offset to the total expenditure of \$297,894.72, the sum of \$37,653.81 was received from paying patients, making the net cost to the Province of asylum maintenance for the past year, \$260,240.91.

SUPPLIES.

Table No. 14 furnishes information respecting the prices paid under contract for asylum supplies, and the following statement shews the extent of asylum purchases, and the amount expended under contract and by purchase in the open market :

1. Goods and supplies bought under the contract system	\$107,353 50
2. Services, &c., for which tenders could not be asked, such as Water, Gas, Repairs, Amusements, Stationery, &c., &c.....	49,945 91
3. Dry Goods, Groceries, and supplies purchased in open market.....	49,879 77
4. Salaries and Wages.....	90,715 54
	<hr/> \$297,894 72

TRANSFER OF LUNATICS FROM COUNTY GAOLS TO ASYLUMS.

During the last session of the Legislature, an Act (chapter 35) was passed, sanctioning the appointment of Provincial Bailiffs, whose duties should be the removal of lunatics and prisoners committed to the Common Gaols to the Asylums or other public institutions of the Province. Under this Act the work of transference, which formally devolved upon the sheriffs of the counties, is now placed under the direction of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, to whose department the staff of Provincial bailiffs, both male and female, and including the Central Prison bailiffs, who were appointed on the opening of that institution, is attached.

Between the 17th March, 1880, when this Act came into force, and the 30th September, 156 lunatics were transferred from the County Gaols to the different Asylums, namely 97 males and 59 females. The bailiffs' expenses incurred in effecting the transfer of these 156 patients were \$1,639.35, exclusive of the salaries of the officials, making the average cost per patient \$10.50. In addition to this amount, the fifth section of the Act above referred to, requires that the different counties, from which patients are transferred, shall pay the Provincial

Treasurer 60 per cent. on the above amount, to cover the salary of the bailiffs. This addition will make the total charge as follows :

Disbursements by Bailiffs in the transfer of 156 Lunatics....	\$1,639 85
60 per cent. added for salaries.....	983 11
Total to be collected from Counties.....	\$2,622 96
Average cost per patient exclusive of the 60 per cent.....	10 50
Average cost per patient, inclusive " ".....	16 80

REVENUE FROM PAYING PATIENTS.

The receipts from this source continue to increase, and for the past year amounted to \$37,653.81, as against \$32,898 for the preceding twelve months. The following summary shews the receipts from the different Asylums :

	No. of Paying Patients.	Receipts.
Toronto Asylum.....	204	\$24,573 20
London ".....	98	6,482 39
Kingston ".....	20	2,698 76
Hamilton ".....	43	2,933 79
Orillia ".....	22	965 69
	387	\$37,653 81

From this statement it appears that during the year \$37,653.81 was received for the maintenance of 387 patients, as against \$32,898.26 from 343 patients for the preceding year. Of the 574 patients admitted during the year the maintenance of 136, or nearly 25 per cent. of the whole number, was paid for wholly or in part; of these 136 patients, 56 were admitted to the Toronto Asylum; 35 to London; 10 to Kingston; 32 to Hamilton; and 3 to Orillia. The very considerable increase in the number of paying patients, and in the revenue derived from them, necessitated the setting apart of additional accommodation for that class at the Toronto Asylum, so as to effect a better classification than had theretofore been possible. During the past year this work was accomplished, and the following By-law was framed by me and sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council :

A BY-LAW,

To provide for the payment of the charge for the maintenance of Patients in the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.

Whereas a superior class of accommodation has been provided for paying Patients admitted to the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, and it is expedient to provide for the payment of the cost of the maintenance of such Patients, and to amend and re-enact the provisions for the payment of the charge for the maintenance, in the ordinary wards of the said Asylum, of such Patients therein as may be found to be, or may become, possessed of property sufficient to pay for such maintenance: the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities for the Province of Ontario, in accordance with the provisions of Section 11 of Chapter 224 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, with the assent of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows :—

1. Eight wards in the said Asylum, having been suitably furnished and fitted up, are hereby set apart for the accommodation of paying Patients as hereinafter graded.

2. These wards shall be designated as follows:—

a. The middle ward in the west wing shall be designated No. 14, first superior male ward.

b. The middle ward in the east wing shall be designated No. 13, first superior female ward.

c. The lower ward in the west wing shall be designated No. 12, second superior male ward.

d. The lower ward in the east wing shall be designated No. 11, second superior female ward.

e. The upper ward in the west wing shall be designated No. 16, third superior male ward.

f. The upper ward in the east wing shall be designated No. 15, third superior female ward.

g. The middle ward of the west main building shall be designated No. 6, intermediate pay male ward.

h. The middle ward in the east main building shall be designated No. 5, intermediate pay female ward.

3. The charge for maintenance (without clothing) the said wards shall be as follows:—

In wards 14 and 13, six dollars per week ;

In wards 12 and 11, four dollars per week ;

In wards 16 and 15, three dollars per week ;

In wards 6 and 5, two dollars per week or less ;

4. The wards in the said Asylum, other than the eight wards hereinbefore described, shall be known as ordinary wards.

5. When application is made to the Medical Superintendent for the admission of a Patient for whose maintenance the applicant or some other person is willing, or is legally liable and able, to pay, the Medical Superintendent shall confer with the Bursar, giving him all the information he may have received relative to the ability of such applicant or other person to pay for such maintenance; and the Medical Superintendent and Bursar shall thereupon conjointly, having due regard to the ability of such applicant or other person to pay for such maintenance, and subject to the approval of the Inspector, determine upon the rate to be charged for such maintenance; and the Bursar shall thereupon obtain the due execution by two responsible persons of a bond conditioned for the payment of the charge for maintenance at the rate so determined upon, and for the furnishing of suitable clothing for the Patient; and the Patient shall be allotted to the ward corresponding to the rate charged, as hereinbefore provided.

6. The Medical Superintendent shall, after the exercise of due discretion, decide whether the form of insanity or the habits of a Patient, fit such Patient for constant residence in any of the eight wards hereinbefore described.

7. Except as hereinafter provided in sections 17 and 19, no Patient shall be admitted to any of the eight wards hereinbefore described until a bond, signed by two

responsible persons, has been furnished, as provided in section 5, securing the payment of the charge for maintenance in such ward, at the rate hereinbefore prescribed therefor.

8. If the obligors in any bond given under section 5 of this by-law, do not supply suitable clothing in accordance with their obligation, the Bursar of the Asylum shall provide suitable clothing, according to a requisition to be signed by the Medical Superintendent, and shall collect the cost thereof from the obligors in addition to the charge per week for maintenance.

9. On the death or insolvency of any obligor in any bond given for the maintenance of any Patient in the Asylum, a new bond may be required.

10. In the event of any Patient in any of the said eight wards hereinbefore described being discharged from the Asylum temporarily on probation, a reduction of one-half the rate of maintenance shall be made during the period of such probational discharge.

11. Should the form of insanity or the habits of any Patient allotted to any of the six superior wards hereinbefore described require, in the opinion of the Medical Superintendent, the temporary removal of such Patient from a higher class superior ward to a lower class superior ward, or from a superior ward to an intermediate or ordinary ward, such temporary removal shall not entitle the obligors to any abatement of the rate of maintenance specified in the bond given therefor.

12. All charges for the maintenance of any Patient in any of the said eight wards shall become due and payable quarterly in advance, on the first days of January, April, July, and October of each and every year during the residence of such Patient.

13. When any Patient is received into any of the said eight wards after the expiration of one-half of the then current quarter, the charge for the remainder of such quarter, together with the charge for the whole of the next ensuing quarter, shall be paid in advance.

14. If any Patient occupying any of the said eight wards is discharged from the Asylum, or dies therein, before the expiration of any quarter for which the cost of maintenance has been paid in advance, a proportionate sum for the unexpired portion of such quarter shall be refunded to the person who paid the same.

15. On the fifteenth day of each month preceding the commencement of each quarter, the Bursar shall render an account to each obligor in all bonds given for maintenance, or to such person as such obligor may direct, of the amount falling due at the commencement of such quarter, for the maintenance of any Patient for which such obligor is liable.

16. If the charge for maintenance of any Patient occupying any of the said eight wards remains in arrear up to the end of any quarter, the Bursar shall notify the obligor in the bond given therefor to that effect; and such Patient may, in the discretion of the Medical Superintendent, be removed to one of the ordinary wards of the Asylum, and the obligors shall be notified by the Bursar of such removal; and if the arrears continue unpaid at the end of the following quarter, the Bursar shall notify the Inspector to that effect, and the Inspector may thereupon take steps to collect the arrears by process of law, and may, if the mental condition of the Patient is of such a nature as to admit of him or her being safely discharged,

send such Patient to any person liable for his or her maintenance, or to either of the obligors in such bond, or to the place from whence he or she came.

17. In cases where the Inspector acts as the statutory committee of any lunatic, and takes possession of the estate of such lunatic, and such estate is found to be sufficient to defray the cost of the maintenance of such Patient in any of the said eight wards, the Inspector may dispense with the usual bond for maintenance, and he shall instruct the Medical Superintendent as to the particular ward to which such lunatic shall be committed, and the rate to be charged for maintenance.

18. The charge for maintenance in the ordinary wards of the Asylum, whether for Patients originally committed thereto, who may be found to be, or may become, possessed of property, or for whose maintenance some person is discovered to be legally liable, and able, to pay, or for Patients transferred thereto from the superior or intermediate wards, by reason of non-payment of arrears of maintenance, shall be at the rate of two dollars and seventy-five cents per week.

19. Where a Patient has been admitted to the Asylum without a bond having been given for the maintenance of such Patient, and such Patient is found to be, or becomes, possessed of property sufficient to defray the cost of the future as well as the past maintenance of such Patient, and the Inspector takes possession of such property, such Patient shall be transferred to one of the eight wards hereinbefore described, as directed by the Inspector, and shall be charged for future maintenance therein at the rate hereinbefore prescribed, and the Inspector may dispense with any bond for maintenance.

20. Where a Patient has been admitted to the Asylum without a bond having been given for the maintenance of such Patient, and it is at any time discovered that some person is legally or morally liable, and is able, to pay for the maintenance of such Patient, the Bursar shall render to such person an account of the amount chargeable for the maintenance and clothing of such Patient, from the date of the admission of such Patient to the Asylum; and the Bursar shall also notify such person to furnish a bond for the future maintenance of such Patient at such rate as shall be determined upon conjointly by the Medical Superintendent and Bursar, subject to the approval of the Inspector; and if such person, upon being so notified as aforesaid, pays the amount so chargeable, and furnishes the bond so required, the Patient shall be transferred to such one of the said eight wards hereinbefore described as shall correspond to the rate so charged for future maintenance; but if such person, upon being so notified as aforesaid, refuses or neglects to pay the amount so chargeable, or to furnish the bond so required, the Bursar shall notify the Inspector to that effect, and the Inspector may, in the case of legal liability, thereupon take steps to recover the said amount by process of law, and may, in either case, if the mental condition of such Patient is of such a nature as to admit of him or her being safely discharged, send him or her to the person so liable, or to the place whence he or she came.

21. Nothing in this by-law contained shall be construed to relieve any person or property legally liable for the maintenance and clothing of any patient in the Asylum from such liability; nor shall the execution of any bond for maintenance have any such effect, or in any wise preclude the Inspector or the Government of the Province from resorting to any other remedy for the recovery of moneys owing for such maintenance and clothing.

22. The by-law heretofore in force, entitled "A by-law to provide for the better security and payment of the charge for maintenance of paying Patients, in the several Asylums of the Province," is hereby repealed so far as the same relates to the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.

With a view to systematizing the efforts to obtain payment of the cost of the maintenance of patients able to pay for it, and thereby to still further increase the revenue from that class of patients, I issued the following instructions to the Medical Superintendents and Bursars of the five Asylums, on the 18th May last :

"As it is important that more systematic efforts should be made to recover the cost of the maintenance of lunatics, I have instructed the Bursar of your Asylum to make an examination of all the files and papers in the Asylum, as well with respect to patients admitted under the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor, as with respect to those admitted under the ordinary process, and upon ascertaining that any lunatic is possessed of property, real or personal, or has any relative or other person legally or morally liable to pay for his or her support, to send to this office a form known as Schedule B, properly filled up ; and I have to request that, in any such case, you will fill up the form known as Schedule A, a hundred blanks of which are this day forwarded to you, and send it to this Department. You will also be good enough, in the case of any lunatic admitted to your Asylum in the future, who is possessed of property, or who has relatives or other persons liable for, or likely to contribute to, his or her maintenance, to fill up a form of the same Schedule, as a provisional prognosis of the case, subject to future amendment, and to send it to this office immediately on the admission of any such lunatic ; and also to hand over to the Bursar the file in such case, together with such further information as it may be in your power to give him, so that he may fill up Schedule B, and send it to this office simultaneously with your own opinion."

The instructions to the Bursars were as follows :

"As it is important that more systematic efforts should be made to ascertain whether any lunatic confined in a Public Asylum is possessed of property out of which the cost of his or her maintenance may be paid, in whole or in part, or has any relative or other person legally or morally liable to pay for his or her support, I beg to request that you will go through the whole of the files and papers in the Asylum offices, relating to the inmates now confined therein, alphabetically, and ascertain from such files, and from the Superintendent, whether any lunatic is stated to be possessed of property, real or personal, or to have a relative or other person who would be likely, if called upon, to pay for, or to contribute towards, his or her maintenance. In every case where it is ascertained that such property, or such relative or other person, exists, you will be good enough to fill up the form known as Schedule B, a hundred blanks of which are this day sent to you, and forward it to this office. You will also be good enough, in the case of any, lunatic who is admitted in future to your Asylum, who is possessed of property, or who has relatives or other persons liable for, or likely to contribute to, his or her maintenance, to fill up a form of the same Schedule, and send it to this office immediately on the admission of any such lunatic. In order that you may the better carry out these instructions, I have requested the Superintendent to supply you with any information he may be possessed of which may be of use to you."

The following are the Schedules A and B referred to in these instructions :—

..... ASYLUM.

In re *a Lunatic.*

SCHEDULE A.—MEDICAL OPINION REGARDING THE ABOVE-NAMED LUNATIC'S CONDITION.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. What is the physical condition of the above-named lunatic, and what are his or her prospects of life?	
2. What is his or her mental condition?	
3. What are the prospects of his or her recovering sanity?	

..... *Asylum.*

..... *day of* 188

.....

Medical Superintendent.

..... ASYLUM.

In re .. , *a Lunatic.*

SCHEDULE B.—INFORMATION REGARDING THE ABOVE-NAMED LUNATIC, AND HIS OR HER ESTATE.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. Date of Admission?	
2. Present age?	
3. Married or single? If married, give the name and P.O. address of wife or husband.	
4. Children? If any, give their names and ages, and the name and P.O. address of person with whom residing.	
5. Has a bond for maintenance been given? If so, send copy, and state whether anything due on Bond.	

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
6. If no Bond, state amount due for maintenance, at \$2.75 per week, up to date of enquiry.	
7. Give names and P. O. addresses of nearest relatives.	
8. Has lunatic any estate, whether lands, houses, furniture, horses, cattle or other live stock, moneys, promissory notes, mortgages or other securities, or other property of any kind, real or personal, in possession or expectancy? If so, give full description and inventory, and the name and P.O. address of the person or persons in whose possession it is.	
9. Are there any charges upon or claims against the estate? If so, give full particulars, and the names and P.O. addresses of claimants.	
10. Are there any persons having a legal or moral claim to maintenance out of the estate? If so, give names and P.O. addresses.	

..... Asylum.
..... day of ... 188

.....
Bursar.

THE GRANTING OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATES AND AFFIDAVITS BY MEDICAL
SUPERINTENDENTS AND THEIR ASSISTANTS.

On the 30th of January last I issued the following instructions to the Medical Superintendents of all the Asylums in the Province :

“ It has come to my notice that, at the request of applicants seeking legal evidence, Superintendents of Asylums for the Insane have been in the habit of giving certificates, affidavits, and other legal instruments testifying to the mental and physical condition of patients in their charge. As the evident purpose for which such documents are usually sought is to establish some claim against or control over the estate of the lunatic respecting whose condition such evidence is desired, it is important, in order that I may properly guard the interests of any such lunatic, that no such document should be supplied to any applicant without a copy thereof being simultaneously sent to me. I have therefore to request that, in future, copies of all documents of the character indicated be forwarded to me

at the same time that they are supplied to the persons seeking them, together with the names and post-office addresses of the applicants, and a statement of the reason for which any such document is required. It having also come to my notice that similar documents have, in some instances, been given by Deputy and Assistant Superintendents, I have to request that you will instruct these officers to discontinue the practice, except when acting for the Superintendent in his absence. Important documents, such as those referred to, should be given by the Superintendent himself, and not by any other official."

As some of the Assistant Superintendents who, it then appeared, had on some occasions granted affidavits such as those referred to, receiving fees therefor, demurred to the latter part of these instructions, I placed the matter before the Attorney-General for his decision in the matter, upon receipt of which I, on the 1st of April, issued further instruction, based upon it, to the following effect:—

"The Province is entitled to the whole service of the medical superintendents of our lunatic asylums and their assistants. They ought not to practice, or do any professional work for fee or reward. This does not, of course, prevent their being witnesses and receiving therefor the customary professional fees as such. The examinations required by statute to be made of a patient by medical men before his admission into the asylum should not be made by officers of the asylum. Voluntary affidavits should not be made by the assistants without the consent of the medical superintendent or of this Department, in reference to inmates of the asylum."

"In case any fee is charged for such voluntary affidavits it should be deemed to belong to the Provincial Treasury. The propriety of making such affidavits or charging therefor must depend on circumstances, which vary. Affidavits as to the mental condition of inmates, when required for the due administration of justice, ought not in general to be refused, and, in case of doubt, reference may be made to the Inspector or to the Attorney-General's Department."

LEGAL DOCUMENTS SERVED ON LUNATICS.

On the 12th of February last I issued the following instructions to the Superintendents of all the Asylums in the Province:

"I have to request that, when any Bill in Chancery, petition for the appointment of a committee, or any other legal document is served upon any lunatic confined in your Asylum, or upon the Superintendent, or other Asylum official, on behalf of any such lunatic, the date of such service be at the time marked conspicuously on the document, and signed by the person on whom the service is effected, or, if the lunatic be served personally, then by the official who witnesses the service; and that all such documents be forthwith transmitted to me, together with a statement of the Superintendent with regard to the mental and physical condition of the lunatic and the prospects of recovery."

On the 13th February the following instructions were issued to the Bursars of all the Asylums in the Province:

"I have to request that when any Bills in Chancery, petitions for the appointment of a committee, writs of summons, or other legal documents, are served upon any lunatic confined in your Asylum, or upon yourself, or any other Asylum official, on behalf of any such lunatic, the date of such service be at the time marked conspicuously on the document served, and signed by the person on whom the service is effected, or, if the lunatic be served personally, then by the official who is present when the service is effected; and that all such documents be forthwith transmitted to me, together with a statement from yourself, shewing: 1. The date when the lunatic entered the Asylum; 2. Whether or not a bond was

given for maintenance; and 3. Any particulars with regard to the lunatic, or his or her estate, and his or her relatives and their post-office addresses, which may have come to your knowledge. If a bond has been given a copy of it should be sent; if not, the amount due for maintenance at the ordinary rate of \$2.75 per week should be stated."

STATISTICAL TABLES.

The following Tables, which exhibit very fully the operations of the Asylums for the past year, and furnish all requisite statistical information, will be found at the close of this portion of the report:—

Table No. 1, shewing the general movements of patients in respect to admissions, discharges, deaths, and transfers, together with the number in residence at the beginning and ending of the year, etc. This table will be found on page 18.

Table No. 2, shewing the counties from which patients were admitted to Asylums during the year, and the Asylums they were assigned to.

Table No. 3, shewing the counties and places from which the entire number of patients that have been admitted to Asylums were received.

Table No. 4, shewing the length of time the patients, received into the Asylums during the year, had been insane prior to the time of admission.

Table No. 5, shewing the length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1880.

Table No. 6, shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged cured during the year.

Table No. 7, shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged improved during the year.

Table No. 8, shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged unimproved during the year.

Table No. 9, shewing the length of Asylum residence of those patients who died during the year ending 30th September, 1880.

Table No. 10, shewing the causes of death of those patients who died during the year ending 30th September, 1880.

Table No. 11, shewing the trades, callings, and occupations of the persons admitted to the various Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1880, and the total admissions.

Table No. 12, shewing the details of the expenditure of the various Asylums of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1880.

Table No. 13 shewing in detail the amount expended for the various branches of the Asylum service, and the cost per patient for maintenance for the year ending 30th September, 1880.

Table No. 14, shewing the supplies for which tenders were invited and the prices paid for the same under contract.

Table No. 15, shewing the number of officers and *employés* in each and all of the Asylums, classified according to duties performed.

Table No. 16, shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.

MINUTES OF INSPECTION RECORDED DURING THE YEAR.

My first inspection of the Asylum during the official year was made on the 30th and 31st January, when the wards and other portions of the building were visited, the patients seen, the books and records examined, and the management of affairs generally inquired into.

Since the 1st October previous the changes in the Asylum population had been as follows:—Admissions, 28; discharges, 13; deaths, 13; probational discharges, 2; leaving 345 men and 329 women in residence at the date of my inspection. From the books it appeared that of the persons admitted, 8 were received under the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the rest under medical certificates; that 17 were placed on the paying list and 11 on the free; that 7 were re-admissions; and that no less than 14 were received from Toronto. The discharges during the four months under review were exceptionally few, and from the 26th December to the day of my visit, no patients had been discharged. The deaths were recorded as resulting from natural causes.

As a whole the condition of the patients was satisfactory. Excitement was confined to the female refractory ward, but it was not of such a nature as to require restraint of any kind. Not a patient on the male side was secluded or restrained, and on the female side only two women were restrained by the leather wristlet, and the camisole dress respectively. Sufficient details regarding the restraint and seclusion ordered were not given in the register. I therefore gave instructions that a new book be procured, in which the following particulars were to be entered, namely:—1st. Date of restraint or seclusion. 2nd. Name of patient restrained or secluded. 3rd. No. of ward confined in. 4th. Name of attendant or supervisor applying for restraint or seclusion. 5th. Reasons given for such application. 6th. Decision of the Medical Superintendent, shewing the nature of the restraint or seclusion ordered, and the length of time it was to continue. 7th. The initials of the Medical Superintendent. 8th. A summary of the various kinds of restraint or seclusion ordered.

In passing through the wards and dormitories, only two men and nine women were found in bed; some of these patients had but slight ailments. The health of the asylum was otherwise satisfactory and the appearance of the patients was very good.

I examined the food served for dinner. With the exception of the bread, everything was good and wholesome, and the meal was generally well served.

Many complaints were made of the quality of the bread, and seeing that it was not due to the flour, which the flour inspector had reported to be good, I authorized, with the sanction of the Treasurer, the appointment of an assistant baker, and informed the Medical Superintendent that if such action did not bring about an improvement in the quality of the bread, the entire baking-staff would be changed. The butcher's meat delivered on the day of my visit was found to be very fair.

It was noticed that not enough towels were given to the male patients on bathing days. I instructed the Medical Superintendent to see that in future a sufficient supply was served out.

The Asylum was found in excellent order and exceedingly clean. The painting of some of the wards was going on.

The Government having decided to carry out the recommendation made by me to convert the whole of the east and west wings into paying wards, I gave instructions for them to be cleaned, whitewashed, painted, and otherwise prepared for re-furnishing; and I also made a very minute examination of the wards, so that I might determine what would have to be supplied. It was decided that the furniture in the wards, for residence in which the highest rates would be charged, should be entirely renewed, and the old furniture moved into wards of a lower grade.

The bath-rooms referred to in a previous minute had not been reconstructed, as the mason and plasterer had been engaged in other important work, and a question also had arisen whether the brick arches supporting the rooms would bear the extra weight, were

the floors to be relaid in cement. The Medical Superintendent was instructed to go on with the alterations with the asylum labour as time could be found, and if he were assured that it would be safe to do so.

An appropriation having been asked for new pig-pens, such being rendered necessary by the proximity of the old pens to a locality now being thickly populated, I requested the Superintendent to prepare a sketch plan and specifications of the most suitable style of pen, and also to submit to me an estimate of the quantity of material required to construct these pens.

A second inspection of the Asylum was made on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th of April. There were then 343 men and 326 women in confinement. The operations of the Asylum since my previous visit were not such as to call for special observation. A few cases of measles appeared, but otherwise the patients were very healthy, the death-rate during the three months between the two visits being less than one per cent. Thirteen patients were in bed during the day-time. Most of these were in a very feeble state and some were near death.

I was again able to report most favourably of the sanitary condition of the building. Every attention seemed to be bestowed on the medical treatment of the patients, who were in a satisfactory state.

The new restraint register was in use, and an examination of it proved that the cases of restraint during the past two months had been very few.

A good many of the male patients were out of doors during the afternoons, but only a small number of females were to be seen about the grounds. As the sidewalks around the enclosures were in a very bad state, and as their use was necessary for the enjoyment and exercise of the patients, the Medical Superintendent was requested to submit to me an estimate of the quantity of lumber which would be required to renew them.

The general appearance of the interior of the Asylum was eminently satisfactory. The wards in the wings, which were intended to accommodate paying patients, were being painted and cleaned, as instructed.

Shortly after the date of my previous inspection, tenders were asked for such portion of the furnishings for these wards as could be submitted for competition, and the lowest one was accepted. A portion of the furniture was ordered from the Reformatory for Boys, and the remainder was purchased at the lowest wholesale rates. Delivery of these furnishings was going on at the time of my inspection.

The halls and dormitories were generally tidy, bright, and cheerful, and the beds and bedding were comfortable.

The land used for ornamental gardening and farm purposes had a well-kept appearance, and the spring crops were about to be put in.

As it is likely that the land available for cultivation next year will only be the fifty acres enclosed, and the twenty-two acres acquired from the corporation, operations will have to be confined to gardening and root-raising on as extensive a scale as the area of the land will admit. If the land south of King street, belonging to the Asylum, be sold, the pasturage for the cows will be lost. In that case, steps will have to be taken either to obtain new pasturage or to provide for stall-feeding. Under the circumstances, none but the best milch cows must be kept in stock, so that the maximum quantity of milk may be obtained from the minimum number of cows.

The stores of the Asylum were examined and found to be kept in a slovenly and dirty condition. As there was no excuse possible for such a state of things, I informed the Medical Superintendent that if an immediate improvement did not take place in the management of the stores department, a change would be made in its officers, and I requested him to warn them accordingly. As there appeared to be some question as to the officer responsible for the state of the stores, a rule was laid down that the Bursar should only be answerable for the correctness of the books, and that the Medical Superintendent should be responsible for the condition of the department.

The contractor for the supply of meat having in January last made a delivery not in accordance with the terms of the specification, he was at once notified of the default, and warned that a repetition would result in the cancellation of the contract. Since then the quality of the meat delivered was said to be much improved. Seeing that next year there

will be three large Provincial institutions in Toronto, with a population of nearly fifteen hundred, it will, in my opinion, be advisable, in the public interest, as well as in that of the inmates, for the Government to establish a slaughter-house, and to purchase, stall-feed, and kill its own animals as required.

The meals served during my visit were good. A great improvement was noticeable in the quality of the bread.

The third inspection of the Asylum was made on the 6th July, for the purpose of giving definite instructions in regard to certain structural changes and additions which were to be made.

With regard to the piggery, the Bursar was instructed to order the bricks required for it from the Central Prison, where the window and door frames were also to be made. Tenders for the lumber, shingles, and other material, and for the building of the stone and brick work had been accepted, and therefore orders were given for work to be commenced at once under the supervision of the Asylum authorities.

Instructions were also given regarding a necessary alteration in and extension of the route of the hand-car track, and the Bursar was authorized to buy such material as was found to be required. The work was to be done by the Asylum carpenter and his staff.

It was found feasible to consolidate all the kitchens into one in the main building, thus effecting a considerable saving in fuel and labour. The removal of the partition between the kitchen and scullery was ordered, as the light and space would thus be much increased.

The unsatisfactory condition of the stores department shewed the necessity of consolidating the store rooms. The Medical Superintendent was therefore authorized to set apart the disused east kitchen, and the three adjoining rooms, for the purposes of a general store, and to have them properly fitted with shelves, counters, etc.

A tender was also accepted for the supply of the material necessary to renew the sidewalks in the Asylum grounds, and the Medical Superintendent was desired to see that no time was lost in commencing the work.

The last inspection during the official year was made on the 20th September. On that occasion the Asylum roll was checked, the patients all seen, the management of affairs generally inquired into, and the entire Asylum premises carefully examined.

The state and condition of the wards were very satisfactory. The ventilation upon the whole was good, and every department of the Asylum was well and neatly kept. Altogether, the appearance of the institution, and the manner in which its affairs were conducted, were highly creditable to the Medical Superintendent and his staff.

The conversion of six wards in the east and west wings into suitable accommodation for paying patients, as authorized in previous minutes, had been effected. It being necessary that these wards should be officially designated, and the rate of maintenance in them determined and fixed by by-law and Order-in-Council, a by-law covering these points was submitted to Council and approved. (A copy of this by-law will be found on page 28.) In addition to the six superior wards referred to, two wards in the main building, to be called intermediate wards, have been set apart for the accommodation of patients for whose maintenance rates of two dollars per week, or less, are paid, and for the better class of free patients.

At the time of my visit the paying patients numbered two hundred and twenty-six, and the weekly amount paid for their maintenance was \$678.75, or an aggregate of \$35,295 per annum. It is expected that the number of paying patients will soon be increased to three hundred and the receipts for maintenance to over \$40,000 a year. There will then still be left accommodation for nearly four hundred free patients. The new arrangement is a good one in all respects, and it is hoped it will entirely obviate the necessity of sending insane persons of a higher social class to foreign Asylums. There will be four distinct and separate grades of accommodation of a superior class, both in respect to equipment and attendance, for patients of each sex. In this way the extent and character of the accommodation will be as sufficient and complete as it is possible to have in a public Asylum for the lodgment and treatment of all classes of insane persons.

All the works authorized in my previous minutes of inspection had been completed, namely, (1), the new piggery ; (2), the tramway through the rear grounds and basement ; (3), the consolidation of the kitchens ; (4), the fitting up of the new stores ; and (5), the renewal of the sidewalks. The floors of some of the bath-rooms had been relaid with cement, and the bathing appointments generally improved. A great deal of painting had also been done in the wards and other portions of the Asylum, as well as many structural repairs and renewals. Orders were given for a few articles of furniture required in various parts of the Asylum.

When I inspected the Asylum on the 23rd April there were 669 patients in residence, and three were out on probation. Since that date, twenty men and ten women had been admitted, and during the same period eighteen patients had been discharged, and fourteen had died, leaving on the date of my inspection the names of 348 males and 323 females on the register. In checking the Asylum roll I saw every patient except four, who were absent on probation. Opportunity was given to every patient to speak to me, and a few availed themselves of it. No complaints whatever were received in regard to domiciliary treatment, but as is always the case, statements were made by a few that they had been wrongly committed and detained ; in most instances these were clearly the product of disordered brains, and in others there were evidences of delusion.

There were six patients of each sex in bed during the day. Seven were constantly confined to bed, the others only temporarily. The cases of restraint were confined to two patients strapped to fixed seats, one with leather muffs on, and one in the crib-bed at night. All these patients were females. Not a male patient was restrained or secluded at the time of my visit. In none of the wards, except the female refractory ward, did excitement or noise prevail ; as a general thing they were exceedingly quiet and orderly. A change for the better was shewn in the clothing of the male patients, and as usual the females were comfortably and tidily clad.

I was present at the dinner served to the patients on both days of my inspection. The food was good and sufficient, and the table appointments and serving in the superior wards were on a satisfactory footing.

The farm, garden, and ornamental grounds were in capital order, and it appeared likely that the yield therefrom would be large.

The Medical Superintendent reported that the officers and staff of the Asylum were performing their respective duties to his satisfaction.

In closing the summary of my minutes of the past year, I would again call attention to the structural wants of the Toronto Asylum. The chief of these, as has been often reiterated, is the want of proper chapel accommodation, and of an amusement hall. Considering that over a third of the patients pay for their maintenance, they have a right to all the comforts and cheerful surroundings of a first-class modern asylum, but in this respect they have not such surroundings. The room now used is very much too small, and has to be used not only for chapel purposes, but also for an amusement and sewing room. The chief objection to it is the fact of its being in the top of the building, which renders it inaccessible to old and feeble patients.

Other requirements of almost equal importance are a proper system of heating the Asylum, and new and increased coal-shed accommodation, the present sheds being so dilapidated as to be unsafe. It is absolutely necessary for the comfort of the many old and feeble patients that the building they are confined in should be well and uniformly heated. This is not now the case, more particularly in the main building. Seeing that it is absolutely necessary that an outlay should be made to supply these wants, I have called the attention of the Government to the desirableness of adopting a plan by which the three public institutions in the western portion of the city, viz. : the Asylum, Central Prison, and Reformatory for Females, could be heated by one set of boilers to be placed in the Central Prison premises, where all the labour connected with them could be done, and the steam distributed from them under the Holly system. From inquiries I have made, I am convinced that this would not only be a most effective method of heating these buildings, but would result in a very large saving. If this scheme be adopted it would obviate the necessity for reconstructing the heating arrangements of the Toronto Asylum, and also for building new coal-sheds there.

In my last annual report, I referred to the fact that the limited quantity of land attached to the Asylum was being lessened from year to year by the erection of new buildings and the sale of lands originally acquired from the Ordnance Department. In order to meet this growing want, I have suggested that the land at Mimico, purchased by the Government for an experimental farm, should be cultivated by Asylum labour. To carry out this scheme, it would only be necessary to put up some inexpensive buildings for the accommodation of about thirty or forty quiet chronic patients, capable of doing farm labour, and who would only need the care of two or three attendants.

There are other wants of a minor character mentioned in the report of the Medical Superintendent, which will be brought to the notice of the Government.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

MINUTES OF INSPECTION RECORDED DURING THE YEAR.

My first inspection of this Asylum was made on the 25th and 26th November. The population of the Asylum on those days and its distribution in the various buildings were as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Main Building	223	239	462
“ “ Three Cottages.....	89	90	179
“ “ Refractory Building.....	51	51	102
	363	380	743

In addition to the 743 actual residents, the names of 13 persons appeared on the Asylum register, of whom 11 were out on probation and 2 had escaped sometime before my visit, and had not, up to that time, been brought back to the Asylum.

The admissions since my last inspection numbered 35, viz., 16 men and 19 women. Some of these were cases of recurrent insanity, who had been frequent residents of this and other Asylums, and not a few were long standing cases of mental diseases.

As there were grave fears that the vacant beds of the Asylum would be disproportionately filled by chronic and incurable cases, to the exclusion of recent and curable cases, the Medical Superintendent was requested to exercise very close and careful supervision over the admissions. Such an instruction became the more necessary, as it was evident that in some instances admission was sought not because the patients were dangerous or positively troublesome, but merely because the friends wished to free themselves of the care and expense of their demented but comparatively harmless relatives. The Medical Superintendent having, in connection with the admission of this class of insane persons, raised the question whether he would be legally warranted in refusing to admit a person to the Asylum who was certified to be insane under the provisions of the Statute, but who, in his opinion, was not a proper subject for the Asylum, I informed him that the certificates furnished under cap. 220, sections 8, 9 and 10, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, provided the legal authority for the custodial detention of a lunatic in the Asylum, but that the possession of such certificates did not render admission compulsory; that the Medical Superintendent had to decide as to the fitness and necessity for Asylum treatment; and that he was clothed with authority to receive or reject.

The discharges from the Asylum since the 1st October numbered 12, of whom 6 had been cured, 2 improved, and 3 were sent away unimproved, and 1 patient was discharged, as there were no evidences of insanity. There was nothing unusual to note in regard to the deaths, of which there were nine since 1st October. The condition of the patients at

the time of my visit was upon the whole satisfactory, and the health of the Asylum was very good. In the male department 6 patients were found in bed during the day, and on the female side there were 13. The cases of restraint were few, and were confined to one man in the restraint chair, one woman strapped to a bench, and another in the restraint chair with muffs on. In addition, one woman was secluded. An examination of the restraint register shewed that during the two months that had intervened since my last inspection restraint and seclusion had only been resorted to with 7 men and 10 women.

On the first day of my inspection I found upon enquiry and from my own observation, that 311 patients (154 men and 157 women) were employed at various kinds of work, viz., 41 on the farm and garden; 12 as carpenters, painters, etc.; 48 in the dining-rooms, laundry, and kitchen; 46 knitting, sewing, and spinning; 122 were working in the halls, and 42 were engaged in general work.

There were two infants in the female wards who were born in the house, the mothers having been pregnant at the time of admission. The Medical Superintendent was authorized to send one home to the father, who was in indigent circumstances, at the expense of the Asylum; the other was refused by the husband on the ground that he had not lived with his wife for two years prior to her admission to the Asylum. The question as to the responsibility of the husband, under the circumstances, was submitted to the decision of the Attorney-General.

There were still in the wards of the main asylum a few patients who I thought should have been transferred to the refractory building, that is if great noise is looked upon as a disturbing element in an insane asylum. I also recorded the opinion that removal to and residence in the refractory building should, as much as possible, be temporary, except in the cases of the incurably violent and filthy.

The Asylum was, as usual, found in excellent order, the utmost cleanliness and neatness being observed. The wards generally had a most comfortable appearance and cheerful look, and the beds and bedding were clean and tidy-looking. The condition and appearance of the cottages were all that could be desired, and in regard both to the character of the accommodation and to interior economy and management, these cottages are models for the comfortable lodgment and economical care of the chronic insane. The refractory wards had much improved since my last inspection, and considering the character of the inmates, their condition, in respect to order and cleanliness, was very satisfactory.

As the large amount of wall and wood surface that has to be kept clean and well covered with paint, rendered it necessary to attach a painter to the Asylum staff, the appointment of such a mechanic was made, to date from the 1st of January.

The wire screens on the windows of the refractory wards have proved to be insecure in the manner of fastening, which defect, along with one of a similar kind on the windows of the main building, has been brought under the notice of the Commissioner of Public Works, with a recommendation that an appropriation be asked to make the work good.

A statement of the requirements of the Asylum in the way of furniture and furnishings has been prepared, and an estimate of the cost of the same submitted to the Treasurer and approved of, and the sum of \$3,990 will be placed in the estimates, in order that the purchases may be made.

The following works of construction have also been recommended, viz., (1), the extension of the barn-room space; (2), the reconstruction of the interior fittings of the cow-stables, so as to make space for two rows of stalls instead of one, as now; (3), the ceiling and shelving of the upper flat of the stores department, which has never been finished off; (4), the removal and reconstruction of the old wood-shed and ice-house; (5), brick coal-sheds for the Refractory wards and the west cottage; (6), two covered sheds for the yards of the Refractory Asylum; (7), planting, ornamentation, and drain and road construction.

The financial affairs of the Asylum were examined into generally, and instructions recorded for the information and guidance of the Bursar. Several changes in the staff arrangements were also authorized, and the necessary changes in the pay-list sanctioned. The placing of the Asylum attendants in a uniform, which has produced good results at the Toronto Asylum, was decided upon, and the Bursar was authorized to make the

requisite purchases of the material required for the purpose. Instructions were also given for the introduction of an improved system of keeping the store books, with a view to ascertaining the exact cost of maintaining patients in the respective departments of the Asylum, as well as in the Asylum as a whole.

The Medical Superintendent reported that the officers, attendants, and servants of the Asylum were performing their respective duties in a satisfactory manner. Having regard to the size and population of the Asylum and the liability to unusual occurrences happening which would require prompt action, the Medical Superintendent was requested to see that at least two of the Medical officers were constantly on the Asylum premises.

My second inspection of the Asylum extended over the 15th, 16th, and 17th April, when the population of the Asylum had increased from 743 to 754, exclusive of 9 patients who had been sent to their friends on probational leave, and 2 who had escaped. The number of applications on file were exceptionally few, and in going through the papers it was observed that some of the insane, for whom application had been made, had been admitted to other Asylums. I recommended that such information be obtained in future from applicants, who had not availed themselves of awards, as will enable the record of application to be completed, so that the insane who have recovered, died, or been admitted to other Asylums may not continue to appear as residents in a family. At this visit I found 14 patients in bed during the day, some of whom were very feeble and constantly confined to bed; otherwise the patients were in good health.

The cases of restraint were few, and enquiry shewed that necessity existed for it. Some of the patients had flesh bruises and discoloration of the skin, the causes of which I enquired into, finding that, in three instances, they were the result of blows received from other patients, and in two cases they were caused by falls during epileptic attacks. As a general thing the patients were pretty free from excitement, and the wards were, with two exceptions, very quiet and orderly. The clothing of the male patients was in a good many instances rather ragged, and it was evident from unbuttoned garments and untidiness that it was not properly looked after by the attendants.

The condition of the Asylum was most satisfactory, and by re-flooring, painting, and plastering, carried on by the mechanical staff and the patients, it is constantly being improved. The halls and sleeping apartments were thoroughly clean and neatly kept, and since the double windows have been removed the ventilation has been much improved.

An appropriation having been voted by the Legislature for the purchase of additional furniture and the renewal of certain furnishings, full instructions were given to the Bursar respecting the manufacture and purchase of the same, to the extent of \$2,268.50. Structural alterations and renewals, as well as the purchase of trees and shrubs and gravel and tile for the ornamentation and improvement of the Asylum property, were also authorized to the extent of the appropriation.

The Bursar having presented the quarterly requisition for supplies, it was examined, and the alleged requirements having been carefully enquired into and explanations received from the respective officers, authority was given to the Bursar to make the purchases at the lowest wholesale quotations. He was also authorized to dispose of the stock of wine and spirits left on hand, which the Medical Superintendent had reported there was no further necessity for in the maintenance and treatment of patients.

Instructions were given for the organization and working of a tailor shop, so that all the clothes would be cut and made up on the Asylum premises; and with the approval of Government, a tailor was appointed to the position.

The pay-list of the establishment was carefully checked, and certain changes, for which provision had been made in the estimates, were authorized. Owing to old age it was recommended that the assistant gardener should receive a retiring allowance, and that his place should be filled by a competent man, which was approved of and acted upon.

The stores and store department were examined. The butcher's meat was found to be of a most inferior quality, being ill-fed, under weight, and badly butchered. The delivery of the day was rejected by me, and the contractor notified that upon a repetition of such a default his contract would be cancelled. The bread was not quite up to the standard, but it appeared that the fault was due to the flour being too closely ground, the quality otherwise being good.

The Asylum was again inspected on the 13th and 14th June, on which occasion I checked the Asylum roll, in doing which I saw every patient and conversed with many of them. The movements of patients from the time of the previous record of operations were represented by 93 admissions, 38 discharges, 26 deaths, and 4 escapes. These changes increased the registered population to 778, but 9 men and 11 women were out on probation, which left 367 men and 391 women in actual residence. The prepared accommodation of the Asylum provides beds for 423 of each sex, but when the basement rooms in the Refractory Building are furnished, the accommodation will be increased to 455 for each, or a total 910.

The good effects of separating and classifying the patients in three distinct structural departments (viz., the Main Asylum, the Cottages, and the Refractory Building) were very marked at this visit. In the Cottages the largest amount of Asylum freedom is enjoyed by the patients, and general quietude prevails. In the Main Building, while a little excitement now and again is noticeable, it does not appear to be disturbing or irritating to the quietly disposed patients; but at the Refractory Wards, particularly on the female side of the house, there was a good deal of boisterous excitement and roughness, as well as habits of an offensive kind, in connection with the patients, and their removal from the quiet and orderly has conduced very largely to the comfort of the latter class. Notwithstanding the excitement that prevailed in these wards of the Asylum, it was gratifying to note the almost entire absence of mechanical restraint. Nearly all the inmates were in the airing-yards a great portion of the time, which doubtless more than anything else did away with the need of restraint.

While the appearance of the patients, in respect to clothing, might have been improved, and steps were being taken to accomplish that end, their personal cleanliness seemed to be well looked after.

The condition of the Asylum was again entitled to a most favourable report. The re-laying of the stairs and stairways has very much improved the side approaches to the wards; and other improvements, equally needful, are constantly in progress. By the judicious expenditure, on capital account, of a small sum of money from year to year, the original structural defects of the Asylum are fast disappearing, and increased comfort and cheerfulness are being obtained for the patients.

The farm, garden, and ornamental grounds are in admirable order, and the yield of cereals, roots, and garden products bids fair to be in excess of any previous year, and to be sufficient to meet the wants of the Asylum. A good deal of progress has been made in levelling, cleaning up, and laying out the rear grounds of the Asylum, to which attention was called in previous minutes, and it is expected that in a year or two they will lose their "back-yard" appearance, and assume as ornamental a condition as the front grounds. The Refractory building grounds are also pretty well advanced in grading and levelling, and they are now taking quite an ornamental shape.

I have recommended that appropriations be asked at the ensuing session of the Legislature for the following:—

1st. For furniture and furnishings for the vacant basement wards in the refractory building, and for other portions of the Asylum, as per statement and estimate.

2nd. For continuing the works connected with the ornamentation and improvement of the Asylum grounds, viz., tree and shrub planting, tile-draining, road constructing, fencing, etc.

3rd. For hardwood and other material for re-laying of floors, ceilings, painting, etc., in the main building, and material to re-construct the interior of the cow-sheds and horse-stables, in order to obtain more room for live-stock, and for an additional hay-shed; also material required for the renewal of the steam-heating arrangements in some portions of the Asylum, and for other renewals of iron-work in the Engineer's department, including the re-construction of the windows of the Main Building.

4th. Coal-sheds for the Refractory Building and the west cottage.

5th. The placing of a mansard roof on the central structure of the Refractory Building, in order to provide additional bed-room space for the officers and servants.

The Medical Superintendent has called attention, in his report, to other requirements which are well worthy of attention; but respecting the foregoing it is absolutely necessary that they should be supplied.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON.

MINUTES OF INSPECTION RECORDED DURING THE YEAR.

Four statutory inspections were made of this Asylum during the official year, viz., in October, 1879, and in February, May, and July, 1880.

On the occasion of the first visit (on the 22nd October, 1879) the condition of the female wards was exceedingly satisfactory, but on the male side of the house the reverse was the case. The ward for male idiots was particularly untidy, as also were some of the other wards. The Medical Superintendent was instructed to dispense with the services of such of the attendants as could not keep their wards clean. The condition of the patients was very good, particularly that of the females; and the general health of the inmates had been exceptionally good since my previous visit. Only one case of restraint existed.

The second inspection was made on the 27th and 28th February. On this occasion the patients were all seen, and the Asylum and its management carefully examined. From the beginning of the official year (1st October) up to the time of my visit, the movement of the population was represented by the admission of 19 men and 42 women into the lunatic wards; the discharge therefrom of 2 men and 14 women, and the death of 5 men and 7 women. During the same time 11 males and 10 females were admitted to the idiot wards, and no deaths or discharges took place. At the time of my inspection the names of 338 lunatics and 47 idiots were on the register; 5 of the former being absent on probational leave, the number actually in residence was 380, namely, 172 males and 208 females.

Among the idiots admitted were four members of one family, who were received into the Asylum from the Poor-house of the County of Waterloo. As these idiots were quiet and perfectly harmless, I instructed the Medical Superintendent, for his future guidance, that it was not the intention of the Government to relieve Municipalities from the care and support of quiet, harmless idiots, more particularly when they were being lodged and cared for in a Poor-house.

Of the 82 admissions between the 1st October, 1879, and the date of my visit, 31 were under the Lieutenant-Governor's warrant, and the remaining 51 under the ordinary process by medical certificates. Of the 16 patients discharged, 10 were sent home as cured, 4 as improved, and 2 as unimproved. The 12 deaths were confined to the lunatic patients; and 4 of the number had been in Asylum residence for over a quarter of a century. Only 1 death was the result of other than natural causes. In this case the patient, a woman, committed suicide on the 18th November. In the application papers no reference was made to the suicidal tendencies of the patient, and the Medical Superintendent reported that her conduct in the Asylum betrayed no suicidal indications whatever. The Medical Superintendent was instructed that the greatest care was to be taken and the closest supervision exercised over patients who manifested the slightest suicidal tendency, and that on no consideration should they be placed alone in single sleeping-rooms, as this patient had been.

Five patients in the male wards and 6 in the female were confined to bed during the day; and in the whole Asylum not one patient was in seclusion, and only one under mechanical restraint. As the restraint register did not afford the requisite information, leaves of the regulation form were supplied to the Medical Superintendent, so that a proper record might be kept of every case in which restraint or seclusion was imposed, and the causes which rendered such measures necessary.

On the female side of the house the general condition of the patients was very satisfactory, but on the male side there was room for much improvement, as well in the general appearance of the patients, as in the matter of the exercise of greater care and supervision over them on the part of the attendants. These remarks as to the better condition of the patients on the female side, as compared with those on the male side, applied equally to the condition of the wards themselves. On the female side great neatness, cleanliness, and order prevailed; but in some of the male wards this was not the case, the condition in these respects being up to the proper standard in only one ward.

It was evident that for each side of the house it was necessary to appoint a chief attendant, who could be held responsible for the condition of the patients and the wards, and also for the manner in which the ordinary attendants performed their duties. The Medical Superintendent was therefore authorized to secure the services of competent chief male and female attendants.

As the vacant beds for women were nearly exhausted, it became necessary to complete the furnishing of the Asylum, for which purpose an appropriation had been voted by the Legislature. To that end tenders were invited, and contracts were entered into for bedsteads, mattresses, palliasses, and pillows, and the Bursar was authorized to purchase the remaining articles of furniture and furnishing. Other requirements of the Asylum were the subject of discussion with the Medical Superintendent, and authority was given to the Bursar to have them supplied.

Of the 82 patients received into the Asylum since the beginning of the official year, only 12 were admitted as paying patients. In view of the smallness of this number, the Medical Superintendent and the Bursar were instructed to exercise the greatest vigilance in obtaining information as to the ability of applicants to pay for the maintenance of the patients whose admission they sought.

At my third inspection (on the 22nd May) the patients in residence numbered 364 lunatics and 56 idiots, or a total of 420. The admissions during the three months preceding my inspection were very numerous, being 52 to the wards for the insane, and 11 to those for idiots; during the same time 14 died and 5 were discharged.

On passing through the wards at this inspection, it was seen that very considerable improvement had taken place on the male side of the house; and that the female wards were, as usual, in admirable order. With a few exceptions, the patients were very free from excitement, and their condition was very satisfactory. About a week before my visit a very determined attempt had been made by a male patient to commit suicide by cutting his throat. It would seem that he had been meditating the deed for some time, and had discovered that one of the attendants had a razor in his room, for during the momentary absence of the attendant in question he hurried in, took up the razor, and instantly cut his throat. Prompt action, however, saved his life. The attendant was to blame for leaving his door unlocked, even for a moment. The Superintendent was instructed to issue an order that the doors of the attendants' rooms should be always spring-locked, and that all razors and other sharp instruments should be securely put away.

At this visit the attention of the Medical Superintendent was directed to the necessity of proceeding with some structural and other changes, which the increased population rendered necessary.

In order to prevent persons from trespassing upon the brow of the Asylum hill, which had been a cause of much annoyance, an arrangement was authorized, with the sanction of the Public Works Department, whereby the land on the side of the hill was leased for pasturage, on condition that the lessee should construct a good, substantial fence at the base of the hill. This arrangement was effected, and the tenant is now in occupation.

My fourth inspection was made on the 9th July, on which occasion the number of inmates had increased from 420 on my previous visit, to 444, of whom 210 were males and 234 were females. I saw all the patients, and was able to report much more favourably of the appearance of the male patients than at my previous inspection. The condition and appearance of the female patients has always been satisfactory. At the time of the inspection, 6 patients were in bed during the day, and 2 were restrained by hand-muffs; 15 women were employed in the sewing-room, and a considerable number of men were at work in the garden and grounds. The attention of the Medical Superintendent was called to two patients in the lunatic wards, who appeared to be better fitted for the idiot department of the Asylum, and it was decided to remove them thither. I also made an examination of two inmates who, whatever may have been their mental condition at the time of admission, were not then possessed of mania or delusions. The Medical Superintendent was requested to report upon their cases with a view to their discharge.

As the following summary will shew, the beds of the Asylum are being fast filled up:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Accommodation for lunatics.....	226	226	452
Patients now in residence.....	171	214	385
Vacancies	55	12	67
Accommodation for idiots.....	40	40	80
Idiots now in residence.....	39	20	59
Vacancies	1	20	21
Total vacancies	56	32	88

The filling up of the beds so rapidly is, of course, largely due to the fact that the Asylum has had to meet the demands for admissions made upon it, not only from the counties attached to it by Order in Council, but, owing to the want of vacancies in the Asylums at Kingston and Toronto, also from the counties attached to those Asylums. During the year no less than 83 insane persons were received who should have been admitted to the Toronto Asylum, 34 who should have been sent to the Kingston Asylum, and 11 to that at London.

The following improvements and other works are much required at this Asylum, and it is respectfully urged that appropriations be asked for to enable them to be proceeded with:—

1. The grounds of the Asylum, including the farm, the garden, and the ornamental land, are beginning to assume a better appearance, but a large amount of work in the way of tree-planting, draining, road-construction, and general ornamentation has yet to be done, for which an appropriation of \$1,000 will be required for the coming year.

2. The front fence of the Asylum, on the brow of the hill, is much out of repair, and is, besides, very unsightly. It is recommended that it be replaced by an open ornamental structure, and that the present fence be removed to the side line, where a new one is much needed. An appropriation for fences to divide the fields is also required.

3. No sheds have yet been provided for the airing-courts, to protect the patients from the heat of the sun or from inclement weather.

4. The pine floors of the old portion of the Asylum are very much worn and dilapidated, and require to be renewed with hardwood; and nearly all of the old wards must be painted throughout. The windows of the Asylum were designed for an Inebriate Asylum, having large panes of glass. These are constantly being broken by refractory patients, and have to be replaced at great expense. It will be necessary to reduce the size of the panes by mullions. It is also necessary that the wire guards, now on the windows, should be more securely fixed to the window jambs. The foregoing are the most pressing structural requirements, but there are others which are minutely detailed in the report of the Medical Superintendent.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.

INSPECTION MINUTES RECORDED DURING THE YEAR.

During the past year three statutory inspections were made of this Asylum.

My first visit was paid on the 24th January, on which day the register shewed a population of 217 men and 210 women, or a total of 427. Two men and 1 woman, however, were out on probation, making the actual number of patients in residence 424. This number of inmates left 5 vacancies for women, which were at once filled up from the gaols in the eastern part of the Province. Since the date of my last visit (28th Sept., 1879,) the following changes in population had taken place: admissions, 19 males and 7 females; dis-

charges, 7 males and 4 females ; deaths, 2 males and 8 females ; escape, 1 male. Of the 26 admissions, 17 were by the Lieutenant-Governor's warrant and 9 by medical certificates, and a further examination shewed that 5 of these numbers were entered as paying patients and 21 as non-paying. The 11 discharged patients were all sent away cured, but in two instances the form of insanity was recurrent mania, and one had been re-admitted to the Asylum. One patient, whatever may have been his mental condition prior to admission, had shewn no signs of insanity during his stay in the Asylum and was, therefore, discharged. The deaths were all from natural causes, and in one case at the age of 90, another 80, while two were between 50 and 60.

An examination of the restraint register shewed that restraint had been very little resorted to during the quarter, and that it had been confined to a few patients, the daily average, including seclusion, being less than 4 per cent. of the total population. The only cases of restraint on the day of my inspection were 1 woman in muffs, 1 in wristlets, and 1 in seclusion.

Although the rate of mortality during the four months preceding my visit had been rather high, the health of the Asylum was then exceptionally good, and in passing through the dormitories I found only five patients confined to bed during the day time.

I examined and tasted the dinner served, which consisted of soup, boiled beef, potatoes and bread, all of which were of good quality.

The clothing of the patients on the male side of the house was not just what it should have been, and I gave instructions that, as soon as the stock on hand was used up, an effort should be made to improve both the quality of the cloth and the fit of the clothes. The women, however, were very neatly clothed and tidy looking.

I was glad to learn from the Medical Superintendent that he had made arrangements for increasing the means of giving recreation and amusement to the patients, and authority was given to hire a piano until money was provided to purchase one.

The Asylum throughout was found in excellent order. The wards and dormitories were models of neatness ; the bedding was clean and neatly kept, and the state of the premises generally was highly satisfactory. The lack of furniture and the general bareness of this Asylum has frequently been referred to, to remedy which it was recommended that an appropriation be made for the purchase of the requisite furniture and furnishings, etc. Offers were also solicited for 150 mattresses, 150 palliasses, and 150 pillows, to take the place of an equal number of straw beds and pillows then in use, and 150 bedsteads were ordered from the cabinet shops of the Penetanguishene Reformatory.

The Commissioner of Public Works having decided to provide for the manufacture of gas on the Asylum premises, to construct a wall round the female airing-court, and to improve the water supply system, etc., it was recommended that these much-needed works be proceeded with at the earliest possible day.

On examining the stores it was found that the flour was not being delivered according to the specifications, and the Bursar was instructed to see that in all future deliveries the specifications were strictly complied with, both in respect to the method of delivery and the respective quantities of fall and spring wheat. The Bursar was authorized to accept an offer for the supply of the best quality of milk at 16c. per imperial gallon.

Examination was made into matters connected with lunatics' estates, and the Bursar was instructed as to the action to be taken in certain cases.

The second inspection of the year was made on the 24th March. Since the previous inspection the movements of patients were as follows : Admissions, 4 men and 6 women ; discharges, 3 men and 2 women ; deaths, 2 men and 4 women ; and at this visit there are in the Asylum 216 men and 210 women, or a total of 426. The number of males in residence exhausted the space for that sex, but there were vacancies for 7 women, which the Medical Superintendent was instructed to keep for the most urgent gaol cases.

In passing through the wards I saw most of the patients. Their general appearance and condition was satisfactory, and they were evidently well cared for and kindly treated. The condition of the Asylum was excellent both in respect to cleanliness and order, and its affairs and general routine continued to be conducted with great regularity and system.

In previous minutes I have called attention to what appeared to me to be a rather serious defect in the Asylum service, viz., the performance of ward duty by the mechanical

staff of the Asylum. It was quite evident that, if the carpenter, tailor, gardener and farmer performed the work required of them, in a satisfactory and efficient way, they could not have time to look after patients other than those whose work they were required to direct and supervise. Such being the case, the Medical Superintendent was instructed to detach the *employés* named from the list of attendants and require of them only the performance of the work their respective designations indicated, the arrangement, however, was not to take full effect until the Medical Superintendent considered best, and to be temporary until he was prepared to report in favour of its permanent continuance.

The visit on this occasion was more specially made for the purpose of determining upon and arranging for the purchases of furniture and furnishings on capital account, for which an appropriation was made in the Supply Bill of last session. A contract for the supply of 200 hair mattresses, 200 straw palliasses, 150 hair pillows, and 50 feather pillows, was awarded to a firm in Toronto; their offer being the lowest. Other articles of furniture and furnishing and supplies, to the value of \$2,250, were ordered to be purchased at lowest wholesale rates.

As the purchase of the land adjoining the Asylum property had been effected, it was determined at this visit to increase the stock of cows so as to obviate the necessity of purchasing milk. Additions to the live stock and to farming utensils were also authorized in order to meet the increased farming requirements.

The Asylum was inspected for the third time during the year on the 3rd August. Since my previous visit 19 admissions, 6 discharges, and 8 deaths had taken place, leaving the names of 431 persons on the register on the day of inspection, but, as 3 were out on probation, the number of patients actually in the Asylum was 428, viz., 213 men and 215 women. It was noticed that 2 of the patients who had been admitted were insane ex-convicts from the Kingston Penitentiary, whose period of sentence in that establishment had expired, and having been sentenced from the Province of Ontario, they then became a charge upon the Government. It was satisfactory to notice that there were only 4 applications on record from the counties allocated to this Asylum. During the year, no less than 38 patients had been sent to the Hamilton Asylum from the eastern counties gaols; nearly all from the extreme east. Not only is the cost of transfer very largely increased, but the patients are so far removed from their friends that very few can afford the expense of visiting them while under treatment.

Little comment is required in regard to the Asylum movements of the previous four months, except in regard to the suicide of a patient which took place on the morning of the 19th May. In the answers to the queries, furnished prior to admission, as to whether this person was suicidal or dangerous to others, it was stated that, "he might be either," and very shortly after his admission, while working in the carpenter shop, he attempted to injure himself by throwing his arm on a circular saw. The Medical Superintendent stated that the patient had manifested no marked suicidal tendencies, and had been very quiet, especially at night. Every precaution seemed to have been taken to guard against such an occurrence, except that upon the patient's removal from ward No. 2 to 6, the fact that the patient was possessed of suicidal tendencies, had not been communicated to the attendants in the latter ward, an oversight which the Superintendent was requested to guard against in future. As a structural precaution against the use of the fanlight by suicidal patients, it may be best to place over them woven wire guards. The Superintendent was ordered to report to me the cost of such work.

I saw every patient at this visit, and checked the roll of the Asylum. The personal appearance of the patients was very satisfactory. They were well clothed and generally neat and tidy in their persons and clothing. Only a few of the patients were in the canvas dress. On the male side of the house not a single patient was in bed during the day at the time of my visit; and only one was under mechanical restraint—the muffs. On the female side 2 were in bed in the day time, and 1 had to be placed in muffs at night, and another in wristlets during the day. The male patients were singularly free from excitement, and, on the female side, boisterous roughness was confined to about half a dozen patients. The faces and hands of the patients were exceptionally free from bruises and wounds which, though generally self-inflicted, may, by careful watching on the part of the attendants, be reduced to very few cases.

I was present when the meals were served to the patients, and found the food to be good and sufficient.

With respect to the state of the Asylum, I had again a good report to make as to the order, cleanliness, and general cheerfulness of the wards, bedrooms, and other portions of the building, as well as of the regularity and system with which the every-day affairs of the Asylum were conducted. The bedding was very clean and the beds comfortable, but it was expected that when all the new bedsteads (then ordered) were received, and the mattresses placed, the bedding equipment of the Asylum would be much improved in appearance.

The bed capacity of the Asylum, so far as cubic space and floor area were concerned, was taxed to the utmost, and, indeed, if another wing were added to the Asylum, a few beds would have to be removed from some of the associated dormitories. It was very desirable, both for sanitary reasons and the good appearance of the Asylum, that the painting of the walls should be extended to the bedrooms, both single and associated, and the sitting-rooms of the best wards. The Superintendent was requested to ascertain the quantity of paint required to finish the painting, in the manner indicated, in four wards.

The other departments of the Asylum, as well as the wards, were in good order and exceedingly well kept, as were also the Asylum grounds. The wall enclosing the airing yard for females was nearly completed by the Public Works Department. The other structural deficiencies of the Asylum, as well as fences, out-buildings, etc., which were brought to the notice of the Commissioner of Public Works, will again be brought under consideration with a view to obtaining an appropriation at the next session of the Legislature to enable the work to be proceeded with, as follows:—

1st. The acquirement from the Ordnance Department of the 70 acres adjoining the Asylum property.

2nd. An additional wing to accommodate 150 patients.

3rd. A picket fence to surround the Asylum property, an ice-house, a piggery.

4th. New steam boilers and proper appliances for protection against fire.

5th. Renewal of furniture and furnishings.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.

MINUTES OF INSPECTION RECORDED DURING THE YEAR.

The inmates on the register of this Asylum on the occasion of my first visit, on the 19th January, numbered 154, namely, 77 males and 77 females. The beds and Asylum space were entirely exhausted by these numbers, and further admissions could only be made as deaths occurred. Six admissions had taken place since the 1st October last, and 7 deaths had occurred, the latter being all due to natural causes. The patients admitted were chiefly youths, and comprised 5 girls and 1 boy.

I saw all the inmates. As a rule they were happy looking and contented, and I have every reason to believe that they were being well treated and cared for by the officers and attendants. The bodily condition of a few of the inmates was very low, but with those exceptions, the others were in good health. Only two were confined to bed during the day. Two were under restraint of a very mild form. The clothing of the female inmates was, in some cases, rather untidy, owing to the inability of the seamstress to keep up with the wants of the patients, but on the male side the inmates were well and comfortably clothed.

The various dormitories, sitting-rooms, and other portions of the building used by the patients, were in good order, and were clean and neat in appearance, as were also the beds and bedding. The sitting-room on the ground flat on the female side was rather close, owing to the number and habits of the inmates. The Superintendent was instructed to see that the air in that room was changed as often as possible, and when the weather would not admit of the patients being allowed out doors, that they were taken for an airing on the upper verandahs.

The avenue leading to the Asylum through the grounds, the construction of which was authorized at my previous visit, was completed, and the work appeared to be well done.

The books in the Bursar's department were examined and found to be well kept. The Bursar had been ill and absent from duty since the 26th August last, but his work was being efficiently performed by his daughter. The stores department, the state of which I had had occasion to animadvert upon at my last inspection, was then in excellent order.

At the time of my visit, out of a population of 154, only 18 names appear on the paying list. The Medical Superintendent, before awarding admission, was requested to make careful enquiry into the circumstances of the parents of children and others seeking admission, with a view to increasing the revenue from this source. Where friends of idiots are unable to pay for maintenance, they should be required, when able, to provide the clothing.

Requisition having been made for the stores and supplies required for the current quarter, the Bursar was authorized to purchase what were not under contract in open market, as previously instructed, and at the lowest wholesale rates. The purchase of a horse to take the place of the one that died previous to my visit, was not authorized, as I was of opinion that the Asylum service did not require the outlay.

I again inspected the Asylum on the 9th September, and found its interior in a thoroughly well kept state, and clean and orderly in all its departments. The dormitories and sitting-rooms were neat, and generally cheerful looking; the beds are comfortable, and with the exception of the sitting-room for females on the ground floor, the air, considering the class of inmates, was pure and free from bad odours. The plastering and other works authorized at my previous inspection were all completed. As the walls of some of the rooms were rather bare looking, a few inexpensive chromos were ordered.

Since my previous inspection very great improvements had been made in the grounds, which were assuming a highly ornamental and finished appearance, and along with the beautiful scenery surrounding the Asylum, rendered the institution quite attractive. In order that the grounds might be completed this year, the Superintendent was authorized to spend \$30 in gravelling the road leading to the barns. He was also authorized to build a fence in the upper portion of the wood-yard, so that more ground might be obtained for gardening purposes. A few more trees were to be bought and planted in clumps in the front grounds. The bills for the foregoing were ordered to be sent in on capital account.

On the day of inspection there were 156 inmates in the Asylum, viz., 78 of each sex. There had been few changes in the population during the year, as vacancies were only available on the occurrence of deaths and removals. From the 1st October, 1879, 13 deaths had taken place—5 males and 8 females—and 4 inmates had been taken home by their parents. During the same period 7 males and 11 females had been admitted. The deaths all occurred from natural causes—the largest number from general debility and epilepsy.

At this visit I checked the roll of the Asylum, and in doing so I necessarily saw every inmate. There was a very decided improvement in their bodily appearance as compared with my former visit, chiefly due, I was inclined to think, to out-door airing and exercise. At the time of my visit every inmate was in the airing-yards, except the 2 who were confined to their beds during the day time. About 20 of the males were engaged in out-door work, and 26 females in the kitchen and laundry and other in-door occupations.

There was no restraint on the male side of the house, but on the female side 2 girls were in sleeve jackets and 1 in leather muffs.

The stores and stock were inspected and found to be well and neatly kept. The books in the Bursar's department were written up and properly kept.

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the Counties from which Patients were admitted to Asylums during the year, and the Asylums they were assigned to.

Name of County or Place from which insane persons were sent to Asylums, for the year ending the 30th September, 1880.	Number received from Gaols under Warrant of Lieutenant-Governor.	Number received from private families by Medical Certificates.	Total number received from the respective Counties into Asylums during the year.	Assigned to Toronto Asylum.	Assigned to London Asylum.	Assigned to Kingston Asylum.	Assigned to Hamilton Asylum.	Assigned to Orillia Asylum.
Brant	4	7	11				11	
Bruce	1	10	11	1	9		1	
Carleton	18	2	20	1		15	4	
Elgin	4	8	12		11			1
Essex	5	7	12		10		1	1
Frontenac	6	9	15		1	12	2	
Grey	3	6	9				8	1
Haldimand	1	4	5				5	
Halton	2	7	9	2			6	1
Hastings	7	2	9	2		1	5	1
Huron	9	12	21	1	18		2	
Kent	9	12	21		17		4	
Lambton	6	7	13		12		1	
Lanark	6	1	7			6	1	
Leeds and Grenville	14	1	15			11	4	
Lennox and Addington	6	2	8			4	4	
Lincoln	9	4	13				13	
Middlesex	6	39	45		40		2	3
Norfolk	4	2	6		2		4	
Northumberland and Durham	8	7	15	3			12	
Ontario	9	10	19	6			12	1
Oxford	6	12	18		18			
Peel	3	8	11	6			5	
Perth	2	15	17	2	14			1
Peterborough	5	2	7	3			4	
Prescott and Russell	7	1	8			7	1	
Prince Edward	1	4	5	1		1	3	
Renfrew	3	2	5			1	4	
Simcoe	13	9	22	2			19	1
Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry	13	4	17	1		5	11	
Victoria	6	4	10	2	1		7	
Waterloo	1	12	13	2	2		9	
Welland	2	5	7	1			6	
Wellington	5	13	18	5	4		8	1
Wentworth	7	31	38	1			37	
York	30	43	73	38	1		30	4
District of Muskoka		3	3	1				2
Kingston Penitentiary	4		4			4		
Province of Quebec		1	1			1		
Unassignable		1	1	1				
Totals	245	329	574	82	160	68	246	18

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties and Places from which the entire number of Patients that have been admitted to Asylums were received, as well as the admissions of the present year.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Admissions of the year.	Total admissions of present and anterior years (less transfers).
Brant.....	11	171
Bruce.....	11	109
Carleton.....	20	226
Elgin.....	12	158
Essex.....	12	128
Frontenac.....	15	334
Grey.....	9	163
Haldimand.....	5	105
Halton.....	9	153
Hastings.....	9	168
Huron.....	21	235
Kent.....	21	159
Lambton.....	13	188
Lanark.....	7	118
Leeds and Grenville.....	15	177
Lennox and Addington.....	8	97
Lincoln.....	13	222
Middlesex.....	45	486
Norfolk.....	6	107
Northumberland and Durham.....	15	439
Ontario.....	19	256
Oxford.....	18	193
Peel.....	11	203
Perth.....	17	196
Peterborough.....	7	129
Prescott and Russell.....	8	55
Prince Edward.....	5	76
Renfrew.....	5	80
Simcoe.....	22	289
Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry.....	17	213
Victoria.....	10	106
Waterloo.....	13	143
Welland.....	7	109
Wellington.....	18	280
Wentworth.....	38	506
York.....	73	1714
District of Muskoka.....	3	3
District of Algoma.....	0	10
Kingston Penitentiary.....	4	47
Province of Manitoba.....	0	1
Province of Quebec.....	1	10
Central Prison.....	0	8
Foreigners and unassignable.....	1	126
	574	8696

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the length of time the Patients, received into the Asylum during the year, had been insane prior to the time of admission,

DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	31	57	8	38	.....	134
From 1 to 2 months.....	13	20	6	28	.....	67
do 2 to 3 do	3	10	9	15	.....	37
do 3 to 4 do	2	11	5	5	.....	23
do 4 to 5 do .....	.....	4	3	4	.....	11
do 5 to 6 do	1	.....	2	2	.....	5
do 6 to 7 do .....	.....	5	4	9	.....	18
do 7 to 8 do	1	.....	.....	3	.....	4
do 8 to 9 do	1	2	2	3	.....	8
do 9 to 10 do .....	.....	5	.....	4	.....	9
do 10 to 11 do .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
do 11 to 12 do	6	.....	1	6	.....	13
do 12 to 18 do .....	.....	7	6	10	.....	23
do 18 months to 2 years.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	7
do 2 to 3 years.....	2	4	2	9	.....	17
do 3 to 4 do	3	5	6	8	.....	22
do 4 to 5 do .....	.....	5	1	4	.....	10
do 5 to 6 do .....	.....	2	3	8	.....	13
do 6 to 7 do	1	3	2	6	.....	12
do 7 to 8 do .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
do 8 to 9 do	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
do 9 to 10 do .....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	4
do 10 to 15 do	1	3	2	4	.....	10
do 15 to 20 do .....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3
do 20 years upwards.....	1	3	1	3	.....	8
Unknown	9	11	2	24	.....	46
Idiots .....	.....	.....	.....	47	18	65
Totals.....	82	160	68	246	18	574

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence of Patients remaining in the Asylums on the
30th September, 1880.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month.....	8	13	9	18	.....	48
From 1 to 2 months.....	2	6	4	26	.....	38
do 2 to 3 do	5	13	2	24	4	48
do 3 to 4 do	4	11	2	20	.....	37
do 4 to 5 do	10	8	4	20	4	46
do 5 to 6 do	4	17	4	18	1	44
do 6 to 7 do	7	9	4	18	.....	38
do 7 to 8 do	1	6	5	12	1	25
do 8 to 9 do ..	6	5	5	12	3	31
do 9 to 10 do	4	6	5	12	....	27
do 10 to 11 do	2	12	2	13	1	30
do 11 to 12 do	7	11	7	4	2	31
do 12 to 18 do	15	44	2	105	14	180
do 18 months to 2 years.....	34	42	30	6	6	118
do 2 to 3 years.....	92	77	54	6	17	246
do 3 to 4 do	73	42	42	16	103	276
do 4 to 5 do	94	42	14	144	.....	294
do 5 to 6 do	30	43	15	.....	.....	88
do 6 to 7 do	26	42	15	.....	.....	83
do 7 to 8 do	23	25	21	.....	.....	69
do 8 to 9 do	22	35	14	.....	.....	71
do 9 to 10 do	29	41	14	.....	.....	84
do 10 to 15 do	61	36	121	.....	.....	218
do 15 to 20 do	61	80	24	.....	.....	165
do 20 years upwards.....	54	118	14	.....	.....	186
Totals	674	784	433	474	156	2521

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment, who were discharged cured during the year.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	2	3	1	1	.....	7
From 1 to 2 months	1	5	2	4	.....	12
do 2 to 3 do	1	2	2	4	.....	9
do 3 to 4 do	1	2	.....	4	.....	7
do 4 to 5 do	1	10	1	3	.....	15
do 5 to 6 do	1	1	.....	3	.....	5
do 6 to 7 do .....	.....	6	3	3	.....	12
do 7 to 8 do .....	.....	4	1	4	.....	9
do 8 to 9 do	2	2	2	2	.....	8
do 9 to 10 do .....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3
do 10 to 11 do .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
do 11 to 12 do .....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3
do 12 to 18 do	2	2	1	.....	.....	5
From 18 months to 2 years.....	1	3	2	1	.....	7
do 2 to 3 years.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	5
do 3 to 4 do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
do 4 to 5 do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 5 to 6 do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 6 to 7 do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 7 to 8 do .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
do 8 to 9 do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 9 to 10 do .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
do 10 to 15 do .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
do 15 to 20 do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 20 years upwards .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	15	43	22	35	.....	115

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing the periods that Patients were under treatment, who were discharged improved, during the year.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month.....						
From 1 to 2 months	2		1	2		5
do 2 to 3 do	5			1		6
do 3 to 4 do		1		1		2
do 4 to 5 do	3	1		1		5
do 5 to 6 do	1	4				5
do 6 to 7 do	1					1
do 7 to 8 do	1					1
do 8 to 9 do		2				2
do 9 to 10 do		2				2
do 10 to 11 do				2		2
do 11 to 12 do	1					1
do 12 to 18 do	3	2		2		7
do 18 months to 2 years.....	2	1				3
do 2 to 3 years.....	2	1	1			4
do 3 to 4 do	1			2		3
do 4 to 5 do						
do 5 to 6 do		2				2
do 6 to 7 do						
do 7 to 8 do						
do 8 to 9 do						
do 9 to 10 do						
do 10 to 15 do						
do 15 to 20 do						
do 20 years upwards						
Total.....	22	16	2	11		51

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the periods that Patients were under treatment, who were discharged unimproved, during the year.

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month.....				3		3
From 1 to 2 months	1	2		3		6
do 2 to 3 do		1				1
do 3 to 4 do	1			2		3
do 4 to 5 do		1		1		2
do 5 to 6 do					1	1
do 6 to 7 do				2		2
do 7 to 8 do	2	1		1		4
do 8 to 9 do						
do 9 to 10 do				1		1
do 10 to 11 do						
do 11 to 12 do		1				1
do 12 to 18 do		1			1	2
do 18 months to 2 years.	3			2	1	6
do 2 to 3 years.....	3					3
do 3 to 4 do	1			1		2
do 4 to 5 do						
do 5 to 6 do						
do 6 to 7 do						
do 7 to 8 do						
do 8 to 9 do		1				1
do 9 to 10 do						
do 10 to 15 do						
do 15 to 20 do						
do 20 years upwards						
Totals.....	11	8		16	3	38

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the length of Asylum residence of the Patients who died during the year.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Asylum.					Total.
	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	
Under 1 month.....	3	4	1	1	.....	9
From 1 to 2 months.....	1	1	4	4	1	11
do 2 to 3 do.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3
do 3 to 4 do.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3
do 4 to 5 do.....	1	1	4	3	1	10
do 5 to 6 do.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
do 6 to 7 do.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
do 7 to 8 do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 8 to 9 do.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	5
do 9 to 10 do.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	4
do 10 to 11 do.....	1	3	1	1	.....	6
do 11 to 12 do.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	4
do 12 to 18 do.....	2	7	3	2	1	15
do 18 months to 2 years.....	1	3	2	.....	1	7
do 2 to 3 years.....	6	1	2	1	1	11
do 3 to 4 do.....	5	3	1	11	8	28
do 4 to 5 do.....	3	1	1	4	.....	9
do 5 to 6 do.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	4
do 6 to 7 do.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	6
do 7 to 8 do.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
do 8 to 9 do.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
do 9 to 10 do.....	2	6	2	.....	.....	10
do 10 to 15 do.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
do 15 to 20 do.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
do 20 years upwards.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	6
Total.....	33	43	32	40	14	162

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the Causes of Death of those who died during the year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Apoplexy	1	3				4
Asthenia		1				1
Acute Mania		2				2
Abscess of Thigh				1		1
Brain Disease, Exhaustion from	2					2
Brain, Softening of		2			1	3
Bowels, Obstruction of			1			1
Cerebritis	1	1	1			3
Cerebritis, Chronic					1	1
Cardiac Disease	1					1
Cancer		1	1			2
Cholera Morbus					1	1
Debility, General	1			1	5	7
Diarrhœa		3	1			4
Diarrhœa, Chronic		1	2			3
Dropsy				4		4
Dropsy, Hepathic		2				2
Dysentery			1	1		2
Epilepsy	3	4	2	3	3	15
Erysipelas		1				1
Exhaustion				2		2
Fever, Remittent					1	1
Heart Clot		1				1
Heart Disease			2	1		3
Inanition				3		3
Kidney, Disease of			1			1
Lung, Hepatitis of	1					1
Mania, Exhaustion of	1		1	3		5
Melancholy, Exhaustion of			1			1
Marasmus		7		1		8
Old Age			2	5		7
Paresis, General	5		1	1		7
Phthisis		4	8	4	1	17
Phthisis, Latent	8			1		9
Phthisis, Manifest	3			4		7
Pneumonia	1	4				5
Pneumonia, Chronic				1		1
Paralysis		1	1	1		3
Peritonitis					1	1
Purpura				1		1
Purpura Hemorrhagica		1				1
Prostatic Disease				1		1
Rheumatism, Acute	1					1
Senile Decay	4	4	2			10
Senile Exhaustion			3			3
Suicide by Hanging			1	1		2
	33	43	32	40	14	162

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the Trades, Callings and Occupations of those admitted during the year and the total admissions of the present year and anterior years combined.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of present year.	Total Admissions less Transfers.
Agents		2
Book-keepers	1	17
Bakers		15
Brick-layers		7
Butchers	2	19
Blacksmiths	3	69
Brass-finishers	1	1
Brewers		12
Builders		1
Barbers	1	6
Broom-makers		1
Barristers		3
Book-binders		2
Brick-makers	1	3
Bridge-tenders		1
Brakesmen		1
Commercial Travellers		6
Cabinet-makers		5
Consul (U.S.)		1
Confectioners		3
Coopers		24
Carpenters	14	203
Clerks	7	152
Clergymen	4	28
Carriage-makers		4
Cooks		8
Corders		5
Captains of Steamboats	2	2
Cigar-makers		5
Custom-House Officers		1
Coppersmiths		1
Dyers		1
Domestic Servants, all kinds	131	1896
Dress-makers	1	20
Detectives		1
Druggists	1	11
Engineers	1	23
Editors		1
Farmers	111	1515
Fishermen		4
Founders		1
Ferry-men		2
Furriers		1
Gardeners	1	13
Grocers		5
Glass-blowers		1
Gentlemen	1	21
Glove-makers		1
Hucksters		1
Hatters		2
Hostlers	1	3
Hunters		2
Harness-makers		14
Housekeepers	9	320
Hackdrivers		1
Ironmongers		1
Jewellers	1	9
Janitors		1
Labourers	58	1305
Laundresses		3
<i>Carried forward</i>	349	5787

Shewing the Trades, Callings and Occupations of those admitted during the year, etc.—*Continued.*

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of present year.	Total Admissions less Transfers.
<i>Brought forward</i>	349	5787
Ladies	2	17
Lawyers		15
Lumbermen		1
Milliners	3	28
Masons		59
Machinists		26
Match-makers		1
Millers	3	35
Moulders		29
Merchants	2	103
Mechanics		36
Music-teachers		1
Night-watchman		1
Nurses		4
Officers		1
Organ-builders		1
Plasterers	2	3
Pensioners		4
Photographers	2	8
Prostitutes	1	5
Painters	7	49
Printers		34
Peddlers	1	14
Physicians		19
Pump-makers		1
Professors of music		10
Railway Foremen		1
Railway Conductors		1
Sailors	3	43
Students	4	28
Spinners	2	2
Sisters of Charity	1	1
Soda-water manufacturer		1
Stone-cutters		3
Showmen		2
Saddlers	1	5
Shoemakers	1	125
Seamstresses	4	127
Soap-makers		1
Slaters		1
Station-masters		3
Soldiers	3	19
Salesmen		1
Surveyors		1
Sail and Tent makers		1
Shopkeepers		3
Ship-builders		1
Teachers	7	142
Tinsmiths	2	18
Tavern-keepers	4	17
Tailors	5	91
Tanners		5
Teamsters		4
Toll-gate keepers		1
Watchmakers		7
Wood-workers		2
Weavers	5	15
Wheel-wrights		1
Waggon-makers		3
Unknown or other employments	163	1737
Total	574	8696

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing detailed Expenditure of the various Asylums of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1880.

DETAILS.	TORONTO ASYLUM.	LONDON ASYLUM.	KINGSTON ASYLUM.	HAMILTON ASYLUM.	ORILLIA ASYLUM.
	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Medicines	321 74	524 77	310 49	169 83	97 03
Medical Comforts and Appliances	365 48	66 30	46 38	22 34	1 00
Butchers' Meat	10,365 57	10,591 45	7,219 66	4,602 70	1,604 86
Fowls, Fish, Game, etc.	913 52	925 58	345 29	278 23	96 56
Milk			499 93		53 90
Flour, Bread, etc.	8,160 02	9,284 77	4,759 25	4,402 35	1,835 72
Butter	3,668 16	3,224 34	2,172 16	1,629 58	842 20
Barley, Rice, Peas and Meal ..	1,044 09	657 96	327 88	1,221 40	132 71
Tea	1,202 30	2,401 28	790 79	411 18	143 21
Coffee	325 00	719 20	652 20	400 59	92 05
Cheese	172 55	194 09	35 54	165 32	5 05
Eggs	527 57	224 92	100 23	29 30	83 27
Fruit (Dried)	479 81	497 65	90 50	896 26	29 82
Tobacco and Pipes	242 06	571 26	146 63	170 83	26 72
Salt, Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar and Pickles	185 30	284 14	116 82	159 44	14 58
Syrup and Sugar	3,520 63	3,926 36	1,608 41	1,498 45	635 89
Unenumerated Groceries	269 30	409 38	46 70		82 09
Fruit and Vegetables	527 47	698 79	391 10	605 19	490 45
Bedding	1,153 21	778 80	573 10	733 22	304 53
Straw for Bedding		341 45	180 80	64 79	97 64
Clothing	1,845 31	7,666 05	3,295 54	2,031 86	1,060 51
Shoes	530 63	919 48	304 81	358 65	401 85
Coal	7,991 04	6,622 36	7,871 69*	5,956 34	
Wood	751 59	1,823 01	386 00	22 95	1,088 75
Gas	1,967 46	1,550 10		1,637 15	210 30
Oil and Candles	139 92	191 36	211 37	7 51	42 46
Matches		42 00	10 75	31 00	4 55
Brushes, Brooms and Mops	300 14	395 07	110 21	101 67	25 46
Bath-bricks, Black-lead and Blacking ..	3 40	11 00	8 20	8 88	3 27
Soap and Laundry Expenses	649 00	1,012 08	714 88	543 22	451 93
Water Supply	2,000 00			625 00	
Advertising and Printing	588 63	167 20	220 29	158 64	76 52
Postage, Telegraphing and Express	180 34	287 28	107 39	110 58	64 32
Stationery and Library	378 87	893 37	393 40	193 73	61 13
Furniture—Renewal and Repairs ..	978 61	1,145 76	621 11	150 58	250 33
Iron and Tin-ware	299 94	348 18	30 27	114 45	50 55
Crockery and Glass-ware	173 49	524 63	146 30	222 53	72 61
Feed and Fodder	199 89	880 72	368 31	639 09	297 78
Farm-labour, Stock and Implements, including repairs to same ..	674 55	1,177 23	781 15	619 64	61 83
Repairs, Ordinary, to Buildings, etc.	1,974 62	2,115 67	375 24	718 98	458 17
Hardware, etc	133 51	553 97	454 93	483 69	25 77
Paints and Oils	960 59	1,104 59	378 47	176 42	95 85
Law Expenses		2 31			
Ice	88 00	42 00		280 00	10 00
Officers' Travelling Expenses	75 00	215 23	127 76	7 50	81 00
Elopers, Recovering		70 88	61 50	20 36	
Freight and Duties	157 80	125 08	81 14	2 19	100 31
Amusements	145 98	281 21	68 20	107 67	18 40
Religious Instruction		149 50			
Interments	95 00	293 00	70 00	140 00	91 00
Rent		10 50			150 00
Incidentals	96 45	114 84	629 12	3 25	197 14
Salaries and Wages	24,369 94	28,426 90	17,286 49	12,608 29	8,023 92
	81,193 48	95,485 05	55,528 38	45,542 82	20,144 99

* Includes coal for both 1879 and 1880.

TABLE No. 13.

STATEMENT shewing in detail the amount expended for the various branches of the Asylum service, and the cost per Patient for Maintenance, for the year ending September 30th, 1880.

HEADINGS OF ESTIMATES.	TORONTO ASYLUM.		LONDON ASYLUM.		KINGSTON ASYLUM.		HAMILTON ASYLUM.		ORILLIA ASYLUM.	
	Expended under Estimates.	Cost per Patient.	Expended under Estimates.	Cost per Patient.	Expended under Estimates.	Cost per Patient.	Expended under Estimates.	Cost per Patient.	Expended under Estimates.	Cost per Patient.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Medicines and Medical Comforts.....	687 22	1 02	591 07	0 77.2	356 87	0 84	192 17	0 47	98 03	0 64
Butchers' Meat, Poultry, Fish, etc.	11,279 09	16 74	11,517 03	15 05 5	7,564 95	17 79	4,880 93	12 05	1,701 42	11 05
Flour, Bread, etc.....	8,160 02	12 11	9,284 77	12 13.7	4,759 25	11 19	4,402 35	10 87	1,835 72	11 92
Butter.....	3,668 16	5 44	3,224 34	4 21.5	2,172 16	5 10.7	1,629 58	4 02	1,842 20	5 47
Milk.....	7,968 61	11 83	9,886 24	12 92.3	499 93	1 17.5	4,952 77	12 22	53 90	0 35
Groceries.....	527 47	0 78	698 79	0 91.4	3,915 70	9 20.6	605 19	1 49	1,245 39	8 09
Fruit and Vegetables.....	3,529 15	5 24	9,705 78	12 68.7	3,391 10	0 92	605 19	1 49	490 45	3 18
Bedding, Clothing and Shoes.....	8,742 63	12 98	8,445 37	11 04	4,354 25	10 23.7	3,188 52	7 87	1,864 53	12 11
Fuel.....	2,107 38	3 12	1,783 46	2 33.1	8,257 69	19 41.4	5,979 29	14 76	1,088 75	7 07
Gas, Oil, etc.....	952 54	1 41	1,418 15	1 85.4	222 12	0 52.2	1,675 66	4 13	257 31	1 67
Laundry, Soap and Cleaning Appurtenances	1,452 04	2 15	2,018 57	2 63.9	833 29	1 95.9	653 77	1 61	480 66	3 12
Furniture and Furnishings.....	874 44	1 29	2,057 95	2 69	797 68	1 87.5	487 56	1 20	373 49	2 43
Farm, Garden, Feed and Fodder.....	3,068 72	4 55	3,774 23	4 93.4	1,149 46	2 69.9	1,258 73	3 10	359 61	2 33
Repairs and Alterations.....	1,147 84	1 70	1,347 85	1 76.2	1,208 64	2 84.1	1,379 09	3 40	579 79	3 76
Printing, Postage and Stationery.....	658 23	0 97	1,304 55	1 70.5	1,037 72	2 44	462 95	1 14	185 77	1 21
Miscellaneous.....	2,000 00	2 96	28,426 90	37 16	17,286 49	40 64.1	625 00	1 54	664 05	4 31
Water Supply.....	24,369 94	36 18					12,608 29	31 13	8,023 92	52 10
Salaries and Wages.....										
	81,193 48	120 54	95,485 05	124 81.8	55,528 38	130 55.1	45,542 82	112 45	20,144 99	130 81

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing the Supplies for which Tenders were invited, and the prices paid for the same, under Contract.

NATURE OF SUPPLY.	TORONTO ASYLUM.	LONDON ASYLUM.	KINGSTON ASYLUM.	HAMILTON ASYLUM.	ORILLIA ASYLUM.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Food.					
Butchers' Meat	4 98	5 00	6 78	5 00	5 75
Flour, per bbl., Fall Wheat	6 47	7 00	Fall & Spring } 6 60	6 50	Fall & Spring } 6 50
Do Do, Spring Wheat	6 23	6 50	Wheat,	6 25	Wheat,
Bread, per 4lb. Loaf	5 50	4 75	4 90	4 75	0 12
Oatmeal, per bbl	5 50	3 50	4 90	4 75	4 75
Cornmeal, do	5 00	4 50	4 90	4 75	3 00
Split Peas, do	5 00	4 50	4 90	4 75	3 00
Pot Barley, do	5 00	4 50	4 90	4 75	3 00
Butter, Roll and Dairy, per lb.	0 18	0 17½	0 19½	0 18	0 18
Milk, per Imperial gallon	14 75	14 75	0 16	8 25	8 25
Prime Mess Pork, per bbl.	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11
Corned Beef, do	0 09	0 09	0 09	0 09	0 09
Hams, per lb	0 09	0 09	0 09	0 09	0 09
Bacon, do	0 09	0 09	0 09	0 09	0 09
FUEL.					
Coal, Pittston Large Eggs, per 2000 lbs.	5 35	5 78	5 78	5 68	5 68
Do do Small Eggs, do	5 60	6 03	6 03	5 68	5 68
Do do Stove, do	5 10	4 54	4 99	4 98	4 98
Do do Nut, do	5 10	4 54	4 99	4 83	4 83
Do Straitsville, do	5 10	4 54	4 99	4 83	4 83
Do Columbiana, do	5 10	4 54	4 99	4 83	4 83
Do Reynoldsville, do	5 10	4 54	4 99	4 83	4 83
Hardwood, per cord, Green	4 50	3 40*	3 86	3 86	3 86
Do do Dry	4 50	3 40*	3 86	3 86	3 86

* Average of 5 Tenders.

† do 4 do
† do 4 do

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the number of Officers and *Employés* in each and all of the Asylums, classified according to duties performed.

OCCUPATION.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Medical Superintendents	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assistant Medical Superintendents	1	1	1	1	1	4
Assistant Medical Officers	1	2	1	1	1	3
Bursars and Clerks	2	1	1	1	1	6
Storekeepers	1	1	1	1	1	4
Stewards	1	1	1	1	1	2
Matrons	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assistant Matrons	1	1	1	1	1	3
Engineers, Assistant Engineers and Stokers	4	7	3	3	2	19
Masons and Bricklayers	1	1	1	1	1	2
Carpenters	2	2	1	1	1	6
Painters	1	1	1	1	1	3
Bakers and Bakers' Assistants	2	1	1	1	1	5
Gardeners and Assistant Gardeners	2	2	1	1	1	6
Farmers, Farm-hands and Labourers	3	3	2	2	2	10
Tailors and Seamstresses	2	4	1	1	1	9
Stable and Stock-keepers	1	2	1	1	1	3
Butchers and Jobbers	1	1	1	1	1	1
Messengers, Porters and Porteresses	1	2	1	1	1	5
Cooks	6	5	1	2	2	16
Laundresses and Assistants	5	5	2	2	2	16
Housemaids	2	7	2	2	1	14
Kitchen Maids	1	1	1	1	1	2
Dining-room Maids	1	2	1	1	3	5
Dairy Maids	1	1	1	1	1	2
<i>Attendants.</i>						
Chief Male Attendants	7	8	1	1	1	16
Chief Female Attendants	6	7	1	1	1	14
Ordinary Male Attendants	17	20	16	12	4	69
Ordinary Female Attendants	17	20	12	13	4	66
Night Watchman	3	3	2	1	1	10
Night Watchwoman	3	3	2	1	1	10
	95	115	55	48	28	341

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing the nature of Employment, the number of Patients who worked, the number of days' work performed by Patients, and the average work, in days, per Patient, during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	No. of Patients	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.
Carpenter's Shop	2	626	313	7	1838	262½	5	840	168	1	313	313	...	...	...	15	3617	241½
Tailor's Shop	4	1252	313	1	33	33	2	1156	289	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2441	271½
Shoe Shop	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	594	297	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	594	297
Engineer's Shop	2	626	313	2	538	269	5	1825	365	...	...	...	1	365	365	13	4296	330½
Blacksmith Shop	1	313	313	...	...	...	1	120	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	433	216½
Mason Work	...	...	...	3	716	238½	2	280	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1622	277½
Roads	2	626	313	...	...	...	18	750	41½	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1376	68½
Wood-yard & Coal Shed	6	1878	313	4	1007	251½	4	416	104	3	901	300½	7	2100	300	24	6302	262½
Bakery	3	1000	333½	...	...	...	2	616	308	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1616	323½
Laundry	8	2239	272½	14	3468	249½	7	2484	354½	8	2170	271½	3	926	308½	40	11317	282½
Dairy	2	730	365	...	...	...	3	1095	365	...	...	...	1	365	365	6	2190	365
Painting	3	939	313	5	1032	206½	3	650	216½	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2621	238½
Farm	26	8138	309½	30	7493	249½	23	1630	70½	6	1846	307½	...	...	...	85	19107	224½
Gardens	5	1600	320	19	4938	259½	12	2485	207	...	...	...	4	894	223½	40	9917	247½
Grounds	4	1350	337½	...	...	...	33	5985	181½	...	...	...	8	2241	280½	45	9576	212½
Stable	5	1820	364	...	...	...	4	1404	356	...	...	...	1	365	365	10	3649	365
Kitchen	8	2920	365	17	4939	290½	4	1404	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	11862	320½
Dining Room	32	11680	365	22	7416	337	20	7082	354	6	1969	328½	3	939	313	87	30603	351½
Officers' Quarters	3	1095	365	...	...	...	2	730	365	9	2965	329½	...	...	...	6	2190	365
Sewing Rooms	15	3900	260	...	...	...	2	4570	228½	...	...	...	1	365	365	92	24921	260
Knitting	16	4992	312	33	3555	289½	20	4570	228½	21	5957	283½	3	939	313	62	14466	233½
Spinning	2	364	182	15	4225	128	16	980	56½	15	4269	284½	...	...	...	3	623	207½
Mending	20	5200	260	2	631	31½	15	1840	122½	3	776	358½	...	...	...	40	8447	244
Wards	24	8760	365	...	...	...	60	10600	176½	31	10018	323	9	3285	365	125	32663	261½
Halls	24	8760	365	195	47467	243½	3	939	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	57166	257½
Store Room	1	313	313	2	418	209	1	313	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1044	261
General	5	1565	313	73	13407	183½	...	...	...	8	2555	319½	3	939	313	89	18466	207½
	225	73312	325½	445	109410	240½	268	50539	188½	115	34681	301½	48	15183	316½	1101	283125	257½

PART II.

PRISONS, COMMON GAOLS AND REFORMATORIES.

COMMON GAOLS.

During the year just closed 11,300 persons were committed to the Common Goals of the Province, as against 11,220 during the preceding twelve months, being an increase of 80. The following summary gives the numbers of each sex and class committed during the two years respectively:—

	1880.	1879.
Number of men committed.....	8,829	8,995
Number of women committed.....	1,863	1,756
Number of boys under 16 committed	549	416
Number of girls under 16 committed.....	59	53
Totals	11,300	11,220

From this summary it will be seen that, in the aggregate, the number of commitments during the two years has been remarkably accordant; a fact which also holds with regard to girls under 16. Taking the numbers of the other classes separately, however, we find that there has been a decrease of nearly 2 per cent. in the number of men, an increase of 6 per cent. in the number of women, and the very large increase of 32 per cent. in the number of boys under 16. While it is a subject for congratulation that the aggregate number of commitments has remained almost stationary during the past two years, it affords still greater cause for satisfaction that the great increase which took place in the gaol population during the years 1877 and 1878, has not been sustained during the past two years.

From the year 1874 to the close of the year 1878, the number of commitments increased in a ratio far in excess of the ordinary increase in the population, as the figures in the following summary will shew:—

SUMMARY.

	Men over 16 years of age.	Boys under 16 years of age.	Women over 16 years of age.	Girls under 16 years of age.	Total.
Commitments for the year ending 30th Sept., 1869	3,599	294	1,680	82	5,655
“ “ “ 1870	4,215	319	1,737	108	6,379
“ “ “ 1871	4,586	329	1,642	58	6,615
“ “ “ 1872	5,006	281	1,615	56	6,958
“ “ “ 1873	5,745	323	1,735	74	7,877
“ “ “ 1874	7,298	377	1,746	67	9,488
“ “ “ 1875	8,048	389	1,566	70	10,073
“ “ “ 1876	9,005	434	1,727	70	11,236
“ “ “ 1877	11,053	542	1,824	62	13,481
“ “ “ 1878	9,537	480	1,959	54	12,030
“ “ “ 1879	8,995	416	1,756	53	11,220
“ “ “ 1880	8,829	549	1,863	59	11,300

The foregoing statement shews that the number of commitments to the Common Gaols has, as nearly as possible, doubled during the past eleven years, but that the rate of increase from year to year has been exceedingly variable. Thus from 1869 to 1870 the rate of increase was 12.8 per cent.; from 1870 to 1871 it fell to 3.69 per cent.; from 1871 to 1872 the rate was about an average one, being 5.18 per cent.; from 1872 to 1873 the increase was large, being 13 per cent.; from 1873 to 1874 it reached its maximum of 20.4 per cent.; from 1874 to 1875 the rate fell to 6 per cent.; from 1875 to 1876 it rose to 11.54 per cent.; and from 1876 to 1877 it reached the second highest point, namely, 19 per cent. As compared with 1877, however, the number for 1878 receded from 13,481 to 12,030, representing a decrease of 10.7 per cent.; and from 1878 to 1879 there was a further decrease of 6.73 per cent.; but during the year just ended the decrease stopped, and an increase of 0.71 per cent. took place. It is thus shewn that while the number of commitments has doubled during the last eleven years, the annual difference has varied from a decrease of 10.7 per cent. to an increase of 20.4 per cent., the average annual increase being a little over 8 per cent.

It is important to note, however, that while the number of commitments has thus increased on the whole, the increase has not been anything like so great in one class of offences as in others. Thus, while commitments for crimes against the person and property, and against public morals and decency, which may generally be designated indictable offences, increased from 2,214 in 1869, to 3,919 in 1880, being at the rate of about 7 per cent. per annum, the offences against public order and peace, of which drunkenness and vagrancy constitute more than nine-tenths, increased from 2,886 to 6,640, being at the rate of about 12 per cent. per annum. If the comparison be confined to the years between 1869 and 1877, when the gaol population reached its maximum, and before the decrease of the past three years had commenced, it will be found that the increase of offences against public order and decency, as compared with that in offences of an indictable nature, was still more marked than in the average of the past eleven years, being from 2,886 in

1869, to 8,554 in 1877, or a general increase of nearly 200 per cent. and an average annual increase of 25 per cent., as against a general increase in the commitments for indictable offences of 88 per cent., and an average annual increase of 11 per cent. These figures shew conclusively that the large increase in the number of commitments to the Common Gaols during the past eleven years, and more particularly the abnormally great increase which took place between the years 1873 and 1877, was mainly due to the prevalence of drunkenness and the kindred offences of vagrancy, and disorderly conduct. It is satisfactory to note that with the return of an era of prosperity the number of commitments for vagrancy has greatly diminished. The largest number was 3,888, in 1877; since which year it has steadily decreased, the number for last year being only 2,210. The number of commitments for drunkenness and disorderly conduct shews a small increase over the preceding year, and a still smaller one as compared with 1877.

It is worthy of note that the commitments of women during the eleven years under review did not increase in anything like the same proportion as those of the men. The commitments of men numbered 3,599 in 1869, and 8,829 in 1880, being an increase of 145 per cent.; while those of women only increased from 1,680 in 1869, to 1863 in 1880, an increase of nearly 11 per cent. During the same period, the commitments of boys under 16 years of age increased from 294 to 549, or 86 per cent., while the commitments of girls under 16 actually decreased from 82 in 1869 to 59 in 1880.

Table No. 1, which will be found at the close of this part of the Report, shews the number of commitments of each sex to the different gaols of the Province during the past year; the numbers for the preceding year being also given for the purpose of comparison; also the increase or decrease between the two periods. The increases were confined to 21 gaols, in none of which were they large. At Toronto, the increase was 269; at Hamilton, 137; at Owen Sound, 129; at Woodstock, 58; at London, 55; at Goderich, 35; and in the remainder of the 21 gaols the increase in no case exceeded 30. The most marked decreases took place at the following gaols, namely: Milton, 144; Barrie, 96; Brampton, 83; Welland, 63; Berlin, 59; and Brockville, 40.

Table No. 2 shews the number committed who were over and under 16 years of age respectively, the number of re-committals, the number committed under civil process, the number acquitted of the offences for which they were committed, the number discharged without trial, and the number found guilty and sentenced. An examination of the figures with regard to re-committals shews that of the 11,300 persons sent to gaols during the year, 7,374 were committed for the first time, 1,510 for the second, and 1,037 for the third, and 1,379 had been in gaol more than three times. The total number of re-committals was 3,926, as compared with 3,476 in the preceding year, which fact would seem to indicate that a very considerable increase was made to the already large army of old offenders.

Table No 3 shews, in detail, the various offences for which commitments were made during the year; the corresponding information for the years 1869, 1875-6-7-8-9 is given hereunder for the purpose of comparison:—

1. CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.

	1869.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Assault, common	485	666	743	641	724	549	623
Assault, felonious	46	68	124	134	98	125	85
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent	31	73	127	92	71	62	63
Rape, and assault with intent	27	57	48	39	37	45	44
Murder	38	37	30	39	24	25	42
Manslaughter	16	12	12	7	6	10	7
Attempt at suicide .....	.....	5	1	7	11	6	9
Miscellaneous	42	50	43	31	38	25	31
	685	968	1128	990	1009	847	904

2. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

	1869.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Arson and incendiarism	34	65	45	35	47	49	31
Burglary	26	54	63	58	89	103	93
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	16	6	21	23	10	19	15
Destroying and injuring property	29	96	104	115	138	126	130
Embezzlement	10	14	21	24	29	28	23
Forgery	22	33	46	31	48	64	50
Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	52	99	140	137	151	131	101
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	44	85	75	84	89	86	70
Housebreaking and robbery	68	36	62	43	57	102	103
Larceny	1019	1602	1764	2070	1818	1626	1669
Receiving stolen goods	19	33	54	38	64	38	42
Trespass	25	72	49	73	103	122	123
Miscellaneous	43	58	50	42	43	29	73
	1407	2253	2494	2773	2686	2523	2523

3. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS AND DECENCY.

	9	9	12	12	9	14	5
Bigamy	29	123	129	137	197	189	236
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	56	49	81	89	117	92	134
Keeping houses of ill-fame	6	19	12	32	25	25	27
Perjury	11	2	3	2	2	2	.....
Seduction	8	36	45	27	40	41	40
Indecent assault and exposure	3	77	49	116	129	86	50
Miscellaneous	122	315	331	415	519	449	492

4. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND PEACE.

	34	76	71	73	101	72	95
Abusive and obscene language	79	99	116	90	143	130	109
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from, and obstructing constables	4	8	13	25	37	27	34
Carrying unlawful weapons	74	82	45	21	27	10	27
Deserting employment	1793	3663	3868	4032	3785	3581	3795
Drunk and disorderly	24	33	53	160	153	122	115
Selling liquor without license, and selling or giving it to Indians	75	35	83	48	36	48	48
Threatening and seditious language	783	1641	2128	3888	2524	2536	2210
Vagrancy	20	239	156	217	260	174	207
Miscellaneous	2886	5876	6533	8554	7066	6700	6640

5. OTHER CAUSES FOR WHICH PERSONS WERE DETAINED AS PRISONERS.

	50	77	90	136	133	149	180
Contempt of Court	78	66	72	60	67	72	86
Debtors	22	17	29	17	31	12	18
Detained as witnesses	271	323	348	336	307	339	346
Lunatics and persons dangerous to be at large	30	41	42	41	39	.....	.....
Non-payment of fines and costs	104	137	169	159	173	129	111
Want of sureties to keep the peace	555	661	750	749	750	701	741
Total number of persons committed for the respective years	5655	10073	11236	13481	12030	11220	11300

Reverting again to the figures in Table No. 2, it will be seen that the following disposition was made of the 11,300 persons committed during the year, namely:

Acquitted on being brought to trial, and discharged	2330
Discharged without trial by order of judges, magistrates and courts, including remand cases	1088
Detained for want of sureties to keep the peace	111
Detained as witnesses	18
Detained as fraudulent debtors	86
Detained as lunatics, idiots, and persons unsafe to be at large	346
Died before trial	10
Detained by civil processes other than above	183
Waiting trial, and otherwise detained on the 30th September, 1880	92
Found guilty and sentenced	7036

Total number of commitments..... 11,300

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that, of the total number of 11,300 persons committed, 2,330 were, upon trial, acquitted of the offences with which they were charged; 1,088 were discharged by judges and magistrates without trial; 398 were committed to and detained in custody on civil process of one kind or another; 346 were committed as lunatics, idiots or persons dangerous to be at large; 10 died before trial; 92 were waiting trial at the close of the year; and the remainder, namely 7,036, were upon trial found guilty and sentenced. The places to which these 7,036 were sentenced are given in the following summary:

Sentenced to the Kingston Penitentiary	171
Do to the Reformatory for Boys	82
Do direct to the Central Prison	418
Do to the Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Central Prison	156
Do direct to the Female Reformatory	6
Do to Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Female Reformatory	32
Do to the Common Gaols and there detained until expiration of sentence	6171

Total 7,036

The crimes and offences for which sentences were passed upon the foregoing 7,036 prisoners are exhibited in the following summary, under the same headings as have been already given in respect to the total commitments:—

1. Crimes against the Person.

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Assault, common	623	452
Assault, felonious	85	46
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent	63	32
Rape, and assault with intent	44	14
Murder	42	5
<i>Forward</i>	857	549

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced,
<i>Brought forward</i>	857	549
Manslaughter	7	3
Attempt at suicide.....	9	5
Miscellaneous	31	19
	<hr/> 904	<hr/> 576

2. Crimes against Property.

Arson and incendiarism.....	31	13
Burglary	93	48
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money..	15	9
Destroying and injuring property.....	130	103
Embezzlement	23	11
Forgery.....	50	17
Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	101	44
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.....	70	33
Housebreaking and robbery.....	103	58
Larceny	1669	1057
Receiving stolen goods.....	42	16
Trespass	123	99
Miscellaneous	73	54
	<hr/> 2,523	<hr/> 1,562

3. Crimes against Public Morals and Decency.

Bigamy.....	5	3
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame....	236	108
Keeping houses of ill-fame.....	134	97
Perjury.....	27	9
Indecent assault and exposure.....	40	29
Miscellaneous	50	9
	<hr/> 492	<hr/> 255

4. Offences against Public Order and Peace.

Abusive and obscene language.....	95	86
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables	109	79
Carrying unlawful weapons.....	34	30
Deserting employment	27	8
Drunk and disorderly.....	3795	2822
Selling liquor without a license, and selling or giving it to Indians.....	115	110
Threatening and seditious language.....	48	32
Vagrancy	2210	1317
Miscellaneous	207	159
	<hr/> 6640	<hr/> 4643

Totals	10,559	7,036
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From the foregoing summary it will be seen that of the 10,559 persons committed to gaol for the various crimes and offences above specified, exclusive of the 741 persons who were merely detained in gaol, 7,036, or 66.63 per cent. of the commitments, were found guilty of the charges preferred against them, and were sentenced. For "crimes against the person" 904 persons were committed to gaol, but only 576, or 63.71 per cent., were convicted and sentenced. The largest number of convictions in proportion to the commitments, in this class of crimes, was effected in common assaults, for the obvious reason that in these cases proof of the committal of the offence is more easily obtained. It will be observed that 42 persons were committed for murder, while only 5 were convicted and sentenced. Amongst the commitments, however, for this crime were the 15 persons charged with the murder of the Donnelly family in the Township of Biddulph, and who are still waiting trial. Excluding these there would be 27 commitments for the crime of murder, and 5 convictions. Two of these convictions took place at Toronto, 1 at Brantford, 1 at Sault Ste. Marie, and 1 at Cornwall. Two of the prisoners, namely, 1 at Toronto and 1 at Sault Ste. Marie, committed suicide a short time before the date of execution, but the other three were hanged.

With regard to "crimes against property," including larceny, the relative proportion of the convictions to the commitments was 61.91 per cent., and in "crimes against public morals and decency" 51.83 per cent. Of the 6,640 persons who were sent to gaol for "offences against public order and peace," the conviction and sentence of 4,643, or 69.92 per cent., were effected.

Of the 7,036 persons who were convicted and sentenced for the various crimes, 5,668 were males and 1,368 were females, from which it would appear that a larger number of convictions are secured against women than men. Thus of the 8,766 men who were committed for indictable and un-indictable offences, 5,688, or 64.88 per cent., were convicted and sentenced, while of the 1,793 women committed 1,368, or 76.24 per cent., were convicted and sentenced.

Table No. 6 shews in detail the number of prisoners sentenced at the respective gaols, the nature and periods of the sentences passed upon convicted prisoners, and the places to which they were sentenced. The same table also shews the number of prisoners in each county who elected to be summarily tried at the County Judges' Criminal Court.

The following summary shews the periods of sentence passed upon convicted prisoners :—

For periods under thirty days.....	2658
For thirty days, and up to sixty days, or two months, not including the last term.....	2219
For sixty days, or two months.....	724
Over two months to three months.....	424
Over three months to four months.....	155
Over four months to five months.....	32
Over five months to six months.....	351
Over six months to nine months.....	59
Over nine months and up to one year inclusive.....	96
Over one year and up to two years.....	60
Over two years and up to three years in the Penitentiary..	105
Over three years in the Penitentiary.....	66
For periods of any length in the Reformatory for Boys....	82
Sentenced to death, and executed.....	3
Sentenced to death, and committed suicide.....	2

The total number of prisoners in the various places of custody in the Province at the close of the year, as compared with the number in confinement on the same day of the preceding year, were singularly alike, as the following summary will shew :—

	1879.	1880.
In the Common Gaols	618	596
In the Central Prison, Toronto	311	305
In the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene	206	214
In the Reformatory for Females, Toronto	—	38
In the Dominion Penitentiary, Kingston	724	696
	<hr/> 1859	<hr/> 1849

The following summary gives the usual statistical information in respect to the nationalities, religious denominations, social condition, personal habits and educational status of the prisoners committed during the past year and the one preceding it :—

Nationalities.

	1879.	1880.
Born in Canada	4677	5002
Born in England	1888	1856
Born in Ireland	2889	2740
Born in Scotland	678	624
Born in the United States	790	814
Born in other countries	298	264
	<hr/> 11,220	<hr/> 11,300

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	4028	4043
Church of England	3798	3751
Presbyterian	1397	1462
Methodist	1393	1423
Other denominations	604	621
	<hr/> 11,220	<hr/> 11,300

Social Condition.

Married	3687	3899
Unmarried	7532	7401
	<hr/> 11,220	<hr/> 11,300

Habits.

Temperate	3415	3549
Intemperate	7805	7751
	<hr/> 11,220	<hr/> 11,300

Educational Status.

Could read and write	8289	8299
Could neither read nor write	2931	3001
	<hr/> 11,220	<hr/> 11,300

ESCAPES.

Twelve prisoners escaped from the Common Gaols during the past year, as compared with 23 in the preceding twelve months, and of that number 10 were re-captured and 2 are still at large. Of these escapes, 1 took place from Brampton Gaol, 1 from Goderich, 3 from Hamilton, 2 from Kingston, 1 from London, 1 from Simcoe, 1 from Sarnia, 1 from Toronto, and 1 from Prince Arthur's Landing.

The escape from the *Brampton Gaol*, which has had rather an unenviable notoriety for such occurrences, was in the case of a woman named Jessie Piper, who was sentenced to twelve months in the County Gaol. An investigation was held into the circumstances connected with this escape, and on examining the officials I elicited the following facts:—

That the Matron, on the evening of the 12th August, did not lock the prisoner into the cell, but allowed her to apparently pull the gate to. Thinking that it was closed by the spring bolt, the Matron, following her usual custom, did not lock the gate in addition, nor did she even try the gate to see if it were closed. In addition to this careless habit, she was in the practice, during the summer, of leaving the doors into the yard open. The prisoner Piper, who evidently had pulled the gate to without allowing the spring bolt to act, took her opportunity of going into the yard when all was quiet, and with the aid of a table taken from the ward, and of a bedstead and buckets which had been left in the yard, she succeeded in scaling the wall.

The carelessness displayed by the Matron could only be committed by a person utterly unfit to hold a responsible position and have charge of prisoners. Not only was the Matron to blame for the escape, but the Gaoler, as chief officer in charge of all prisoners, was equally so, as it was his duty to assure himself that all prisoners were properly locked up for the night. Although, for obvious reasons, he was to be accompanied in his visits to the female corridors by the Matron, still such condition did not relieve him from responsibility.

On several previous occasions I have had to make enquiry into escapes from the Brampton Gaol, and I found that all of them resulted through great carelessness and the lack of ordinary precautions. Seeing that the Gaoler was seventy-seven years old, and the Matron seventy years, it was evident that whatever they may have been in their younger days, they were unfitted to longer hold their respective positions. Therefore, while it was a very painful thing to have to recommend the dismissal of two such old public servants, it became my duty to report to the Government that so long as the Gaoler and Matron in question retained their positions, the safe custody of prisoners in the Brampton Gaol would be a matter of great uncertainty. Under these circumstances it was decided that the Gaoler and Matron should be dispensed with.

On the 17th August, a prisoner escaped from the *Goderich Gaol*, which, also, has become notorious for escapes therefrom. The prisoner who, along with others, was in the yard unwatched, took a rod out of the stove in the ward, and with it picked holes in the mortar of the wall, into which he inserted pieces of wood, by which steps were made to the coping, from which he jumped, a height of twenty-four feet. In doing this he sprained his leg, and was immediately re-captured.

The escape was due, as usual, to careless watching, and the Gaoler was instructed that no prisoners were to be allowed in the yard, unless he or the Turnkey were personally present, and that if the official in charge were, for any reason, to be called away, the prisoners were to be brought into the gaol and locked up, and not left in the yard by themselves.

From the *Hamilton Gaol*, 3 prisoners escaped, on the morning of the 4th March, by digging a hole under the fence in the stone-yard, while at work there.

These prisoners, whose sentences had nearly expired, were taken, with a number of others, into the yard to break stone. Taking advantage of the perfunctory watching of the Turnkey in charge, the three prisoners in question got behind a pile of stones, and burrowed under the fence, thus making their escape. They were all re-captured within a few days, and the Sheriff was instructed to indict them for the escape. This he did, and the result was that two of them were sentenced to the Central Prison for three months, and the third to the Common Gaol for one month. To guard against the repetition of such an escape, I recommended that the County Council should have the stone-yard connected with the Gaoler's office by a bell, so that in the event of insubordination or attempt to escape on the part of the working gang, an alarm might immediately be given by the Turnkey without leaving the yard. I also informed the Sheriff that when the number of prisoners demanded it, two guards should be placed over the working gang.

The Turnkey who was to blame for careless watching resigned his position, rendering further action unnecessary.

Two prisoners escaped from the *Kingston Gaol* on the 19th April, while they were at work on the Court House grounds. They were, with the assistance of the city police, immediately recaptured, and were subsequently indicted for the offence, and sentenced therefor to the Central Prison for six months.

In August, one prisoner escaped from the *London Gaol*. He was at work cutting grass in front of the Court House, under the supervision of a Turnkey. The prisoner suddenly sprang over the fence and ran down the street. He was followed and retaken by the Turnkey. On being indicted, the prisoner was sentenced to an additional month's imprisonment.

The escape from the *Simcoe Gaol* was of a woman sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for abduction. She had been taken into the official quarters to work, and not being properly watched she made her escape. She was shortly afterwards recaptured.

From *Sarnia Gaol*, a vagrant, who was acting as cook, escaped. He was retaken within a few days.

On the 4th August an old man 68 years old escaped from the *Toronto Gaol*. He was put outside the front door of the gaol to sweep the steps, and as he was an old *habitué* of the gaol and had often done the same work before, he was not watched. As soon as he was missed, he was pursued and brought back to the gaol.

The escape from *Prince Arthur's Landing Gaol* has not yet been inquired into.

DEATHS.

During the year 29 deaths occurred, as compared with 21 in the previous twelve months. With two exceptions, these deaths were all the results of natural causes, and in every case an inquest was held and the facts reported to Government. The two exceptions were the deaths of the two prisoners who committed suicide while under sentence of death.

CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATION AND REPAIRS.

The only gaol buildings which have been erected during the past year are those at *Orangeville*, which are for the newly created County of Dufferin.

The plans were open to public competition, and three sets were presented to me to select from, and those prepared by Mr. Soule, of Guelph, were chosen as being the best. A good many changes in the plans were suggested by me and accepted by the Provisional Council, and were subsequently embodied in the working plans and specifications. These were finally approved of by me on the 1st

December, 1879, and were sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the 4th December.

The building is a good, substantial structure, with all requisite appliances for the safe custody and classification of 21 prisoners.

In accordance with the suggestions contained in my minutes of inspection during 1879, plans for the improvement of the entrance to the *Brantford Gaol*, which was very dark and inconvenient, were prepared and approved of. The work was proceeded with and completed during the past year at a cost of \$623.65. The structural changes have very much improved the appearance and convenience of the gaol.

The female ward of the *Chatham Gaol* has been improved by completely tearing away the wood-work lining, which was a harbour for vermin, and substituting plaster.

At the *Lindsay Gaol*, the Gaoler's quarters have been improved, and changes effected to enable an entire separation to be made of his kitchen and stores from those departments of the gaol, which heretofore, contrary to the regulations, had been used in common.

The number of prisoners committed to the *Welland Gaol* within the past two years having been in excess of the accommodation, it became necessary to reconstruct the disused south wing, in order to obtain proper accommodation for women and youths. I met a committee of the Council at the gaol and discussed with the members thereof the best method of reconstructing the wing. Plans were subsequently submitted to and finally approved of by me, and sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The cost of the reconstruction was about \$2,500.

At the *Whitby Gaol* structural changes were authorized to enable two more rooms to be added to the Gaoler's quarters, which were insufficient.

At the *Sandwich Gaol* some slight structural changes were carried out which completely separate the male from the female wards, and cut off all means of verbal communication between them.

The additions and alterations recommended at the gaols at *Goderich*, *Stratford*, *Cobourg*, *Guelph*, and *St. Thomas* have not yet been entered upon. Reference is made to the work required to be done in the separate reports upon these gaols.

CHANGES IN THE GAOL STAFFS.

During the last session of the Legislature a clause was inserted in the Municipal Amendment Act to the effect that every appointment or dismissal of a Gaoler shall be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor.

In the past official year the following changes occurred in the gaol staffs:—

London Gaol. An investigation was held regarding the alleged prevalence of certain irregular practices in this gaol, more particularly with respect to the custody of the prisoners known as the "Biddulph prisoners." As the charges against the Gaoler were clearly proven, I recommended his dismissal, which at once took place, and Mr. Henry Fysh was, on the 10th August, appointed to the position.

Perth Gaol. The Gaoler here was charged with irregularities in the performance of his duties. On enquiry, I found the charges to be correct, and as a change of officials became necessary, the resignations of the Gaoler, and of the Matron, who was also guilty of carelessness, were accepted, to date from the 1st January, 1881. Mr. W. Grant has been appointed to the Gaolership.

Brampton Gaol. Another escape having taken place from this gaol, enquiry was made into the matter, resulting in a change of officials, as it was evident that

the advanced ages of the Gaoler and Matron, and their attendant infirmities, unfitted them for the proper discharge of duty. Mr. Modeland and his wife were appointed to the vacant positions.

GAOL EXPENDITURES.

Table No. 12 affords full and detailed information respecting the relative number of prisoners who were maintained while in custody, by the Province and the various Municipalities respectively, the number of days the prisoners in each of these two classes were in custody, and the total cost of gaol maintenance, including the salaries paid to the gaol officials.

The expenditures for the maintenance of the Common Gaols were less during the past year than they have been since 1872. This is chiefly caused by the transfer of prisoners from the Common Gaols to the Central Prison, and the consequent reduction in the expenditures of the former for food and clothing. The reduction in these items has been over \$10,000 in each of the past two years. There is also a considerable reduction in the item of ordinary repairs, owing, of course, to the improved structural condition of the gaols. The cost of salaries and wages remains about the same, as a decrease of a few prisoners in some of the gaols will not warrant the dispensing with the services of any of the regular staff, which, under any circumstances, must comprise a Gaoler, Turnkey, and Matron.

The following summary exhibits the expenditures for these three branches of the Common Gaol service during the past year, and the two preceding ones:—

YEAR.	Total number of Prisoners in custody each year.	Cost of rations, clothing, fuel, etc., each year.	Cost of Salaries and wages of gaol officials, each year.	Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1878	12,030	60,217 83	63,591 11	7,307 66	131,116 60
1879	11,220	52,856 24	63,914 40	5,583 44	122,354 08
1880	11,300	49,037 14	64,084 34	3,504 96	116,626 44

Of the 11,300 prisoners who were in confinement during the year, 2,731 were criminal prisoners, whose maintenance was defrayed by the Government out of the administration of justice appropriation, and the remaining 8,569 were maintained by the Municipalities. The number of days during which these two classes of prisoners remained in custody is given hereunder, both separately and in the aggregate:—

2,731 criminal prisoners remained in gaol.....	73,607 days.
8,569 municipal “ “ “	175,489 “
<hr/> 11,300 prisoners of both classes “	<hr/> 249,096 “

The cost of gaol rations was lowest in the Stratford and Guelph Gaols, where the daily cost of the food for each prisoner was 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents, and, excluding the lock-ups where the rations must necessarily be high, the highest cost was at the Barrie

Gaol, where the daily rations were said to cost $14\frac{1}{2}$ cents per day, but the figures submitted to me would seem to shew that the cost was much greater.

The following summary shews the number of prisoners who passed through each gaol, and their aggregate period of custody, together with the total cost of food, clothing and fuel, and the cost per prisoner based upon the aggregate period of detention :—

GAOLS.	No. of prisoners committed during the year.	Total days' stay of prisoners during the year.	Cost of food, clothing and fuel.		Average cost per day for each prisoner.
			\$	cts.	
Barrie	396	5793	2630	85	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Berlin	91	2353	780	00	33
Belleville	178	5296	951	42	18
Brantford	295	7254	716	30	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Brampton	308	3977	527	28	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brockville	189	6554	1193	96	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cayuga	87	1798	389	57	16
Cornwall	67	1630	530	00	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cobourg	151	7221	1436	00	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chatham	137	3472	759	06	22
Goderich	160	4217	968	42	23
Guelph	167	4388	1329	63	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hamilton	1018	20153	2230	00	11
Kingston	256	11286	1471	34	13
London	782	14384	2158	31	15
Lindsay	48	1023	230	00	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
L'Orignal	21	627	274	48	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Milton	245	3124	398	21	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Napanee	52	1957	412	45	21
Ottawa	673	13634	2633	52	19
Owen Sound	327	12019	4105	50	34
Perth	47	3565	845	97	23 $\frac{3}{4}$
Picton	127	1594	292	94	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pembroke	66	3035	393	74	13
Peterborough	92	2938	661	55	22
Prince Arthur's Landing	136	2131	764	21	35 $\frac{3}{4}$
Simcoe	143	3022	575	00	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Catharines	135	5787	700	00	19
Sarnia	310	5896	1205	00	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stratford	205	5511	1211	55	22
Sandwich	209	5679	1036	19	19
St. Thomas	202	4318	1131	41	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sault Ste. Marie	11	366	252	96	69
Toronto	2909	51268	9073	00	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Walkerton	85	1760	360	16	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Woodstock	448	7557	1661	23	22
Welland	358	9593	1890	00	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Whitby	113	2588	550	13	21

SEPARATE REPORTS UPON COMMON GAOLS.

BARRIE GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	396
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	36
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	66
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$4,259.20

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 19th January, 1880. Its condition both internally and externally, was then very satisfactory. The wards, cells, beds and bedding were clean, and, as a general thing, fair order and tidiness were observable.

The stock of bedding and clothing was sufficient for the wants of the gaol.

The number of prisoners in custody was very large, namely, 28 males and 4 females. Among the prisoners committed for vagrancy, of whom there were 11 were a woman and her 3 young children, a broken down, but evidently respectable, old man, and some others who were physically incapable of work. The presence in the gaol of so many of this class is a proof that a County Refuge is much needed, both in the interests of humanity and morality, and it is to be hoped that the County of Simcoe will see its way to provide such a much needed establishment.

One of the male prisoners was a lunatic, whose removal to the Hamilton Asylum was recommended, and two other men, who were waiting transfer to the Central Prison, to which place they had been sentenced, were at once removed.

The books were examined. The Gaoler was instructed regarding the proper method of keeping the register and dietary book. The records afforded all the requisite information.

The second visit during the official year was made by Mr. Hayes. His report is annexed:—

“I have the honour to report that, in accordance with your instructions, and under authority of an Order in Council, I made an inspection of the Barrie Gaol on the 24th June. I found eleven men and two women in custody. Of the latter, one was under sentence for three weeks for larceny, and the other was committed as a lunatic. She had not been examined by the proper authorities, as the County Judge was of opinion that if left in gaol for a short time she would recover. I was informed that she has much improved since her committal. The Sheriff was requested to have the woman examined in due course, so that such action might be taken in her case as the result of the examination required. The majority of the male prisoners were under sentence for vagrancy and drunkenness; one was waiting trial for forgery, and one was a lunatic, whose removal to the Hamilton Asylum had already been arranged for.

“The commitments to this gaol since the 1st of October number 301, as compared with 433 during the previous corresponding period. This large decrease is partly accounted for by the fact that during the winter and spring, successful efforts were made to keep the prisoners at hard work.

"By looking through the books, I found that the register and dietary record were well kept; that only one punishment had been awarded since January, and that the Surgeon had made frequent visits.

"All parts of the Gaol and its surroundings were in good order. It would be well if something could be done to improve the wards for the custody of female prisoners, as they are very dark and not well suited to the purposes they are used for.

"The work of building new privies for the female prisoners was getting on towards completion. The plan followed is the one on which the privies for the males are constructed, and which received your approval.

"The Gaoler inquired whether he had authority to open letters addressed to a prisoner waiting trial. By your directions, I have informed him that, under the present general regulations, this is a matter which is left to the discretion of the Sheriff, whose orders must therefore be followed."

The cost of maintaining prisoners at this gaol is higher than at any other in the Province, and it is desirable that the matter should be examined into by the Gaol Committee of the County Council.

BELLEVILLE GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	178
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	27
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	62
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,138.67

This gaol was visited by me on the 23rd January, on which occasion there were 21 prisoners (14 men, 7 women) in custody. Three of the number had been committed as lunatics. Although two of them had been received into the gaol on the 19th and 20th January respectively, no examination under the statute had been made into their condition. I was informed that the delay was caused by the practice of the County Council refusing to pay for the medical examination until it is ascertained whether the friends of the lunatics are in a position to bear the expense. The Sheriff was requested to report to me whether I had been rightly informed, and also whether he was in possession of any particulars respecting the property or means of one of the lunatics.

The remaining prisoners were under sentence as follows:—Four for keeping and frequenting houses of ill-fame, 3 for larceny, 4 for assault, 3 for vagrancy, 2 for drunkenness, 1 for want of sureties, and 1 was in custody under *capias*.

A little wood cutting was the only work provided for the male prisoners.

The gaol throughout was found in a clean and thoroughly well kept state.

In reply to my enquiry with respect to the examination of lunatics, the Sheriff informed me that he had received instructions from the County Council to secure, if possible, from the friends of any lunatic committed to gaol, the fees for the medical examination, in order to save the county paying them, but he assured me that in no case had such practice delayed or interfered in any way with the examination or removal of lunatics.

I again inspected the gaol on the 5th May. An examination of the register shewed that 103 prisoners had been committed since the 1st October, and that 20 were in the gaol on that day, making 123 as the number of prisoners in custody since that time, as compared with 91 during the corresponding portion of the last official year. I found 9 men and 4 women in the gaol, two, a man and a woman, being lunatics. The latter had only just been committed. The former was very violent and almost unmanageable. I was informed that during the

previous night he had to be strapped to a chair and gagged by a prisoner, whose cell was left open so that he might look after the lunatic. I reminded the Sheriff that restraint of the nature referred to was only justifiable in the most extreme cases, that on no account should a prisoner be permitted to be the judge whether such a course was necessary, that a prisoner should not be allowed to be out of his cell during the night, and that if the lunatic required watching, the gaoler or turnkey should have done the duty. As the lunatic was so violent, it was a matter of surprise to me that the proper authorities should not have sooner examined him, with a view to his early removal to an Asylum. The Sheriff was requested to see that the statutory examination was immediately made of both the lunatics in custody.

A young lad aged twelve years was found in the same corridor with adult prisoners. His removal to a vacant ward was ordered.

The various wards of the Gaol were found to be well and properly kept, and there was a sufficient quantity of bedding and clothing in stock.

BRAMPTON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	308
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	29
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	122
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,618.08

Inspections were made of this Gaol on the 13th February and 10th August. On the first occasion I entered the following minute in the record book :

“The Inspector finds the wards, corridors and cells of this gaol in a clean and well kept state, the yards and other portions of the premises being generally in a similar condition. Its affairs also appear to be fairly well managed. The proper prison uniform is not in use, as the stock of old clothing is not yet exhausted. The Sheriff is reminded that when an additional quantity is required, the regulation in regard to prison clothing must be given effect to. There is plenty of bedding in store.

“Nineteen prisoners are in custody. No less than 16 are vagrants, or rather homeless poor. Many of them are old women who are physically unfit to earn a living, and some of them have been almost continuous residents of the gaol for years, being sent out for a few days on the expiration of one sentence, in order that a colouring of legality may be given to their protracted confinement. Of the three other prisoners, two are under sentence for larceny, and one for drunkenness. No lunatics have been committed to this Gaol during the past five months.

“The able-bodied prisoners are kept pretty well at work breaking stones and cutting wood.

“The recommendation to place screens round the stoves to prevent accidents happening to lunatics has been carried out.

“The register is properly kept. The dietary book should be added up and balanced at the end of each month. The Gaol Surgeon’s book contains records of frequent visits. No punishment is on record since the time of my last visit.”

This gaol was again inspected by Mr. Hayes who made the following report:—

“I have the honour to state that in accordance with your instructions, and under the authority of Order in Council, I visited the Brampton Gaol on the 16th August, when I found every part of it in a clean condition.

“Four men and 2 women were in custody, all but one of whom were old and infirm vagrants.

"The register shews that 303 prisoners have been committed to this gaol since the 1st October, being a decrease of 72 as compared with the number committed during the corresponding portion of the previous year.

"I learned that a female prisoner had escaped from the gaol a few days previous to my visit. The facts relative thereto, as stated to me by the matron, will be specially reported to you for action. Pending this, the following instructions have, with your sanction, been given for the guidance of the Gaoler and Matron, viz.:

"That each cell gate must be locked at night, also the iron and wooden doors leading into the yards, and that nothing must be left in the yards which could assist in an escape.

"The officials named were also told that these instructions were to be always followed, even though the occupants of the cells might be old, feeble or bedridden, as otherwise careless habits are soon formed, which result in the escape of prisoners."

BERLIN GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	91
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	14
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	21
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,923.23

I inspected this gaol on the 14th February and as the result thereof, recorded my satisfaction with its condition. The defects in discipline and management referred to in previous minutes had been completely done away with, and regularity, order and neatness prevailed.

The wards and cells were admirably clean and tidy, the bedding was neatly made up, and said to be sufficient in supply, and a further stock of prison clothing had been ordered from the Central Prison. The yards were in a well kept condition.

Some improvements had been made in the heating appliances, whereby the means of heating had been increased, and the medium of communication between the wards closed up. The brick shed in the working yard had been completed, and was found to be very useful.

Only 6 prisoners were in custody, all men. I found that a great falling off had taken place in the number of commitments since the 1st October, only 37 having been made since that time.

The register was well and properly kept, as were also the other gaol records.

The second inspection of the gaol was made by Mr. Hayes, who reported to me as under:—

"I have the honour to state that acting under your instructions and the authority of an Order in Council, I inspected the Berlin Gaol on the 25th August, when I found it to be in good order throughout. It would be a great improvement were iron bedsteads substituted for the present wooden ones, which are not only most untidy looking, but afford a harbour for vermin. The Sheriff was requested to bring the matter before the County Council.

"Six prisoners, all males, were in custody. Four were under sentence for short periods, one was waiting trial for an assault, and the other was held under *capias*. The sentenced prisoners were in idleness.

"The register shews that the decrease in the number of commitments to this gaol during the present official year, as compared with the preceding one has continued, and also that only two lunatics have been committed since the 30th September last."

BRANTFORD GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	295
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.....</i>	35
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	113
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol.....</i>	\$2,357.26

My first inspection of this gaol was made on the 16th March, when cleanliness and good order prevailed in every part of the gaol. Proper discipline was also maintained.

The want of work for the male prisoners was the then principal defect in the gaol management, but I was glad to learn that in a few days a supply of cordwood was to be delivered, so that the prisoners might be employed in cutting it.

There were no prisoners in custody for serious offences, and none of the males were eligible for transfer to the Central Prison. The gaoler was informed that the two lunatics then in the gaol would be immediately removed to the Hamilton Asylum.

Tenders for the work of making certain alterations in the gaol entrance had been received, but I learned that action respecting them would not be taken until the next meeting of the County Council. As public executions have been abandoned, I recommended that when the other alterations were in progress, the grated opening in the upper rear hall should be closed, as it only kept that portion of the gaol very cold.

The gaol records were examined and found to be well and properly kept. As there was no dietary book, I sent up one of the regulation form.

I made a second statutory inspection of the Brantford Gaol, on the 15th June. There were then in custody 9 men, 7 women, and a female child. All were under sentence for drunkenness, and kindred offences, except 2 men waiting trial on a charge of larceny of wheat. The male prisoners were at work at the alterations then in progress, and the women in laundry and domestic work. The Sheriff was requested to bring to the notice of the Council the desirableness of making some proper provision for an old woman, who has been continuously in gaol for the last four years.

The alterations and repairs to the gaol structure, referred to in previous report, were approaching completion. They will vastly improve the sanitary and structural condition of the gaol, and will enable its work in all details to be much more satisfactorily carried on.

I recommended for the consideration of the Council, that the drain from the water-closets, in the front entrance corridors, should be carefully examined, so that it might be known whether the sewerage was being properly carried away; that the alcove in the transept leading to the female corridors should be shelved, and a door placed upon it, in order that it might be used as a clothes store, and that a coal and stone shed should be built with the old brick then in the yard.

BROCKVILLE GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	189
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.....</i>	32
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	82
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol.....</i>	\$2,856.49

My first statutory visit to this gaol, during the official year, was made on the 20th of March, when I entered the following minute in the book kept for that purpose.

"On visiting the Brockville Gaol to-day, the Inspector finds it in a very commendable state, both in respect to cleanliness and neatness, the walls are well lime-washed, the wood-work painted, and the air is sweet. The bedding is clean and tidily made-up, and good order prevails. Apparently the affairs of the gaol are systematically managed.

"The stock of clothing is not sufficient for the wants of the gaol, but an additional supply has been ordered.

"The register is well and properly kept. The physician's book shews that almost daily visits are made by that official, and that his instructions with respect to the prisoners are very minutely detailed. The dietary book is correctly kept, and the supplies are all furnished under contract.

"Seventeen prisoners are in confinement, 11 of whom are under sentence for vagrancy and drunkenness. Nearly all the vagrants are old and infirm, and therefore unable to earn a living. For such it is clear that a house of refuge, instead of a gaol, is the proper place. One of the women is committed as a lunatic, but has not yet been examined."

I again visited the Brockville Gaol on the 28th July, finding it to be in as satisfactory a condition as when previously inspected.

Eight men and seven women were in custody, no less than five being lunatics, for whose transfer to the Hamilton Asylum the necessary arrangements were made. The number of lunatics committed to this gaol during the year has been unusually large, namely fourteen, but the total commitments shew a marked reduction, being 149 as compared with 203.

The means of enforcing the sentence of hard labour are very limited, being confined to wood-cutting, and the keeping of the gaol and its surroundings in order. I suggested that stone breaking, either in the yard or under the provisions of the "Extra-Mural Act," should be added to the other work above named.

CAYUGA GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	87
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	13
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	28
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,710.11

I inspected this gaol on the 27th May. It was then in a well kept and neat condition throughout, and cleanliness generally prevailed. As the basement is naturally damp, I instructed the Gaoler to have it aired as much as possible, and also to keep it a little more tidy.

The supply of bedding and gaol clothing was reported to be sufficient.

The Gaoler was told that it would be well to have one or two beds made up in addition to those actually in use, in order to meet an emergency, although as a general rule the straw beds and the bedding should be put in store when not required.

There were only 2 prisoners in custody—a man and a woman. The former under sentence for drunkenness, the latter for assault.

Since the 1st October to the date of my visit, 65 prisoners had been committed; about one-half of the number for vagrancy and drunkenness. The only work furnished for prisoners within the gaol was cutting wood. I informed the Sheriff that there could be no objection to working prisoners upon the grounds surrounding the Court House, provided they were only sentenced to periods under two months and for the most trifling offences.

The supply of water to this gaol is entirely dependent upon rains, and is therefore precarious, and very frequently insufficient. It would appear that spring water cannot be obtained except at a great depth.

COBOURG GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	151
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	32
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	47
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$3,275.00

The first inspection of this gaol during the official year was made by me on the evening of January 6th, when the prisoners were about to be locked up for the night.

Ten men and 8 women were in custody. Of the former, 5 were waiting trial, and 5 were under sentence, while 6 of the women had received sentence, 1 was waiting trial, and 1 was certified to be insane. The removal of this person to the Hamilton Asylum was at once recommended.

The attention of the Sheriff was called to the fact, that although one of the male prisoners was under sentence for a term of six months, no return had been made of his case, with a view to his transfer to the Central Prison.

The gaol throughout was much improved in appearance by certain repairs which had been made, and by the painting of the wood-work. Its sanitary condition had also been bettered by the direct ventilation of the closets, and their connection with the water system of the prison, thus providing a means of flushing them. Cleanliness and neatness prevailed in every ward and department.

The stock of bedding and clothing was found to be sufficient.

The books were properly and very neatly kept. From the records, I gathered that the physician's visits were made in conformity with the regulations, and that punishment was very rarely resorted to.

The second inspection of the gaol was made by Mr. Hayes. He reported to me as under:—

"I have the honour to state that, in accordance with your instructions, and under the authority of Order in Council, I visited the Cobourg Gaol on the 7th August.

"There were then in custody 8 male and 7 female prisoners, 11 of whom were under sentence for vagrancy, larceny, etc. Of the others, one was waiting trial, and 3 (1 man and 2 women) were detained as lunatics. One of the female prisoners was only thirteen years old, and, unfortunately, as there were no means of separating her, she had been kept in the same ward with the other females.

"The register was found to be well kept, and it shewed that there had been a slight increase in the number of commitments during the current year, as compared with the preceding one. Entries of pretty frequent visits are made in the Gaol Surgeon's register. Rather numerous punishments have been awarded since the last inspection. The Gaoler was instructed as to the right way in which to keep the dietary book.

"The gaol was very clean and neat throughout, but structurally, with the exception of a few minor repairs and improvements, it is in the same defective condition as formerly, and which has been brought by you to the attention of the Council of the united counties on several occasions. As the question of separating the counties was raised, this was given as an excuse by the Council for not making any alterations to the gaol, but as this scheme appears to have been dropped, the necessity of affording better accommodation should again be brought to the notice of the Council."

CORNWALL GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	67
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	10
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	15
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,720.00

A statutory inspection was made of this gaol on the 26th March, when its condition, in respect to cleanliness and order, was found to be satisfactory.

The gaol books were examined. The register, so far as affording all requisite information, was properly kept, but it was not balanced off to correspond with the annual return. The Gaoler was directed to remedy this. The physician's book only contained entries of two visits made during March, although they were more frequent during the previous months. With the kind of prisoners then in custody, more frequent visits should have been paid; at least, as many as the regulations require.

Six male prisoners were in custody, no less than 5 of whom were certified to be insane, but only 1 appeared to be possessed of dangerous proclivities. The others had hallucinations, clearly indicating their mental unsoundness, but in two cases, not to such an extent as, in my opinion, to need Asylum treatment. Seeing, however, that they were all certified to be insane, I arranged for their immediate transfer to an Asylum.

I found that of the 37 prisoners who had been committed to the gaol since the 1st of October, 1879, 12 were persons of unsound mind. The prevalence of lunacy and idiocy in the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, provides serious cause for alarm, and the fact that these persons chiefly belong to the farming community seems to call for most careful enquiry as to the causes.

I again inspected the Cornwall Gaol on the 27th July, when 8 prisoners were in it, 4 of whom were under sentence for assault, 2 for wife-beating, and 1 for larceny. The other prisoner had been committed as a lunatic, but the papers in his case were not completed. The sentenced prisoners, who were able-bodied men, were all idle; a little wood cutting was the only labour carried on. I recommended that stone breaking should be introduced.

I condemned the practice of allowing the airing yard to be used in common for the Turnkey's private purposes, and for those of the gaol. When some escape takes place, the County Council will probably realize that the defect should be remedied.

I found that a new physician had been appointed to the gaol since the time of my previous visit.

As the gaol rations were not being furnished under contract, the Gaoler buying them as required, I recommended that the Council should solicit public tenders for the necessary supplies in future.

CHATHAM GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	137
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	20
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	32
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,358.79

I inspected this gaol on the 31st December, 1879, when I found it in excellent order throughout. The walls were well lime-washed, and the air was free from foul odours.

The Sheriff was requested to obtain authority for the purchase of an additional stock of bedding and clothing, which was then required.

There were 15 prisoners in custody—all men. The register shewed that there had been no women committed during the previous three months. Six of the prisoners were waiting trial, 1 was in custody for want of sureties, 1 for contempt of court, and 5 were under sentence for larceny. The 2 other prisoners were certified to be insane, and warrants, which were about to be acted upon, had been issued for their transfer to the London Asylum,

I was informed that at its last meeting, the County Council had passed a resolution giving full effect to the dietary regulations, which I had brought under their notice, and that tenders for the delivery of the food supplies had been accepted.

I also learned that a municipal separation had taken place between the county of Kent and the town of Chatham, and that the latter was to pay to the former its share of the cost of maintaining the gaol.

I again visited this gaol on the 25th September.

The register shewed that a slight falling off in the number of commitments had taken place during the current official year, as compared with the previous one. There were at the time of my visit only 7 men and 1 woman in custody. Two of the former were lunatics. One had not been examined by the proper authorities, and when I saw him, he appeared to be quite sane, judging from his appearance, conversation, and freedom from hallucinations. The other, a coloured man, had a very imbecile appearance and manner. His removal to the London Asylum was arranged for. Of the remaining male prisoners, 2 were waiting trial, 1 was detained for want of sureties, 1 for contempt of court, and 1 was under sentence for selling liquor without a license. The female had been sentenced to six months imprisonment for concealing the birth of a child.

The wards and cells occupied by the male prisoners were in admirable order, and perfectly clean, but a similar state of things could not be expected in the female department, as the cells there were being plastered in order to get rid of the vermin. The cells have all been supplied with iron bedsteads. The stock of bedding and clothing is sufficient.

The various books of record were found to be properly kept. The Surgeon makes frequent visits.

GODERICH GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	160
<i>Greatest number committed at any one time.....</i>	23
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	47
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol.....</i>	\$2,269.27

On the occasion of my first inspection of this gaol on the 15th February, I recorded the following minute, viz.,

“At his visit to this gaol to-day, the Inspector finds its condition to be satisfactory, as regards cleanliness and order, and there is evidence of marked improvement in the management and discipline of the gaol. The supervision over the prisoners now appears to be more careful, and the laxity which formerly characterized the discipline and internal economy of the gaol is apparently remedied. Such being the case, it is to be hoped that escapes will not again occur.

“The defects in the cell gates have been remedied, and coverings placed over the angles in the yards, but nothing has been done in the way of structural enlargement and improvement, as suggested.

“The gaol population comprises 12 men and 2 women. Three of this number are committed as insane. Two of them, having been certified to be lunatics, will be removed to the London Asylum, but in the case of the third (a young

woman), His Honour, the County Judge, does not concur in the opinion of the medical examiners that she is insane. It is clear that the girl, if not idiotic, is certainly so weakminded as to be incapable of taking care of herself, and her enlargement therefore would not be to the public interest. The Sheriff is requested to ask His Honour to again examine the girl, and if he agrees with this view of the case, she will be removed to the ward of the Hamilton Asylum set apart for female idiots. The other prisoners, who were all in idleness, are either under sentence for larceny, or are vagrants. It is observed that these latter are not sentenced to hard labour. It is most desirable that they should be, and under 32 and 33 Vic., Cap. 28, as amended by 37 Vic., Cap. 43, such provision can be attached to the sentences passed upon this class.

"The contracts for the supply of meat and bread have not been submitted to public competition for several years, and consequently 5 cents per pound is paid for very inferior beef. It is recommended that tenders be advertised for in future.

"It is also recommended that a strong wire guard be placed round the stove in the ward when insane female prisoners are confined in it, as the likelihood of their burning themselves or the furniture is very great."

Another inspection of the gaol during the year was made by Mr. Hayes. His report upon the condition of the gaol is as follows:—

"I have the honour to state that acting under your instructions, and the authority of an Order in Council, I visited the Goderich Gaol on the 26th of August.

"Fourteen prisoners were then in custody, 11 of whom were males and 3 females. Ten of these were under sentence, chiefly for minor offences, 2 were waiting trial, 1 was held under *capias*, and 1 was charged with being a lunatic. In this case the medical examiners are agreed as to the prisoner's insanity, but the County Judge does not concur in their opinion. The prisoner, who appeared to be possessed of an extraordinary hallucination, will therefore have to remain in custody for the present, so that the examiners may have an opportunity of further examining him. I was informed that one of the female prisoners had been sent to the gaol for the purpose of being "confined," and a fortnight before my visit she had given birth to a child. It is certainly a matter for very great regret that the town authorities could find no better way of providing for this woman than of committing her to gaol.

"I found that the prisoners were allowed the run of the yards. The Gaoler certainly stated that they were always under supervision, but as both the Gaoler and Turnkey were in the entrance hall of the prison when I arrived, I fail to see how this constant supervision can be kept up. The Gaoler, with your approval, has been instructed not to allow any prisoners into the yards unless under the immediate charge of a gaol official. In view of the escapes which have taken place from this gaol, it is a wonder that the utmost precaution is not taken in maintaining a strict watch over the prisoners.

"The gaol building and yards were in a very clean and orderly condition. The beds were neatly made up. Iron bedsteads are required to replace the wooden ones.

"The register shews that a larger number of prisoners have been committed to the gaol, between the 1st October and the date of inspection, than during the corresponding period of last year.

The gaoler states that the large shed in the yard attached to his quarters is of no use to him, and only obstructs the passage of light and air, and he requests that it may be removed to a point outside the gaol walls, where, after being slightly altered, it could be used for the storage of straw. Under the circum-

stances, it is recommended that the shed be removed to the piece of ground belonging to the gaol to the west of that building, and placed in such a position that no portion of it shall be within sixteen feet of the gaol walls. The Sheriff has been requested to bring this matter, with those mentioned in the two last paragraphs of your previous minute of inspection, before the County Council.

GUELPH GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year.</i>	167
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.</i>	27
<i>Number of re-committals.</i>	45
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol.</i>	\$2,779.63

My first visit to this gaol during the year, was made on the morning of the 14th of February.

There were 21 men, 3 boys and 2 women within its walls. Nine of the men were criminal prisoners, either under sentence or waiting trial for indictable offences, and the remaining 17 prisoners were charges upon the county. One of the latter was under sentence for fraud, or rather because he was unable to give to the Judge a satisfactory account of his effects, as a judgment debtor. One man had been committed as a lunatic, but did not appear to be a proper case for an asylum. Indeed, it was doubtful if he were at all deranged in his mind. The three boys in the gaol, who had been sentenced for larceny, were in the same ward with adult prisoners. This, unfortunately could not be avoided, as the crowded state of the gaol prevented a separation being made. The male sentenced prisoners were in idleness, although nearly all of them were able-bodied men. As the supply of wood for the year was being delivered, the gaoler was instructed to have the men placed at work, as soon as possible. It was a matter for regret that stone had not been provided for the prisoners to break.

Considering its crowded state and the class of prisoners confined in it, the condition of the gaol upon the whole was satisfactory. The upper corridor was quite cold, owing to some defect in the heating arrangements, which the Sheriff was requested to have made good.

I again inspected the Guelph Gaol on the 16th June, when it was found to be clean and well-kept, particularly so in the female wards. The yards were also in a tidy state. The imperfection in the heating arrangements referred to at the time of my previous inspection had been brought to the notice of the County Council, and orders had been given that it should be remedied.

The Gaoler reported that the stock of bedding and clothing was sufficient for the wants of the gaol.

The books of record were examined and found to be particularly well-kept. It appears that since the previous 1st October, 177 persons had been committed to the gaol, and that during the winter, the average number of prisoners in custody was 25. Since the commencement of spring, however the number had been very much reduced.

I found 12 prisoners in custody, viz., 8 men and 4 women. One of the latter had been committed on the 9th June, and although certified to be insane by the examining physicians, the Judge's certificate had not been received. She appeared to be a proper subject for treatment, and as soon as the papers were completed, was transferred to the London Asylum.

HAMILTON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	1,018
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	79
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	597
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$5,505.00

I made an inspection of this gaol on the morning of the 12th of January. Its condition was then in the highest degree satisfactory. The various corridors and cells, and the beds and bedding, were exceedingly clean and neat, as were also the culinary, washing and other offices. The yards were likewise found to be in a well-kept condition. It was quite evident that the affairs of the gaol were conducted with regularity and in a systematic manner, and that good discipline prevailed in every department.

There were 56 prisoners in custody, namely 43 males and 13 females. No less than 24 of these prisoners were under sentence for drunkenness, and 14 for vagrancy. Amongst those committed for disorderly conduct and for keeping houses of ill-fame, were three little children, one an infant. It is much to be regretted that some other provision is not made for such children, at least during the custody of their degraded parents, if not permanently. The number of criminal prisoners was exceptionally small, and none of the male prisoners had received sufficiently long sentences to warrant their transfer to the Central Prison.

Except those crippled and otherwise physically disabled, all the prisoners, both male and female, were kept at work.

The stock of bedding and clothing was sufficient. The Council was reminded that when a further supply of clothing was required, the regulation prison dress, as made at the Central Prison, should be ordered.

The various books of record afforded all the requisite information, and were well and neatly kept.

A second inspection was made by me of this gaol on the 22nd September. There were then in custody, 19 men, 27 women, 3 boys, 1 girl and an infant. The boys were just about to be transferred to the Reformatory at Penetanguishene. Two of the men had been committed as lunatics. One of them gave but little evidence of unsoundness of mind; the other had formerly been an inmate of the asylum, and appeared to again require treatment. The rest of the men were all under sentence, chiefly for short periods. A large proportion of the women in custody were old and frequent offenders. The transfer of 8 of them to the Reformatory for Females was ordered, and the others were warned that if they were again committed they would be removed to the same place.

The sentenced men, who were all able-bodied, were at work breaking stone, and the women were knitting and sewing.

An examination of the register shewed that the commitments to the Hamilton Gaol, during the official year, numbered considerably more than those during the previous corresponding period.

Every part of the gaol, and its surroundings, were found in the best possible order. The beds were tidily made up, and the sanitary arrangements of the gaol appeared to receive attention.

KINGSTON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	256
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	40
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	62
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$3,371.34

After inspecting this gaol on the 23rd January, I recorded the following minute, viz.:—

"The Inspector visited this gaol to-day, and finds it in a clean, well kept and orderly state throughout. The appearance of the prison indicates good and systematic management, and that strict discipline is enforced.

"There are in custody 33 prisoners—15 men, 16 women, and a boy and a girl, who were committed with their mother. The woman Margaret Doherty is again in this gaol, and is causing great trouble. Her ungovernable temper and her incorrigibly bad conduct, present a problem in prison discipline which it is hard to solve, for if they are the outcome of mental disease, she should not be punished. The fact that she has been under examination in two asylums, and has been pronounced to be sane, renders her case more difficult to deal with. Should she be again committed to gaol when the Mercer Reformatory for Females is opened, confinement in that institution will be tried. The insane girl now in custody will be removed to the Kingston Asylum as soon as there is a vacancy. Eighteen of the prisoners are vagrants and drunken and disorderly characters. Five of the vagrants are broken down old men, who should be residents of one of the two Refuges in the city, but to which they had been refused admission. The male prisoners are kept employed in breaking stones and cutting wood, and the women in knitting, sewing and laundry work.

"The books are properly kept."

At the time of my second inspection of the Kingston Gaol, which I made on the 2nd August, I found 18 men and 13 women in custody. Of these 18 were under sentence for vagrancy and drunkenness, 9 for larceny, and 2 for keeping and frequenting a house of ill-fame; and one man was detained for want of sureties, and another was waiting trial. Two of the vagrants were helpless old people who should have been in a house of refuge. The prisoners under sentence were all at work, but not at what might be termed hard labour.

The internal condition of the gaol was, in the highest degree, satisfactory, and thoroughly good discipline prevailed in the management of the prison.

The gaol yards and the Court House grounds were in admirable order, the work upon them being done by the prisoners.

The stock of clothing and bedding was sufficient for summer requirements, but some additional regulation clothing would be needed for use in the winter.

From an examination of the register, it appeared that since the 1st October last, about the same number of prisoners had been committed as during the previous corresponding period.

Two prisoners escaped from the outside working party in April, but were recaptured and indicted for the offence, whereupon they were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Central Prison. Another prisoner who attempted to escape was, at the time of my visit, working, with a ball and a chain on his leg.

L'ORIGINAL GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	21
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	8
<i>Number of re-committals</i>.....	.....
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,013.55

"I made a statutory inspection of this gaol on the 31st July. There were then in custody 4 men and 2 women, being a larger number than I had ever found in that gaol before. Of these prisoners 4 were under sentence for minor offences, one was waiting trial as an accessory to murder, and one was committed as a lunatic. Notwithstanding the increased number of prisoners in custody, the register shewed that only 16 persons, 4 of whom were lunatics, had been committed to the gaol during the ten months, ending on the day of my visit.

The condition of the gaol premises was generally satisfactory, although a little more neatness might have been observed in the wards. I recommended that the following works should be done by the prisoners, namely:—The white-washing of the gaol, the painting of the stone jambs of the cells, and the wood-work throughout, the black-leading of the stoves, and the clearing of the weeds from the yards.

The books of record were examined and found to afford all requisite information respecting the operations of the gaol.

A surgeon had recently been appointed. I requested him to enter in a book the date of all the visits he made to the gaol.

The sentenced male prisoners were kept at work breaking stones.

The quantity of food required being too small to be supplied under contract, the rations are bought by the Gaoler, the cost for each prisoner being nine cents per day.

LINDSAY GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	48
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	9
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	5
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,540.00

The following is a copy of the entry I made in the minute-book of this gaol when I inspected it on the 7th January, namely:—

“The Inspector finds only 1 prisoner in custody, and an examination of the register shews that only 6 persons have been committed since the 1st October last. To whatever cause this satisfactory state of things may be due, the County of Victoria is to be congratulated upon its comparative freedom from crime.

“The condition of the gaol and yard, so far as regards cleanliness and order, is satisfactory. The stock of bedding and clothing is sufficient for all purposes.

“The Inspector has on several occasions suggested that structural provision should be made in the gaol for the entire separation of the culinary and domestic affairs of the prison from those of the Gaoler’s family, but he could not see his way to recommend the erection of any additions to the building. He is now glad to learn that by a small outlay, and a little re-arrangement of the Gaoler’s quarters, the present space can be made to answer all purposes. The plan of the proposed alterations has been submitted to and approved of by him, and authority given for the work being proceeded with as soon as the Council desires to do so.”

A second inspection of the gaol was made by Mr. Hayes, whose report thereupon is appended, viz:—

“I have the honour to state that in accordance with your instructions, and under the authority of Order in Council, I inspected the Lindsay Gaol on the 10th August. There were then but 3 prisoners in custody, 2 of whom were under sentence and the other one was waiting trial for rape.

“The sentenced prisoners were kept at work breaking stone, a large quantity of which was in the yard.

“The gaol and yards were as usual in excellent condition. The office, however, should be more neatly kept. The locks upon the ward doors were in an unsafe condition. As the County Council had authorized the purchase of new ones, the Sheriff was requested to have them at once placed upon the doors.

“I found that the structural alterations approved of by you had been made. Thereby a kitchen and two store-rooms are provided for gaol purposes exclusively. This is a great improvement and remedies what was a very serious defect in the arrangements of the gaol.

"The register shews that only 44 commitments have been made to the gaol since the 1st October last, that from the 18th June to 21st July only 1 prisoner was in custody, and that no female prisoner has been sentenced to the gaol for some considerable time. It is to be hoped that such a satisfactory state of affairs will long continue.

"Some instructions were given regarding the proper method of keeping the books."

LONDON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	782
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.....</i>	59
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	347
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol.....</i>	\$5,926.41

My first inspection of this gaol during the official year was made on the 24th November, 1879. There were then in custody 27 men, 9 women, and 2 boys, or a total of 38. Of these, 9 were on remand, 1 was waiting trial, 1 was detained for want of sureties, and 27 were under sentence.

The gaol was in very good order, and generally clean and well kept. The water for all purposes was still being precariously and insufficiently supplied by a force-pump from the river. The water-closets were in a bad state.

The supply of bedding and clothing was said to be sufficient. All the sentenced prisoners were in prison garb.

The Gaoler was instructed to balance off the register, so that it might correspond with the returns made to Government at the close of the official year. The other books of record afforded all the necessary particulars.

With the exception of five prisoners playing at work at the force-pump, all the sentenced males were in utter idleness. The female prisoners were employed in knitting, mending, etc.

I again visited this gaol on the 12th July, and made the following entry in the minute-book, viz:—

"At the time of my inspection of this gaol to-day, I find 33 men and 5 women therein. One of the latter is a lunatic, and will be removed to the Asylum very shortly. All the rest of the prisoners, except 8 men waiting trial, are under sentence. Of those waiting trial, 6 are known as the 'Biddulph prisoners.'

"An examination of the register shews that between the 1st October last and to-day, 597 persons have been committed to the gaol, as compared with 543 during the same period of the previous year. The books are not very neatly kept, but they afford all the requisite information regarding the operations of the prison.

"The condition of the gaol is far from satisfactory. In all the departments, except the female wards, neatness and order are almost entirely wanting—the beds are not properly made up, and articles are allowed to lie about the floor—and altogether there is an air of slovenliness about the premises, which good management and discipline would at once overcome. The water-closets are in about as bad a state as they were before the repairs were made to them. It is certainly quite time that a change is made in the management of this gaol.

"The condition of the portion of the gaol employed for the custody of females is in direct contrast to that of the rest of the building. It is evidently well looked after by the matron, who appears to understand her duties.

"The manner in which the Biddulph prisoners are guarded has been enquired into, and an investigation held into certain irregularities connected therewith, the result of which will form the subject of a special report to Government. In

the meantime the Sheriff is requested to give orders that on no account are the prisoners in question to be allowed to go into the yard except under the supervision of two gaol officials, and that the corridor in which these six prisoners are confined is never to be entered by less than two gaol officials."

MILTON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	245
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	30
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	33
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,064.21

I inspected the Milton Gaol on the 19th May, at 7 p.m., when the prisoners were locked up for the night. Every part of it was found in admirable order, and very clean. The yards were also in a thoroughly well kept condition. Indeed the state of the entire premises indicated good management and thorough discipline. The stock of bedding and clothing was sufficient, and the stores were neatly kept.

Only 4 prisoners were in gaol, namely, 3 men, of whom one was waiting removal to the Central Prison, and a girl under sentence for larceny, who was a fit subject for the Industrial Refuge, had that institution been opened.

Since the previous 1st October, no less than 228 prisoners had been committed to this gaol, the majority of them being tramps and vagrants. During the winter, one hundred cords of stone had been broken for the corporation of Milton.

The various books were examined. The register was neatly and correctly kept, likewise the dietary book. No entry of a visit appeared in the physician's book since the middle of the previous month. I called attention to the fact that a weekly visit, at least, should be made.

The Gaoler suggested that the water-closets should be connected, for flushing purposes, with a pipe drawing water from the pump in the yard. As this could be done at very little expense, I recommended that the suggestion should be carried out.

The gaol was again inspected by Mr. Hayes, and the following report made to me by him upon its condition:—

"I have the honour to state that, in accordance with your instructions, and under the authority of an Order in Council, I visited the Milton Gaol on the evening of the 18th August. I am glad to be able to report that no prisoners were then in custody; also that an examination of the register shewed the following pleasing facts, namely: that no prisoners have been committed to this gaol since the 31st July; that no one has been in custody since the 5th August; that the daily average number in custody during the month of May was 3; that the gaol was empty on nine consecutive days in June, and on twenty-two days in July, and that between the 1st October, 1879, and the 31st July, the commitments numbered 238, as compared with 377 during the previous corresponding period.

"The gaol was in excellent order throughout. The water-closets will be connected with the pipe referred to in your last report, as soon as any prisoners are in custody who can dig the necessary trench. It is also intended to hang a bell in the Gaoler's bedroom, to be connected with each of the corridors, as suggested by you some time ago."

NAPANEE GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	52
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	10
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	3
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,457.47

The minute I recorded of my first inspection of this gaol, made on the 24th January, is as follows:—

“The Inspector to-day finds the Napanee Gaol to be in a clean and generally well kept state.

“The stock of clothing is sufficient, but not of bedding. The Sheriff will be good enough to make a requisition for some more blankets.

“There are in custody 9 prisoners (5 men, 1 woman and 3 children). A family comprising a father, mother, and three children, are under sentence for six months for vagrancy. During the beginning of the winter these people were housed in the Kingston Gaol, and in the previous winter they were in this gaol. If proper action be not taken in regard to them, the community will be charged with the care of a large family of confirmed tramps, who, in the natural course of events, will become criminals. The children should be sent to one of the Homes, and the parents compelled to earn their living. Most certainly it was never contemplated that whole families should be sent to gaol under the Vagrancy Act.

“Of the remaining prisoners, 3 men are under sentence for larceny, assault, and vagrancy, respectively, and 1 is under *capias*.

“I again inspected the gaol on the 4th May, when there were only 2 prisoners in custody, one a vagrant, and the other, a man committed as a lunatic. The latter had only just been brought in, and, therefore, no examination into his mental condition had been made by the proper authorities.

“The books were examined and found to be very neatly kept, and to afford all requisite information. It appeared that only 34 prisoners had been committed during the year.

“The gaol and yards were in all respects clean, neat and orderly.

“A few days before my visit, the Sheriff had found it necessary to suspend the Gaoler, and had asked the consent of the Government to dismiss him. On examining into the facts, I found that the Sheriff was fully justified in the course he had taken. The Gaoler acknowledged to me that the charge preferred against him was true, but solemnly stated that he would never again give cause for complaint. The Sheriff very strongly recommended that the Gaoler should have another trial. Under these circumstances, and having regard to the facts that no previous reports had been made against him, that no irregularities had taken place in the management of the gaol, but that on the contrary it had always been found in excellent order, and that he had a large family, I agreed to recommend to the Government that the Gaoler should be reinstated probationally. This recommendation was approved of.”

OTTAWA GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	673
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	59
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	158
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$5,348.28

My first visit to this goal was paid on the 29th March, when I made the following minute, viz:—

“On making a statutory inspection of the gaol to-day, its various wards, cells, etc., were found to be quite clean, but they would have a neater and tidier look if the wood and iron work had a coat of paint. The floors also require repairs at some points, particularly in the basement, where they are getting dilapidated. It would be better if the Committee of the Council would supply the gaol officials

with a small stock of lumber, paint and other material to keep the premises constantly in a good state of repair. In this way the labour of prisoners who can do carpenter work, painting, etc., would be utilized at the proper time. On the other hand, it is spurious economy to allow the paint to become so worn as to require two coats, when, if attended to in time, one would have done. I would suggest that the Council give effect to this recommendation, as order and neatness cannot otherwise be looked for.

"The stock of bedding now on hand is barely enough for summer requirements, and is insufficient for the winter. The clothing for the sentenced female prisoners is almost used up, and requires renewing. It is intended, as soon as the Mercer Reformatory is opened, to furnish a uniform garb for women. Summer clothing is also required for the sentenced male prisoners.

"The movements of prisoners have been about the same numerically, as during the corresponding period of last year. The commitments from the 1st of October last up to the date of this inspection, number 315, as compared with 306 in the preceding year.

"At this visit there are 20 males and 11 females in custody, only 5 of whom are under sentence for criminal offences. No less than 14 are under short sentences for drunkenness. One woman is waiting trial on a charge of murder. This woman must be separated from the other prisoners, and on no account must she be allowed to go to the kitchen to work, a liberty that is now granted. The two boys under 15 years of age, must also be placed in a separate corridor, and kept as much apart as possible from the adult prisoners. Some of the males are kept at work breaking stones, and all the women were knitting. It is to be regretted that a more profitable arrangement cannot be made for the disposal of the broken stone. At present while \$3 per toise is paid for the stone, only 50c. per toise is received for it in a broken state.

"The Gaol Committee having given authority for the erection of a root-house by prison labour, I would recommend that it be placed in the entrance yard, as the working yard should not be encumbered with structures which might be used as skulking places.

"It is most desirable that the gaol should be connected by telephone with the Physician's house, which it is stated could be accomplished for \$15 per annum. It is recommended that this be done. The practice of paying the Gaol Physician \$200 a year, and requiring him, in addition to his professional services, to furnish the drugs and medicines, is obviously improper, and should at once be discontinued. The county and the Government should pay for the drugs required in the treatment of the prisoners.

"The various books of record were examined and found to be properly kept."

I again visited the Ottawa Gaol on the 31st July. I found therein 43 prisoners, 15 men and 28 women, being a larger number than is usually in custody during the winter, and differing from what is usually the case, there were more female prisoners than male. This was caused by the commitment for long periods of an unusually large number of keepers of houses of ill-fame and of prostitutes, there being in custody 14 persons of these classes. Seventeen of the prisoners were under sentence for vagrancy and drunkenness; 3 for larceny; 4 for assault, and 2 for illicit distilling. Three persons had also been committed as lunatics. In the cases of two, the examiners had not agreed; in the other the papers had not been completed. The Sheriff was instructed to take action with a view to the removal of these persons to an asylum, or to their discharge from custody.

It was a matter for regret that no work was provided for the female prisoners. The congregating together of so many depraved women in idleness, must have a most demoralizing effect. The Sheriff was requested to represent to the Council, the

importance of providing some work for these females to do. A few men were breaking stones. This, together with keeping the gaol clean was all the work they had to do.

The goal was in fair order, but it might have been cleaner and tidier, and the beds should have been more neatly made up. The painting referred to at the time of my previous inspection had not been done, but was about to be commenced.

The books were examined. Only eight punishments had been awarded since the end of March. The practice of fastening up the hands of refractory women in an elevated position by handcuffs and a suspended chain was ordered to be discontinued.

Enquiry was made into the facts connected with the illegal discharge of a prisoner, respecting which, and other matters arising out of it, a special report was made to the Government.

OWEN SOUND GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	327
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	90
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	158
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$6,260.50

Statutory inspections were made of this gaol on the 20th May and 17th of August.

On the occasion of the first visit I found 8 men and 5 women in custody. Two of the latter had been committed as lunatics, but in only one case were the papers completed. As in the other, the examining authorities did not agree. Instructions in this matter were given to the Sheriff, also in regard to the case of a man detained in gaol as an escaped lunatic. Of the remaining prisoners 5 were under sentence, 2 were waiting trial, and 3 were on remand.

I found that the commitments to the gaol during the winter had been exceptionally numerous. In the month of October, the greatest number in confinement at one time was 16; in November, 28; in December, 70; in January, 74; in February, 87; and in March the maximum of 90 was reached. In April, the number was reduced to 47, and during May the largest population numbered 19. From the first October to the date of inspection, 271 commitments had been made, as compared with 150 in the previous corresponding period. It was reported to me that most of the prisoners committed were vagrants, or rather tramps, who flocked to the gaol for refuge and food as soon as the railway works in the vicinity were stopped, and that very few of them really belonged to the county. It is quite clear that if such a state of things is going to be repeated each winter, either the gaol will have to be increased, or a house of refuge established, as with the present accommodation, it is impossible to take care of ninety persons, without very much endangering the safe custody of the criminal portion of such a large population.

The male prisoners were partially employed in breaking stone. I suggested to the County Council that under the provisions of the Extra-Mural Labour Act, the prisoners might be taken to the quarries, and made to break the stone there, so that the expense and trouble of hauling it into the prison yard, and from thence, when broken, to the streets, might be saved.

A short time before my visit the Assizes had been held, and the Grand Jury in their presentment had set forth in very strong language that the gaol was exceedingly unhealthy, owing to the defective trapping of the sinks in the corridors. An examination of the premises proved to me that the unhealthiness, if it existed at all, had been much exaggerated. As a matter of precaution, however, it appeared to me that it might be well to place traps of the most improved kind on

those sinks, although the overflow from them does not connect with the sewers. I pointed out to the Council that there was more urgent necessity for connecting the privy in the male working yard with the main sewer. I suggested that this should be done when the gaol was supplied with water from the new works then in progress, as until that be done, there would be no means of flushing the connecting drain.

The arrangements for heating the gaol with hot air had been completed before the winter set in, and were reported to work satisfactorily, except on the two lower corridors.

Attention was again called to the partial occupation by the matron of the gaol kitchen, and airing yard, which is overlooked by the male corridor. Under the then existing arrangement the county had to provide three distinct houses for the gaol officials. This is generally avoided in other counties by the appointment of the wife of either the Gaoler or Turnkey, as Matron. Without expressing my opinion either for or against such a practice, I informed the Council that so long as the present Matron, who is not related to either the Gaoler or Turnkey, holds the position, quarters, with all reasonable accommodation should be provided for her.

The various books of record were found to be properly kept. The Physician's book shewed that no visit had been made to the gaol for twelve days, although at the time of my inspection there were at least 3 prisoners in custody requiring medical attention. The duties of the Gaol Physician during the winter were no doubt very onerous, and it is evident that for their effective performance, the Physician should be a resident of the town in which the gaol is situated. The attention of the Council was also called to this matter.

The only punishment worthy of note was the placing of 14 prisoners—tramps—on bread and water for five days for refusing to break stone. At the expiration of that time the punishment had the desired effect.

The second inspection was made by Mr. Hayes. He reported to me as follows, viz. :—

"I have the honour to state that in accordance with your instructions, and under authority of an Order in Council, I inspected the Owen Sound Gaol, on the 17th August. There were then 8 men and 3 women in custody. Six of these were waiting trial for the following offences, viz,—Murder, 2 (a man and a woman); illicit distilling, 1; cutting and wounding, 1; and larceny, 2. The other prisoners were all under sentence.

"The condition of the gaol was not as satisfactory as it might have been. The Gaoler and his staff were reminded of the rule which should hold good in all public institutions, namely, that no part should be considered clean or tidy if it can be made cleaner or tidier.

"The supply of water to the gaol is still very defective. It is expected that the new water works in the town will be completed by about the 1st October, when the gaol will be connected with them. Traps have been placed upon the sinks referred to by you in your last minutes, and I was informed that the Council intended to carry out the recommendation to connect the privy in the male yard with the sewer.

"The books were examined, and instructions given regarding the mode of numbering the commitments in the register. From the entries in the Surgeon's book, it appears that at times, more than a week elapses between the visits of that official."

PEMBROKE GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	66
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	14
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	24
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,487.24

My first inspection of this gaol during the official year was made on the 26th March. As usual every part of it was in the highest state of cleanliness, the walls were well whitewashed, the floors oiled, and neatness and order prevailed throughout.

There was on hand a sufficient stock of bedding and clothing.

The prison records were examined, and the register found to be properly kept. The Physician's book shewed that his visits were frequent and his instructions well detailed. The entries in the dietary book were correctly made.

Twelve men and 1 woman were in the gaol. Of the men, 5 were under sentence for larceny, 3 for vagrancy, 1 for assault, 1 for drunkenness, and 1 was on remand charged with larceny. The other man and woman were committed as lunatics, the latter only being certified to be insane, as the examination of the former had not then taken place. The deaf mutes referred to in previous reports had been returned to the Province of Quebec, where they rightly belonged.

With the exception of wood cutting and keeping the gaol clean, the sentenced prisoners had no other work provided for them. The prisoners were all seen and spoken to, but no complaints were made by them.

I made another visit to the Pembroke Gaol on the 28th July, when I found that it maintained its reputation for being one of the best, if not the best kept gaol in the Province.

Five men and one woman were in custody, all but one of whom were under sentence. One of the male prisoners was waiting transfer to the Central Prison.

The register shewed that no lunatics had been committed since the date of my previous visit, and that since the 1st October last only 53 prisoners had been sent to the gaol, being about the same number as in the previous corresponding period.

No hard labour was provided for the prisoners. I pointed out the desirableness of introducing stone breaking.

PERTH GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	47
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	14
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	19
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,095.27

The minute I recorded of my first inspection of this gaol is as follows, viz.:—

“The Inspector at his visit to the Perth Gaol to-day (27th March) finds that the spring cleaning is in progress, thus making a little disorder, but otherwise the prison is in its usual excellent condition. The clothing is reported to be sufficient, but there is only enough bedding to meet immediate requirements.

“Only 8 prisoners are in custody, and during the past six months only 18 men have been committed. One man is under sentence to the Central Prison for six months, and is, according to the gaol Surgeon's report, suffering from skin disease, and is otherwise physically unfit for hard labour. It is a pity that this man's condition was not made known to His Honour, the Judge, before sentence was passed, as the prisoner will have to be removed at considerable expense, to the Central Prison, where he will be worse than useless. One woman who is

under sentence for a year for larceny will be removed to the Reformatory for Females, as soon as it is ready for occupation. Two male prisoners are certified to be insane. Only one is an urgent case, and he will be transferred to an asylum, the other is a case of senile dementia, and as no benefit can be derived from asylum treatment the man will not be removed.

I made a second inspection of the Perth gaol on the 20th July. There were then eight men and three women in custody. Seven of the men had been committed for vagrancy, and most of them were old and decrepit. Their care in the gaol is attended with great trouble. It is certainly time that some steps are taken by the county of Lanark towards establishing a refuge for the many vagrants within its limits. One of these old vagrants was out of his mind, but as he was harmless and incurable it was decided not to remove him to the Kingston Asylum, the few vacant beds in that place being required for the accommodation of urgent and curable cases of insanity. One of the women was under sentence for one year, one was waiting trial for child murder and the third was certified to be idiotic.

The books were well kept. The Physician's register shewed that only ten visits had been paid to the gaol since the 7th March, which was much less than required under the regulations, even if there were no sickness.

The condition of the gaol, in respect to cleanliness and order, was excellent.

I visited the gaol on this occasion for the particular purpose of making enquiries respecting certain irregularities which, according to the reports made to me, had been going on for the previous six months. The evidence of all parties likely to know anything about the matter was taken, and a report on the subject made to the Government. The result was that both the Gaoler and Matron were required to resign, at the end of this year, the positions they held.

PETERBOROUGH GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	92
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	13
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	49
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,936.55

Inspections were made of the Peterborough Gaol on the 7th January and 9th August.

At the time of the first visit, there were 4 men and 3 women in custody, all of whom, with the exception of one man under sentence for obtaining money by false pretences, had been committed as vagrants.

The state of the gaol was satisfactory, as far as concerned cleanliness, but the women's ward had more the appearance of an ordinary room, owing to the articles of clothing and other things lying about. The male wards were well and neatly kept. The yards were also in good order.

There was no work for the male prisoners, except keeping the gaol and court house clean.

I recommended that a couple of good strong benches should be got for the wards.

I instructed Mr. Hayes to make the second inspection. His report is annexed:

"I have the honour to state that, according to your directions, and under the authority of an Order in Council, I visited the Peterborough Gaol on the 9th of August. The Gaoler and Matron both being absent, I was accompanied in my inspection by the Turnkey and the gaoler's daughter.

"Six prisoners, 5 men and 1 woman, were in custody, 5 of whom were under sentence for drunkenness, vagrancy and larceny; the sixth was detained under *capias*.

"No hard work was, or had been, provided for the sentenced prisoners, unless keeping the gaol clean, could be so called. It is a pity that the County Council will not provide stone to be broken by the male prisoners. By so doing a large sum of money would probably be saved to the county, as the knowledge that hard labour is enforced in a gaol, will generally insure its being given a wide birth by vagrants and tramps—thus reducing the number of prisoners to be maintained. So far, the commitments appear to have slightly increased, and if for no other reason than that of economy, the Council would do well to provide the means of enforcing the sentence of hard labour, when passed upon these tramps and vagrants.

"The books were examined, and instructions given as to the proper method of keeping the register and dietary book.

"The gaol, in all its departments, was in very good order."

PICTON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	127
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	10
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	72
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,121.94

I inspected this gaol on the 3rd May. On arriving I found that both the Gaoler and Turnkey were absent at the funeral of a neighbour, the only official present being the Matron. I recorded an instruction that on no account was the gaol to be left, even for a short period, without one male officer being in charge.

Only two male prisoners were in custody, both under sentence for short periods; one for assault and the other for larceny. The gaol register shewed that no women had been committed during the previous month. The only work provided for the prisoners was the cutting of wood, but they were idle at the time of my visit.

The condition of the gaol was all that could be desired. The stock of bedding and clothing was sufficient.

The various books required to be kept under the regulations were examined, and found to give all requisite information. The Physician's book contained no entry of a visit since the 23rd March, although it was stated by the Gaoler that the Physician had been to the gaol several times since that date. He was requested to enter every visit made to the gaol in future, together with the hour of his arrival.

ST. CATHARINES GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	135
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	31
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	14
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,687.64

Inspections were made of this gaol on the 12th January and 19th July. On the first occasion, I found in confinement 18 men and 6 women. One of the women was certified to be insane, and a warrant had issued for her removal to the Hamilton Asylum, but as she appeared to have recovered her sanity, I requested the Gaol Surgeon to make an examination into her mental condition, so that if he concurred in my opinion, the woman might be discharged. I was glad to learn that the Sheriff had made arrangements for the removal, to the House of Providence in Toronto, of two old infirm vagrants, who had been long residents of the gaol.

Of the remaining prisoners, 8 were under sentence for drunkenness, 2 for vagrancy, 3 for assault, 1 for larceny, 1 was detained as a witness, and 6 were waiting trial (2 for perjury, and 4 for rape).

The gaoler reported that there was a sufficient stock of prison uniform for all the sentenced prisoners, but yet I found some of them wearing their own clothes. Orders were given to the Gaoler, that in future, directly a sentenced prisoner was brought into the gaol, he should be placed in the prison garb.

I also found that the regulation regarding the separation of sentenced prisoners from those waiting trial was not carried out, although there was plenty of room to admit of such classification. The Sheriff was requested to see that the regulation was strictly adhered to for the future.

The gaol throughout was in a satisfactory condition.

Only 8 prisoners, 4 women and 4 men, were in custody at the time of my second inspection. Three of these persons were certified to be insane; but only 1 was a proper case for asylum treatment, the 2 others were harmless old people who evidently could have been quite well cared for in the family relation, if a municipality would only pay for their board. The rest of the prisoners were under sentence.

I found that there had been a steady reduction in the gaol population since the month of January, and that at the time of my visit, there was not the slightest necessity for employing two Turnkeys. The removal of long date sentenced prisoners to the Central Prison, and the absence of real hard labour for the male prisoners, rendered the services of the second Turnkey quite superfluous. The Sheriff was therefore requested to take steps to reduce the gaol staff to a Gaoler, Turnkey and Matron.

The gaol was in good order, and the yards were neat.

The books were well and properly kept.

ST. THOMAS GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year.</i>	202
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	23
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	46
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,514.05

I visited the St. Thomas Gaol on the 26th November, 1879. There were then in custody, 6 prisoners, viz: 5 men and 1 woman. Of the former, 1 was in custody for want of sureties, 2 were under sentence, and 2 were waiting trial. The female was a vagrant. The condition of the gaol was fairly satisfactory. The old trestle bedsteads should be replaced by new ones of a proper pattern.

The inconvenience suffered in the domestic and disciplinary arrangements of the gaol, and the extra expense incurred in the dieting of the prisoners, owing to the want of proper kitchen stores, and other offices, render it necessary that such an addition to the Gaol should be proceeded with. I therefore directed the Sheriff to bring before the County Council the minute I recorded, with a request that without delay, they would submit to me plans and specifications of the required structure.

I give hereunder a copy of the minute of my second inspection:

"The Inspector on visiting this the St. Thomas Gaol to-day (12th July, 1880) finds 14 men, 3 women and 2 infants in custody. Two of the men are lunatics, and will be removed to the Asylum as soon as the papers in the case of the

one last committed are completed. Of the other prisoners, 4 are on remand for drunkenness, 3 are waiting trial (1 man for arson, 2 women for murder), and the remainder are under sentence.

"The books of record have been examined. The register, which is very well kept, shews that 141 committments have been made to the gaol during the present portion of the official year. From the entries in the Gaol Surgeon's book, it appears that the visits made by that officer are pretty frequent, and that the sanitary state of the building is generally good. No punishments have been recorded since November last. The dietary book is properly kept and the stores are supplied under contract,

"The condition of the gaol, both internally and externally is very satisfactory; far more so than at the time of any previous visit, and the Inspector is pleased to be able to record that not only is the condition of the gaol much better, but its discipline and management have also been greatly improved. He trusts that the Gaoler will use his utmost efforts to maintain the gaol in its present state."

SANDWICH GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	209
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	29
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	35
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,630.57

The condition of this gaol when I inspected it on the morning of the 1st January, was very satisfactory, more particularly in the women's department. I instructed the Gaoler to constantly use disinfectants in the water-closets, as the air in the wards was somewhat tainted from that source.

An addition to the stock of bedding and clothing was required, and the Sheriff was requested to obtain authority to purchase what was necessary.

There were 16 men and 3 women in custody, as many as 12 of them being under sentence for drunkenness and vagrancy. There was no work whatever for these drunken and lazy vagabonds. I was glad to learn, however, that a quantity of wood was about to be delivered into the yard, so as to provide a remedy for such a serious evil in gaol management.

The several books were examined, and the Gaoler instructed as to the proper manner in which to keep the dietary book. The Surgeon's visits, as indicated by his case book, were frequent, and his hygienic supervision of the gaol appeared to be thorough and systematic.

I made another inspection of the gaol on the evening of the 25th September, after the prisoners were locked up in their cells. There were then 11 men and 2 women in custody, all of whom I saw. Of the men, 4 were under sentence for larceny, 3 for drunkenness, 1 for vagrancy, and 1 for assault, and 2 were waiting trial. The two women were under sentence for larceny and drunkenness respectively.

The only work provided for the sentenced male prisoners was sawing a little wood and keeping clean that portion of the gaol designed for their custody.

The premises were in good order, and a sufficient supply of bedding and clothing was in stock.

The gaol books were found to be properly and very neatly kept.

SARNIA GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	310
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	31
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	34
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,740.00

I made a statutory inspection of the Sarnia Gaol on the 24th September, when I found it to be well kept, clean, and in good order throughout, apparently proper attention was paid to the regulations.

The books of record were well and neatly kept. The register shewed that 287 commitments had been made to the gaol during the official year. Frequent visits by the Surgeon were recorded. Only five punishments had been awarded since the date of the previous inspection. The dietary book was properly entered up and the regulations were adhered to.

Fourteen prisoners were in custody, of whom 11 were men, 2 were women, and 1 was a girl. The latter was waiting removal to the Refuge for Girls, to which institution she had been sentenced. There were no lunatics in custody, but a man waiting trial upon a charge of murder, was, judging from appearance, manner and conversation, a proper subject for careful examination with a view to discovering the state of his mind. At the time of my visit, this man was in leg irons, owing, it was said to his having made an attack upon the Turnkey. Of the other male prisoners 2 were detained under *capias*, 4 were under sentence for vagrancy, 1 for assault, and 3 were waiting trial. The 2 females had, by mistake, been sentenced to the Central Prison.

The stock of bedding was sufficient, but more clothing was required.

The Sheriff was asked to direct the attention of the Gaol Committee of the Council to the means of communication which existed between the male wards and the female yards, and to a method of preventing the same.

SIMCOE GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	143
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	18
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	45
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,625.00

A statutory inspection of this gaol was made on the 17th March. Its condition was satisfactory, and its affairs were apparently being conducted in a systematic manner. The gaol officials, who had been appointed in the previous April, seemed to understand the duties and responsibilities devolving upon them.

There were in custody, 7 men and 1 woman, all but 2 of whom were waiting trial. Three of the prisoners were respectively charged with the most serious offences of murder, rape, and shooting with intent to kill.

I was informed that the dietary regulations were pretty closely followed, and that the supplies were all furnished under contract.

The Gaol Surgeon's visits to the gaol were not as frequent as the terms of the regulations require. I pointed out that if the salary paid him were too little the Council should increase it, on the condition that the regulations should be strictly adhered to.

I again visited the Simcoe Gaol on the 20th May, when only 4 prisoners, 2 of each sex, were in custody. One of the men, who had just been committed, was charged with being insane. As he appeared to be a proper subject for treatment, the Sheriff was requested to see that the statutory examination was at once made into the case, so that the man might be removed to the Asylum without delay. The other male prisoner was waiting trial for house breaking. Both the females were under sentence for long periods, one for larceny, and the other for the abduction of a child, and were waiting until the opening of the Reformatory for Females would admit of their being transferred thereto.

The condition of the gaol and its surroundings was very good, except that the labour yard required a thorough cleaning up.

I recommended that the cess-pool in that yard should be lined with brick. As the earth closets in connection with the Court House had worked well, it appeared probable that their use in the gaol would be equally successful. I therefore suggested that the Council should have one of these closets placed in the working yard, and that if the result of such a test were satisfactory, earth closets should be substituted for the others.

The prison books were examined, and found to be properly kept. As there was no regulation dietary book, I had one sent to the Sheriff for use in the gaol.

STRATFORD GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	205
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	24
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	61
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,441.05

I inspected this gaol on the 14th February. It was in a most satisfactory state, as regards cleanliness and order, but the building and its surroundings were structurally unchanged, and therefore in about as bad a condition as is possible.

There were in custody 14 prisoners, viz., 11 men, 1 boy, and 2 women. Seven of the number were vagrants, mostly old and helpless persons. The boy was waiting removal to the Reformatory, to which place he had been sentenced for five years. Of the other prisoners, 3 were under sentence for indictable offences. I was glad to notice that no lunatics had been committed for some six months past.

The Register was examined, and found to be most neatly kept. The Gaol Surgeon's book contained entries of frequent visits, and the other records gave all requisite information.

The report of Mr. Hayes upon the condition of Stratford Gaol, when he visited it, is as follows:—

“I have the honour to report that, as instructed by you, and acting under the authority of an Order in Council, I visited the Stratford Gaol on the 25th August.

“I have again to bring to your attention the fact that nothing has been done by the County Council towards providing proper prison accommodation. The gaol was in a clean condition, and its disciplinary affairs appeared to be well looked after by the gaol staff, but considered from a structural standpoint it could hardly be in a worse condition. As the defects of the building have so often been enumerated it is needless to again detail them.

“Ten prisoners were in custody, 6 males and 4 females. All the latter, and 2 of the former were vagrants, some of whom had been in custody for years. Of the other men, 1 was detained for contempt of court, 1 was under sentence for burglary, and 2 were waiting trial for indecent assault and forgery, respectively. The prisoner charged with the last named offence was the man Rumford, who made his escape from the gaol in July 1879. The Sheriff was requested to indict this prisoner for the offence of gaol breaking.

“The books were examined, and it was found that no entries had been made in the register since the end of July, that frequent visits by the Surgeon were recorded, that the dietary book was not entered up at the end of each month, and that thirteen punishments had been inflicted since the previous inspection.

“I would recommend that when next you visit the gaol, you give a decision regarding the application of the Gaoler, to turn a portion of the yard used as a working yard, into a garden, as formerly.”

TORONTO GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	2,909
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	194
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	1,097
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$18,263.36

I inspected the Toronto Gaol on the 5th July, and after doing so made the following entry in the gaol minute book, namely:—

“At his visit to the Toronto Gaol to-day, the Inspector finds on the register as being in custody, the names of 86 men, 54 women, and 4 boys; a total of 144 persons. A further examination shews that 104 prisoners (58 men and 46 women) are under sentence, generally for short periods; that 6 are waiting trial; that 28 are on remand, and that 6 (4 men and 2 women) are in custody as lunatics. Of these latter, 3 are certified to be insane, and 3 have not yet been examined, although 2 of them appear to be proper subjects for asylum treatment. As soon as the results of the statutory examinations are reported, action will be taken with respect to these insane persons.

“With one or two exceptions, the women are habitual offenders, of the vagrant, drunken and disorderly class. Six of them have been in gaol over twenty times, and 26 for half a dozen times and over. Both in their own interest and in that of society, it would be well if most of these women were sentenced to long periods of custody in the Reformatory for Females.

“There is no prison labour going on within the gaol premises, except the washing and mending done by the women, and the keeping of the gaol clean by the prisoners generally. Eighteen prisoners are at work under the provisions of the Extra-Mural Act in what is known as the “Riverside Park,” and a few others are working in the garden, where sufficient vegetables are grown to supply the gaol.

“The prisoner Bennett, under sentence of death, is being closely watched, in order that no opportunity may be given him of committing suicide, if so inclined, as was the case with another prisoner waiting execution. I examined into the method of guarding Bennett, and found the arrangements to be effective.

“The health of the gaol, considering the physical condition of the prisoners committed to it, is very good. The sanitary arrangements, so far as absence from bad smells is concerned, appear to be good.

“The various books have been examined and instructions given for the register to be balanced off at the close of each year.

“Thirty cases of punishment are recorded since the 1st October, but none since the 10th April. In 19 cases the punishment awarded was for refusal to work, and consisted of 48 hours confinement to cell with bread and water diet. The entries of the offences for which prisoners are punished is not sufficiently explicit. The Gaoler will give more detail in future.

“No dietary book is kept, as required by the regulations. One will be forwarded to the Gaoler.

“With few exceptions, daily visits appear to be made by the Gaol Surgeon, and he has recorded no complaints respecting sanitary arrangements or other matters coming within his official cognizance.

“The condition of the gaol is satisfactory, so far as cleanliness and order are concerned. The cells are well lime-washed, and every department has a tidy appearance, with the exception of the basement on the male side. One of the dark cells in this portion of the gaol is exceedingly damp, and badly ventilated. The Gaoler is therefore instructed not to use it any longer, and another cell has been selected for punishment purposes.

“The yards are all neatly kept.

"The stock of bedding and clothing is reported to be sufficient for the gaol wants. The regulation clothing is only served out to prisoners employed at extra-mural labour. One of the sentenced prisoners is not clothed in prison garb. The Gaoler is instructed to see that immediately a sentenced prisoner is received into the gaol, he is put in prison dress.

"Enquiry has been made into the system of conducting religious services, and the arrangements are found to be good. Every Sunday a Sunday school and Bible class is held in the morning, and in the afternoon services are conducted by an English Church clergyman and a Roman Catholic priest respectively. In addition, prayer meetings are held on Wednesday and Thursday of each week.

"The condition of the gaol, and the good order and discipline prevailing, are worthy of recommendation."

I made a second inspection of the gaol on the 13th September, when it was in excellent order throughout, and thoroughly clean and well kept. The stock of clothing was reported to be sufficient for the then wants of the gaol, but not for winter.

The gaol population comprised 71 males and 56 females, or a total of 127 prisoners. Only two of these were youths under 16. Of the sentenced prisoners of both sexes, a large portion were old offenders. Seven of the female prisoners appeared to be proper subjects for the Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females, to which they were afterwards transferred. Four of the prisoners had been committed as insane, only 1 of whom was certified as required by statute. His removal to the Hamilton Asylum was effected. Of the remaining prisoners, 99 were under sentence; 16 were waiting trial; 13 were on remand; 1 was detained for want of sureties to keep the peace; 1 for contempt of court, and 1 was waiting sentence. Twenty-two men were at work under the provisions of the Extra-Mural Labour Act. The ordinary gaol work, with this exception, was the only other means of employment.

I saw all the prisoners in confinement. On the female side of the gaol 3 were in the hospital, and the same number on the male side. Two of these prisoners should have been sent to the Home for Incurables. The classification of prisoners in the various corridors was as well attended to as the structure would admit of. No prisoners were under punishment. One of the men in the outside gang complained of the insufficiency of the food, and of non-attendance on the part of the gaol Surgeon, both of which complaints I enquired into, and found to be groundless.

WALKERTON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	85
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.....</i>	13
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	6
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol.....</i>	\$1,842.76

A copy is given hereunder of the minute I recorded of my first inspection of this gaol, during the official year, viz.:—

"The Inspector at the time of his visit to the Walkerton Gaol to-day (10th June) finds only 2 male prisoners in custody, 1 for non-payment of bail-bond and the other for vagrancy. The register shews that only 69 prisoners have been committed since the 1st October, a large proportion of whom were vagrants, and drunken and disorderly characters. The committment of so few prisoners to the gaol of one of the most populous counties of the Province, speaks well for the good morals of the people of the county of Bruce.

"The condition of the gaol is, as usual, satisfactory, every part being thoroughly clean and orderly.

"The register is correctly, but not very neatly, kept. The Surgeon's book shews that at least weekly visits are paid by that official. No punishments are recorded. The dietary book is properly entered up, and the supplies are furnished under contract. The stock of clothing is sufficient."

The second inspection of this gaol was made by Mr. Hayes, whose report upon its condition is annexed:—

"I have the honour to state that, acting under your instructions, and under the authority of an Order in Council, I inspected the Walkerton Gaol on the morning of the 17th August. The usual report can be made, namely, a well-kept gaol, and very few prisoners therein. The prisoners comprised 3 men and 1 boy. Of the former 1 was waiting trial for bestiality, 1 was under sentence to the Central Prison, and was waiting the arrival of the Prison Bailiff, and the third was sentenced to the gaol for six months for vagrancy. The boy was sentenced to ten days imprisonment. Owing to the few prisoners in custody, the Gaoler was fortunately able to keep this lad in a ward by himself. The vagrant was a poor old man, said to be 105 years old, who should not have been committed to gaol, as he had two sons, who, I was informed, could well have maintained him.

"The books were all properly kept."

WELLAND GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	358
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.....</i>	49
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	167
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol.....</i>	\$3,780.60

At the time of my first inspection of this gaol, I recorded the following minute, viz.:—

"The Inspector, at his visit to this gaol to-day (18th March), finds 28 prisoners (24 males, 4 females) in custody, the majority of whom are under sentence for drunkenness and vagrancy.

"Since the 1st October no less than 227 prisoners have been in custody in this gaol, and on some occasions as many as 50 at one time. If this large population is to continue, it is quite evident that more extended accommodation must be provided for the proper confinement and classification of the various kinds of prisoners. This increased accommodation can only be obtained by the reconstruction of the south wing of the gaol. One of the corridors in this wing, having been temporarily fitted up, is at present occupied by female prisoners, but an examination of the foundations and lower corridors shews that the wing is in a dangerously dilapidated condition. Under these circumstances, and in view of the increasing number of prisoners now being committed to the gaol, and to the fact that proper provision must be made for the custody of female prisoners, the Inspector thinks that beyond all doubt the south wing must be re-constructed. He therefore makes the following recommendations for the consideration of the County Council, namely:—

1st. That the external walls of the wing be thoroughly examined by a competent architect.

2nd. That if a favourable report be made of the strength of such walls, the interior cell structure and walls of the wing be removed, the work being done by prison labour.

3rd. That when the wing is thus prepared for re-construction, tenders be solicited for the work of rebuilding the interior in the same manner as the north wing.

"If these suggestions meet with the approval of the Council, sketch plans embodying them will have to be prepared and submitted to the Inspector for his further recommendation."

I made another inspection of the Welland Gaol on the 19th July, when I met the Chairman and members of the Gaol Committee. The recommendations for the re-construction of the south wing of the gaol, as set forth in my previous minutes, having met with the approval of the Council, plans and specifications of the work had been prepared and duly approved of by me, and sanctioned by Order in Council. Tenders were therefore solicited, and one of \$2,715.00 had just been accepted.

The plan adopted provides for thirty additional cells for women and boys. As this is a larger amount of accommodation for such prisoners than is likely to be required for many years, the request of the Council that the two lower wards (of five cells each) should not be at present completed with iron gates and locks, was acceded to, and authority given to so amend the contract, the amount of which would thereby be reduced to \$2,485.00. According to the terms of the contract, the work is to be finished by the 1st December, but it is to be hoped that it will be so pushed forward as to enable the wing to be occupied by the middle of October. Through an oversight no provision was made in the specifications for a water-closet in the yard. The best way of remedying this defect was pointed out to the Committee. I also recommended that a bath tub should be placed in one of the lower wards, as such a thing is much required.

There were in custody 15 men and 4 women. Of the males 2 were waiting trial, 1 was detained under *capias*, 1 was on remand, and the rest were under sentence. All the females were under sentence, 3 for short periods for keeping and frequenting a house of ill-fame, and 1 for one year and eleven months for larceny. This prisoner will be removed to the Reformatory for Females when it is opened.

The condition of the gaol on the whole was satisfactory, although a little more neatness might have been observed.

I examined the various books of record and found them to be properly kept.

The male prisoners have been well employed at hard labour in pulling down the interior of the south wing and preparing it for reconstruction, digging drains, cutting wood, and the ordinary gaol work.

WHITBY GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	117
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	15
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	20
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,121.85

I inspected this gaol on the 7th January, finding 9 men therein, no women having been in custody for some time. Five of the prisoners were under sentence for vagrancy, drunkenness, etc., 3 were waiting trial, and 1 was committed as a lunatic. The sentenced prisoners were all clothed in the proper prison dress, and the stock of bedding and clothing was reported to be sufficient to meet the gaol requirements.

The gaol was generally in good order, but the beds were made up in a very slovenly manner. I pointed out the desirability of replacing the clumsy wooden bedsteads by iron ones of a proper pattern.

Recommendations were made that the drains from the water-closets be examined and the defects therein remedied, that the locks on the cell gates in the upper corridor should be repaired, and that the attention of the Gaol Committee should be drawn to the dilapidated state of the gate in the west yard.

"I found that the diet given was not in accordance with the scale prescribed in the regulations. As it is intended to make a change before long in the dietary throughout the gaols, the only alteration I ordered in this instance was that one pint of oatmeal gruel or porridge, and eight ounces of bread, should be given for breakfast, instead of one pound of bread, and cold water.

Mr. Hayes made the second inspection of this gaol, and reported to me thereupon as follows:—

"I have the honour to state that according to directions received from you, and under the authority of Order in Council, I inspected the Whitby Gaol on the 7th August.

"There were then 7 male and 5 female prisoners in custody, 10 of whom were under sentence, 1 was waiting trial, and 1 (a woman), was committed as a lunatic. Her case was apparently one of recurrent mania, and as she seemed to have recovered her reason at the time I saw her, the Gaol Surgeon was requested to make a further examination into her mental condition, with a view to her discharge. The sentenced male prisoners were at work breaking stones. I was informed that such labour has been constantly provided during the winter and spring.

"The condition of the gaol and its surroundings was all that could be desired. Since the date of the previous inspection the locks in the upper cells, and the gate in the west yard, have been mended. The wooden bedsteads, which afford unlimited harbour for vermin, have not been replaced by iron ones as recommended by you.

"The Gaoler again referred to the limited accommodation provided for himself and family, and pointed out a way in which it could be increased, namely, by dividing the disused portion of the gaol on the upper flat from the gaol proper, and by making certain minor alterations therein, so as to render it fit for occupation, and by building a small staircase from his present quarters to the proposed addition. As part of the work could be done by prison labour, and as the whole would cost but little, the County Architect was requested, through the Sheriff, to make a sketch shewing the proposed alterations, and a detailed description of the same, and submit it to you for consideration."

WOODSTOCK GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	448
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	45
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	153
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$3,517.22

I inspected the Woodstock Gaol on the 19th May, at ten o'clock at night, after the prisoners had been locked up in their cells. An opportunity was thus afforded of testing the ventilation of the gaol, which appeared to be good, as the air was generally pure in the cells and corridors.

There were 24 prisoners in custody, of whom 22 were men and 2 women. Thirteen were under sentence for vagrancy and drunkenness, 5 for larceny, 1 for abortion, 4 were waiting trial, and 1 was detained as a lunatic, and was waiting examination. These prisoners were all seen in their cells, and no complaints were received from them.

The condition of the gaol on this occasion shewed a marked improvement as compared with that in which I had found it previously, and the discipline, as far as could be judged from a night inspection, appeared to be better.

No hard labour was provided for a large number of able-bodied men in custody. I requested the Sheriff to communicate with the County Council on the subject, and ask that stone might be provided for the prisoners to break.

The books on being examined shewed the following results:—The register, with the state of which I found fault at my previous visit, was well and neatly kept; the Surgeon's book was not properly entered up, as no visits had been recorded for a considerable time. The official in question was desired to follow the rule in this matter in future.

As no dietary book was in use, one of the proper pattern was sent to the gaol. A second visit to the gaol was made by Mr. Hayes, whose report is as follows:—

"I have the honour to state that, in obedience to your instructions, and under the authority of an Order in Council, I inspected the Woodstock Gaol on the 26th August.

"I found in custody 10 male and 5 female prisoners. Eight of these were under sentence, chiefly for minor offences, and 7 were waiting trial. One of the female prisoners, a vagrant, had two young children with her. The prisoners were all seen. It was stated that the male prisoners were all kept at work on the garden attached to the gaol, and that enough vegetables to supply the gaol wants are raised in it.

"The gaol was in fair order. Painting was required in several places. If the County Council supplied the paint, the work could be done by the prisoners.

"Whitewashing was required in some of the cells to cover dirty marks and scribbling made upon the walls by the prisoners. I was surprised that the whitewashing had not been done before, as I learned that the marks had been made some months before the time of my visit.

"As an additional precaution, it would be well to place an iron grating over the window in the Turnkey's bedroom.

"I drew attention to the fact that the cell and yard gates in the female department should be locked during the day, as the reverse seemed to be the practice.

"Both the Gaoler and Matron were absent."

The following is a list of the Statistical Tables which are appended to this portion of the Report:—

Table No. 1.—Shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, committed during the year ending 30th September, 1880, and a comparison of the same with the preceding year.

Table No. 2.—Shewing the number of prisoners over and under 16 years of age, the number of re-committals, the number of persons acquitted on being brought to trial, and the number of prisoners committed under civil processes.

Table No. 3.—Shewing the offences for which prisoners were *committed*.

Table No. 4.—Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence during the year.

Table No. 5.—Shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year, and a comparison of the same with the preceding year.

Table No. 6.—Shewing the number of prisoners upon whom sentence was passed, the nature and period of the sentences, and the operation of the County Judges' Criminal Courts.

Table No. 7.—Shewing the offences for which prisoners were *sentenced*.

Table No. 8.—Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* under each offence.

Table No. 9.—Shewing the nationalities, religious denominations, social state, etc., of the prisoners committed.

Table No. 10.—Shewing the occupation, trade and calling of the prisoners committed during the year.

Table No. 11.—Shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison labour, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the gaols, and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody in each gaol during the year.

Table No. 12.—Shewing how the prisoners committed during the year were maintained, and the cost thereof.

Table No. 13.—Shewing the total number of prisoners in the several gaols of the Province on the evening of the 30th September, 1880, and the nature of their imprisonment.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *committed* during the year ending 30th September, 1880, and a comparison of the same with the preceding year.

NAME OF GAOL.	No. of Prisoners <i>committed</i> for the year ending 30th September, 1880.			No. of Prisoners <i>committed</i> for the year ending 30th September, 1879.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Barrie.....	342	54	396	463	29	492	.....	25	.....	121	.....	96
Berlin.....	84	7	91	139	11	150	.....	.....	.....	55	4	59
Belleville.....	126	52	178	122	46	168	4	6	10	.....	.....	.....
Brantford.....	233	62	295	267	51	318	.....	11	.....	34	.....	23
Brampton.....	294	14	308	365	26	391	.....	.....	.....	71	12	83
Brockville.....	157	32	189	174	55	229	.....	.....	.....	17	23	40
Cayuga.....	76	11	87	65	6	71	11	5	16	.....	.....	.....
Cornwall.....	55	12	67	74	12	86	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	19
Cobourg.....	121	30	151	123	26	149	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....
Chatham.....	122	15	137	155	8	163	.....	7	.....	33	.....	26
Goderich.....	147	13	160	114	11	125	33	2	35	.....	.....	.....
Guelph.....	144	23	167	150	30	180	.....	.....	.....	6	7	13
Hamilton.....	836	182	1018	711	170	881	125	12	137	.....	.....	.....
Kingston.....	194	62	256	204	61	265	.....	1	.....	10	.....	9
London.....	649	133	782	613	114	727	36	19	55	.....	.....	.....
Lindsay.....	40	8	48	47	7	54	.....	1	.....	7	.....	6
L'Orignal.....	17	4	21	19	.....	19	.....	4	2	2	.....	.....
Milton.....	237	8	245	383	6	389	.....	2	.....	146	.....	144
Napanee.....	44	8	52	39	8	47	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa.....	472	201	673	508	183	691	.....	18	.....	36	.....	18
Owen Sound.....	305	22	327	178	20	198	127	2	129	.....	.....	.....
Perth.....	41	6	47	57	12	69	.....	.....	.....	16	6	22
Pictou.....	118	9	127	83	10	93	35	.....	34	.....	1	.....
Pembroke.....	53	13	66	40	14	54	13	.....	12	.....	1	.....
Peterborough.....	76	16	92	68	22	90	8	.....	2	.....	6	.....
Prince Arthur's Land- ing.....	135	1	136	118	8	126	17	.....	10	.....	7	.....
Simcoe.....	130	13	143	122	23	145	8	.....	.....	.....	10	2
St. Catharines.....	119	16	135	109	22	131	10	.....	4	.....	6	.....
Sarnia.....	294	16	310	327	14	341	.....	2	.....	33	.....	31
Stratford.....	167	38	205	172	29	201	.....	9	4	5	.....	.....
Sandwich.....	170	39	209	160	30	190	10	9	19	.....	.....	.....
St. Thomas.....	186	16	202	223	14	237	.....	2	.....	37	.....	35
Sault Ste. Marie.....	11	.....	11	32	1	33	.....	.....	.....	21	1	22
Toronto.....	2217	692	2909	1987	653	2640	230	39	269	.....	.....	.....
Walkerton.....	80	5	85	85	8	93	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
Woodstock.....	408	40	448	368	22	390	40	18	58	.....	.....	.....
Welland.....	330	28	358	391	30	421	.....	.....	.....	61	2	63
Whitby.....	96	17	113	117	16	133	.....	1	.....	21	.....	20
Lock-up, Bracebridge.....	12	2	14	1	1	2	11	1	12	.....	.....	.....
“ Gore Bay.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
“ Little Current.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
“ Manitowan- ing.....	19	2	21	13	.....	13	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....
“ Mattawa.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Parry Sound.....	13	.....	13	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
“ Silver Islet.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	9378	1922	11300	9411	1809	11220	.....	113	80	33	.....	.....

TABLE

Shewing the number of Prisoners *committed* during the year, the number over and to keep the peace, number of unsound mind, number acquitted number sentenced, and the number

NAME OF GAOL.	Total number <i>committed</i> during the year.			Number under 16 years of age.			Number over 16 years of age.			For the first time.
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	
Barrie	342	54	396	22	2	24	320	52	372	330
Berlin	84	7	91	4	.....	4	80	7	87	79
Belleville	126	52	178	8	.....	8	118	52	170	116
Brantford	233	62	295	21	11	32	212	51	263	162
Brampton	294	14	308	2	.....	2	292	14	306	186
Brockville	157	32	189	7	.....	7	150	32	182	107
Cayuga	76	11	87	3	.....	3	73	11	84	59
Cornwall	55	12	67	2	.....	2	53	12	65	52
Cobourg	121	30	151	7	2	9	114	28	142	104
Chatham	122	15	137	2	.....	2	120	15	135	105
Goderich	147	13	160	4	.....	4	143	13	156	113
Guelph	144	23	167	14	1	15	130	22	152	122
Hamilton	836	182	1018	38	5	43	798	177	975	421
Kingston	194	62	256	7	2	9	187	60	247	194
London	649	133	782	51	5	56	598	128	726	435
Lindsay	40	8	48	5	1	6	35	7	42	43
L'Orignal	17	4	21	.....	.....	.....	17	4	21	21
Milton	237	8	245	6	2	8	231	6	237	212
Napanee	44	8	52	3	1	4	41	7	48	49
Ottawa	472	201	673	52	3	55	420	198	618	515
OwenSound	305	22	327	13	3	16	292	19	311	169
Perth	41	6	47	1	.....	1	40	6	46	28
Pictou	118	9	127	3	1	4	115	8	123	55
Pembroke	53	13	66	.....	.....	.....	53	13	66	42
Peterborough	76	16	92	8	.....	8	68	16	84	43
Prince Arthur's L	135	1	136	1	.....	1	134	1	135	125
Simcoe	130	13	143	18	1	19	112	12	124	98
St. Catharines	119	16	135	14	.....	14	105	16	121	121
Sarnia	294	16	310	15	2	17	279	14	293	276
Stratford	167	38	205	10	1	11	157	37	194	144
Sandwich	170	39	209	8	2	10	162	37	199	174
St. Thomas	186	16	202	6	.....	6	180	16	196	156
Sault Ste. Marie	11	.....	11	1	.....	1	10	.....	10	9
Toronto	2217	692	2909	159	7	166	2058	685	2743	1812
Walkerton	80	5	85	3	.....	3	77	5	82	79
Woodstock	408	40	448	22	4	26	386	36	422	295
Welland	330	28	358	7	3	10	323	25	348	191
Whitby	96	17	113	1	.....	1	95	17	112	93
Lock-up, Bracebridge,	12	2	14	.....	.....	.....	12	2	14	12
Gore Bay	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
Little Current	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Manitowaning	19	2	21	1	.....	1	18	2	20	16
Mattawa	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Parry Sound	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	13
Silver Islet .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	9378	1922	11300	549	59	608	8829	1863	10692	7374

No. 2.

under 16 years of age, the number of recommittals, the number for want of sureties on trial, number discharged without trial, number waiting trial, committed under Civil processes.

For the second time.	For the third time.	For more than the third time.	For want of sureties to keep the peace.	Witnesses.	Lunatics and Idiots.	Fraudulent Debtors.	Contempt of Court and other Civil processes.	Acquitted on trial and discharged.	Discharged without trial.	Died before trial.	Waiting trial.	Sentenced for any period.	NAME OF GAOL.	
50	10	6	3	.....	17	5	9	12	115	1	5	229	Barrie.
12	4	5	4	.....	3	2	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	74	Berlin.
36	12	14	4	.....	8	6	.....	5	49	.....	1	105	Belleville.
36	24	73	1	1	4	.....	2	96	6	.....	3	182	Brantford.
10	48	64	2	.....	1	.....	.....	255	1	1	1	47	Brampton.
34	17	31	4	.....	17	.....	11	3	7	.....	4	143	Brockville.
12	6	10	1	.....	2	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	63	Cayuga.
13	2	.....	1	1	17	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	43	Cornwall.
26	10	11	7	.....	16	1	7	6	20	.....	2	92	Cobourg.
11	8	13	4	.....	13	6	13	27	2	.....	1	71	Chatham.
24	10	13	2	.....	14	9	19	24	.....	.....	3	89	Goderich.
34	6	5	1	1	8	2	5	3	21	.....	.....	126	Guelph.
161	101	335	16	.....	13	.....	4	18	71	.....	2	894	Hamilton.
45	13	4	3	.....	5	3	.....	24	4	.....	4	213	Kingston.
164	69	114	9	2	14	2	6	218	85	1	8	437	London.	
2	1	2	1	.....	8	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	1	24	Lindsay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	12	L'Orignal.
29	3	1	.....	.....	4	.....	3	9	157	.....	1	71	Milton.
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	2	.....	8	2	.....	33	Napanee.
87	36	35	.....	.....	24	16	.....	229	16	.....	6	382	Ottawa.
104	27	27	2	.....	7	1	2	99	3	.....	.....	213	Owen Sound.
9	2	8	2	.....	7	1	4	4	1	.....	1	27	Perth.
15	5	52	1	.....	5	.....	1	.....	85	.....	3	32	Picton.
6	4	14	.....	.....	3	1	.....	7	2	.....	.....	53	Pembroke.
23	8	18	.....	.....	7	1	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	55	Peterborough.
9	1	1	.....	.....	7	1	.....	69	16	1	.....	42	Prince Arthur's L.
29	6	10	.....	.....	5	.....	4	20	35	1	1	77	Simcoe.
12	1	1	.....	2	11	1	2	8	9	.....	2	100	St. Catharines.
19	8	7	.....	.....	7	6	1	31	54	.....	2	209	Sarnia.
32	18	11	1	.....	3	3	25	2	54	1	5	111	Stratford.
28	3	4	.....	.....	8	3	4	10	17	.....	3	164	Sandwich.
34	10	2	2	1	5	.....	3	89	9	.....	10	83	St. Thomas.
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	9	Sault. Ste. Marie.
249	483	365	32	6	46	3	38	857	5	2	14	1906	Toronto.	
6	1	1	1	4	7	6	1	64	Walkerton.
65	35	53	.....	.....	8	4	1	7	234	.....	5	189	Woodstock.
68	38	61	4	3	4	4	2	69	.....	.....	.....	272	Welland.
8	7	5	2	.....	11	.....	7	36	.....	.....	1	56	Whitby.
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	9	Lock-up, Braceburg
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	Gore Bay.
1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	Little Current.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	Manitowaning
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	10	Mattawa.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Parry Sound.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Silver Islet.
1510	1037	1379	111	18	346	86	183	2330	1088	10	92	7036	Totals.	

TABLE

Shewing offences for which Prisoners were *Committed*

NAME OF GAOL.	Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breach of the peace.	Breach of by-laws.	Burglary.	Carrying unlawful weapons.	Contempt of Court.	Counterfeiting, and passing counterfeit money.
Barrie		2	4	19			1				3	1	9	
Berlin		1		8	1						5	2		
Belleville			1	17				1			2			1
Brantford		6	1	30	4								2	
Brampton			1	3					1					
Brockville		2		7	2								11	2
Cayuga				10	2							1		
Cornwall		4		12									1	
Cobourg		2	1	11				1			2		7	
Chatham	2	1		5	1				1			2	13	
Goderich		4	1	5						2	1	1	19	
Guelph	4	1	3	7							2	1	5	3
Hamilton		12		86		2				4	4	2	4	
Kingston				7						1	6	1		1
London	1	12		58	5			1	3	6		4	6	
Lindsay		2		5							3			
L'Orignal		1	1	3										
Milton			2	1	3						3		3	
Napanee	2	1	1	5	1								2	
Ottawa		8	3	35	6	1		1	12	3	2			1
Owen Sound		2		6	1				1	4		1	2	
Perth		1		1									4	
Pictou												1	1	
Pembroke			1	3	3									
Peterborough		2		9								2		
Prince Arthur's L.				1	1	1								
Simcoe		2		11	1		1			1		1	2	
St. Catharines		5		14	1						1	1	2	
Sarnia				5							2		1	4
Stratford				9	1	1					4	1	25	
Sandwich		1	2	14	1								4	
St. Thomas			3	24							4	1	2	
Sault Ste. Marie				1										
Toronto		17	1	134	31	3				12	41	8	38	1
Walkerton				3	1								7	1
Woodstock		2	2	26	3				2	2	7		1	
Welland		4	2	14	7		1	1			1		2	
Whitby				6	2	1						3	7	1
Lock-up, Bracebr'ge			1	2	7									
Gore Bay				1										
Little Current														
Manitowaning				2										
Mattawa				1										
Parry Sound				2										
Silver Islet														
Totals	9	95	31	623	85	9	3	5	19	35	93	34	180	15

No. 3.

during the year ending 30th September, 1880.

Cruelty to animals.	Cutting and wounding, and attempting same.	Debtors.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Detained as w tnesses.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from or obstructing constable.	Escaping from prisons.	Forgery.	Fraud and obtaining money or goods under false pretences.	Gambling.	Giving liquor to Indians.	NAME OF GAOL.
1		5	1	2		107			2	1	2		2	Barrie.
		2				11					2			Berlin.
		6				16	1			1	3			Belleville.
1	1			10	1	81		3	2	1	5		8	Brantford.
	2			2		14	1				2			Brampton.
	1			1		72					6			Brockville.
	1			1		15					3		1	Cayuga.
				2	1	3					1			Cornwall.
		1		2		25	2			5	1			Cobourg.
	1	6		1		24		1		5	1		1	Chatham.
2		9	1	4		22		1	1	2	5			Goderich.
	2	2		3	1	40	2	4	1	2	2	2		Guelph.
				30		447	1		3	3	6	5		Hamilton.
		3		1		102			7					Kingston.
6	6	2	1	21	2	235	2	10	1	2	14		2	London.
						7								Lindsay.
						1								L'Orignal.
				1		6					1			Milton.
		1				11				1				Napanee.
	4	16		15		222	1	2			4			Ottawa.
	1	1				40		1	1	1	3			Owen Sound.
	1	1				7								Perth.
1		1	1			75	1							Picton.
		1				10		2	1					Pembroke.
		1				27					1			Peterborough.
		1	8			83				3	2		6	Prince Arthur's L.
				1		26								Simcoe.
	1	1		1	2	44		3		1	2			St. Catharines.
		6		4		120				2			3	Sarnia.
	1	3				39		1		2	2			Stratford.
1		3		3		71	2		1		3			Sandwich.
1					1	53				2	3		3	St. Thomas.
3	11	3	1	18	6	3				1				Sault Ste. Marie.
						1463	8			5	16			Toronto.
2		4	3	3	1	2				2				Walkerton.
		4	1	3	3	54	1		1	7	6	2		Woodstock.
		4				186		2			1			Welland.
			9			6		3	1		4			Whitby.
														Lock-up, Braceb'ge
						1								Gore Bay.
						1				1			1	Little Current.
			1			14								Manitowaning
						1								Mattawa.
						8								Parry Sound.
														Silver Islet.
18	33	86	27	130	18	3795	23	33	22	50	101	9	27	Totals.

TABLE

Shewing offences for which Prisoners were *Committed*

NAME OF GAOL.	Horse, cattle, or sheep stealing.	House-breaking and robbery.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	Keeping houses of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Lunatics, and persons who were unsafe to be at large.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanour.	Murder.	Perjury.	Prostitution.
Barrie				5		38	17				1	3
Berlin				1	2	15	3					
Belleville		7	2	16	14	32	8				1	
Brantford	9	2		1		71	4			3	5	1
Brampton		1				9	1				2	
Brockville		2		1	1	18	17			1		5
Cayuga	2	1	1	1	3	11	2					
Cornwall			1			19	17					
Cobourg		3			2	24	16		1	1	2	2
Chatham	4				1	21	13		6			
Goderich	1			1	3	25	14					1
Guelph	2			4	2	33	8				1	
Hamilton	2		3	4	14	121	13		1		2	
Kingston	2	2	1	6	3	50	5			1		
London	7	7	4	10	5	130	14	1		15	2	
Lindsay	2	1				12	8					1
L'Orignal	1					3	7			1		
Milton						7	4	1				
Napanee	2					4	6					1
Ottawa		4	2	56	27	140	24			1		
Owen Sound	2	2	2			32	7	1		2	3	
Perth			1			9	7	2				
Pictou	1	1	1			7	5			1		
Pembroke						19	3					
Peterborough					2	17	7					
Prince Arthur's L.						22	7			1		
Simcoe	4	1	2			36	5		7	1		1
St. Catharines	1					29	11			1	4	
Sarnia	3	7		1	1	38	7			1		
Stratford		3	1	7	7	26	3	1				
Sandwich			3	1	1	45	8			1		
St. Thomas	3	5	1	1		44	5			2	1	
Sault Ste. Marie						3			1	1		
Toronto	14	49	10	114	34	463	46	1	22	8	3	
Walkerton	2	3				12	1			1		
Woodstock	3		2		10	32	8					
Welland	1	1	3	4	1	27	4					2
Whitby	2	1			1	21	11		2	1		2
Lock-up, Bracebridge						1						
Gore Bay												
Little Current												
Manitowaning						1						
Mattawa												
Parry Sound						2						
Silver Islet												
Totals	70	103	40	236	134	1669	346	7	40	42	27	19

No. 3—Continued.

during the year ending 30th September, 1880.

Rape and assault with intent.	Refusing bail.	Receiving stolen goods.	Selling liquor without license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Unlawful shooting.	Vagrancy.	Want of sureties to keep the peace.	Other offences not enumerated.	Totals.	NAME OF GAOL.
2		4	4		2				154	3	2	396	Barrie.
1		1	1						28	4	4	91	Berlin.
1		1	1	2					35	4	5	178	Belleville.
				1			8	1	26	1	4	295	Brantford.
3						4			256	2	8	308	Brampton.
1		1	1				2		30	4	3	189	Brockville.
									24	1	2	87	Cayuga.
1						1			1	1	3	67	Cornwall.
1			1	2					28	7	3	151	Cobourg.
1			3	2		2	3		9	4	3	137	Chatham.
1		1	1	1					29	2		160	Goderich.
			1	1			3		23	1	1	167	Guelph.
1		2	2			18	11		156	16	43	1018	Hamilton.
5			4	1					48	3	2	256	Kingston.
3		5	1			4	6	1	138	9	14	782	London.
1						3			3	1	1	48	Lindsay.
						1						21	L'Orignal.
					1	1	5		200		6	245	Milton.
		2					2		8		2	52	Napanee.
1		2	6			2			56		16	673	Ottawa.
			5	1	1		2	1	195	2	4	327	Owen Sound.
		1		1					10	2		47	Perth.
		1	1						18	1	11	127	Pictou.
2			1						16		2	66	Pembroke.
			2						21			92	Peterborough.
							1		4			136	Prince Arthur's L.
1				4			3	2	20		5	143	Simcoe.
4									4		2	135	St. Catharines.
2				1		3			90		9	310	Sarnia.
1			2	1			6		50	1	7	205	Stratford.
3				5			8		19		9	209	Sandwich.
		3					6		6	2	26	202	St. Thomas.
									1			11	Sault Ste. Marie.
6		12	44	1	4	5	56	1	164	32		2909	Toronto.
		1							26	1	17	85	Walkerton.
		1	3						256		5	448	Woodstock.
			1			3	1		42	4	31	358	Welland.
2	2	1	1						16	2	5	113	Whitby.
		3										14	Lock-up, Braceb'ge
			1			1						4	Gore Bay.
												1	Little Current.
1			1									21	Manitowaning
												3	Mattawa.
										1		13	Parry Sound.
													Silver Islet.
44	2	42	88	22	8	48	123	6	2210	111	255	11300	Totals.

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the total number of Prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence, during the year,

OFFENCES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Abortion	2	7	9
Abusive and obscene language.	70	25	95
Arson.....	28	3	31
Assault	571	52	623
Assault, felonious.....	78	7	85
Attempted suicide	7	2	9
Abduction	1	2	3
Bigamy	5	.....	5
Breaches of the peace.....	19	.....	19
Breaches of by-laws	33	2	35
Burglary	92	1	93
Carrying unlawful weapons.....	34	.....	34
Contempt of court.....	177	3	180
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	14	1	15
Cruelty to animals.....	18	.....	18
Cutting and wounding, and attempting same.....	31	2	33
Debtors	86	.....	86
Deserting employment ..	27	.....	27
Destroying and injuring property	115	15	130
Detained as witnesses. ..	16	2	18
Drunk and disorderly.....	3069	726	3795
Embezzlement	23	.....	23
Escaping from or obstructing constables.....	31	2	33
Escaping from prisons.....	22	.....	22
Forgery ..	49	1	50
Fraud and obtaining money or goods under false pretences.....	96	5	101
Gambling	8	1	9
Giving or selling liquor to Indians.....	23	4	27
Horse, cattle, or sheep stealing.....	68	2	70
Housebreaking and robbery	102	1	103
<i>Forward</i>	4,915	866	5,781

TABLE No. 4.—*Continued.*

Shewing the total number of Prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence during the year.

OFFENCES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
<i>Brought forward</i>	4,915	866	5,781
Incendiarism			
Indecent assault and exposure.....	37	3	40
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	89	147	236
Keeping houses of ill-fame	24	110	134
Larceny.	1456	213	1669
Lunatics, and persons who were unsafe to be at large	230	116	346
Manslaughter	6	1	7
Misdemeanour.....	37	3	40
Murder	35	7	42
Perjury	26	1	27
Prostitution		19	19
Rape and assault with intent.....	44		44
Refusing bail.....	2		2
Receiving stolen goods	31	11	42
Seduction			
Selling liquor without license.....	79	9	88
Shooting with intent.....	21	1	22
Stabbing	8		8
Threatening and seditious language	41	7	48
Trespass....	117	6	123
Unlawful shooting.....	6		6
Vagrancy	1847	363	2210
Want of sureties to keep the peace	103	8	111
Other offences not above enumerated	224	31	255
Totals.....	9378	1922	11300

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the number of Prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year ending 30th September, 1880, and a comparison of the same with the preceding year.

NAME OF GAOL.	No. of Prisoners <i>sentenced</i> for the year ending 30th September, 1880.			No. of Prisoners <i>sentenced</i> for the year ending 30th September, 1879.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Barrie.....	196	33	229	131	19	150	65	14	79			
Berlin.....	69	5	74	99	8	107				30	3	33
Belleville.	68	37	105	68	33	101		4	4			
Brantford	138	44	182	136	27	163	2	17	19			
Brampton	40	7	47	53	9	62				13	2	15
Brockville	121	22	143	114	31	145	7				9	2
Cayuga.....	54	9	63	32	5	37	22	4	26			
Cornwall.	34	9	43	43	6	49		3		9		6
Cobourg.....	71	21	92	83	17	100		4		12		8
Chatham	66	5	71	102	5	107				36		36
Goderich	85	4	89	72	7	79	13		10		3	
Guelph	111	15	126	95	22	117	16		9		7	
Hamilton.....	726	168	894	603	149	752	123	19	142			
Kingston	159	54	213	189	52	241		2		30		28
London	352	85	437	331	62	393	21	23	44			
Lindsay	22	2	24	29	3	32				7	1	8
L'Orignal	11	1	12	16		16		1		5		4
Milton	67	4	71	73	2	75		2		6		4
Napanee	28	5	33	11		11	17	5	22			
Ottawa.....	263	119	382	337	129	466				74	10	84
Owen Sound	198	15	213	123	14	137	75	1	76			
Perth	24	3	27	43	5	48				19	2	21
Picton... ..	31	1	32	28	2	30	3		2		1	
Pembroke	43	10	53	34	9	43	9	1	10			
<i>Forward</i>	2977	678	3655	2845	616	3461						

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Shewing the number of Prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year ending 30th September, 1880, and a comparison of the same with the preceding year.

NAME OF GAOL.	No. of Prisoners <i>sentenced</i> for the year ending 30th September, 1880.			No. of Prisoners <i>sentenced</i> for the year ending 30th September, 1879.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
<i>Brought forward</i> ..	2977	678	3655	2845	616	3461	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peterborough	45	10	55	61	21	82	.....	.....	.....	16	11	27
Prince Arthur's Land- ing	42	.....	42	32	4	36	10	.....	6	.....	4	.....
Simcoe	68	9	77	72	8	80	.....	1	.....	4	.....	3
St. Catharines	90	10	100	92	14	106	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6
Sarnia	199	10	209	242	9	251	.....	1	.....	43	.....	42
Stratford	87	24	111	102	19	121	.....	5	.....	15	.....	10
Sandwich	130	34	164	126	26	152	4	8	12	.....	.....	.....
St. Thomas	79	4	83	124	6	130	.....	.....	.....	45	2	47
Sault Ste. Marie	9	.....	9	28	1	29	.....	.....	.....	19	1	20
Toronto	1376	530	1906	1208	474	1682	168	56	224	.....	.....	.....
Walkerton	60	4	64	73	7	80	.....	.....	.....	13	3	16
Woodstock	169	20	189	127	11	138	42	9	51	.....	.....	.....
Welland	249	23	272	321	22	343	.....	1	.....	72	.....	71
Whitby	48	8	56	75	5	80	.....	3	.....	27	.....	24
Lock-up, Bracebridge .	7	2	9	1	1	2	6	1	7	.....	.....	.....
“ Gore Bay	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
“ Little Current .....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
“ Manitowan- ing	19	2	21	13	.....	13	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....
Lock-up, Mattawa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Parry Sound	10	.....	10	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Silver Islet .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	5668	1368	7036	5556	1244	6800	112	124	236	.....	.....	.....

TABLE

Shewing the number of Prisoners upon whom sentence was passed, the nature and County Judge's

NAME OF GAOL.	Total number of Prisoners sentenced during the year.			WHERE SENTENCED TO.										
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	To Gaol, and afterwards transferred to Central Prison.	To Central Prison direct.	To Gaol, and afterwards transferred to Female Reformatory.	To Female Reformatory direct.	To Provincial Penitentiary.	To Reformatory for Boys.	To Gaol, and there detained until expiration of sentence or payment of fine.	Under 30 days.	30 days and up to 60, or 2 months, not including the last term.	60 days, or 2 months.	Over 2 to 3 months.
Barrie.....	196	33	229	5	3	2	...	6	2	211	108	55	32	14
Berlin.....	69	5	74	3	8	...	...	2	...	61	30	22	6	2
Belleville.....	68	37	105	1	13	...	...	1	2	88	19	19	22	19
Brantford.....	133	44	182	...	16	...	1	3	8	154	49	59	31	2
Brampton.....	40	7	47	1	2	...	...	...	...	44	9	8	9	2
Brockville.....	121	22	143	5	5	1	...	3	5	124	75	14	16	8
Cayuga.....	54	9	63	...	3	...	...	1	1	58	32	20	6	2
Cornwall.....	34	9	43	...	5	...	...	4	1	33	13	15	2	1
Cobourg.....	71	21	92	3	9	1	...	1	3	75	19	30	9	11
Chatham.....	66	5	71	2	10	...	...	2	1	56	22	20	4	7
Goderich.....	85	4	89	...	3	...	...	...	1	85	45	22	10	4
Guelph.....	111	15	126	2	14	...	...	4	1	105	54	25	16	14
Hamilton.....	726	168	894	23	61	9	...	9	8	784	333	308	116	45
Kingston.....	159	54	213	2	8	1	...	4	2	196	75	36	18	33
London.....	332	85	437	37	33	...	...	7	6	354	180	97	55	26
Lindsay.....	22	2	24	1	1	...	...	...	...	22	14	6	...	1
L'Orignal.....	11	1	12	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	7	2	...	1
Milton.....	67	4	71	...	4	...	...	2	...	65	19	30	3	13
Napanee.....	23	5	33	1	...	...	...	1	...	31	13	8	...	...
Ottawa.....	263	119	382	...	20	4	...	9	...	349	223	51	30	16
Owen Sound.....	193	15	213	2	9	...	...	7	2	193	65	43	32	28
Perth.....	24	3	27	1	2	...	...	2	1	21	4	3	3	1
Pictou.....	51	1	52	...	3	...	...	2	...	27	14	8	4	1
Pembroke.....	43	10	53	2	1	...	...	2	...	48	14	16	3	5
Peterborough.....	45	10	55	...	2	...	...	...	...	51	26	10	2	5
Prince Arthur's L.....	42	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	2	51	42	17	20	1
Shincoe.....	68	9	77	...	3	2	...	6	1	65	48	10	4	2
St. Catharines.....	90	10	100	1	15	...	...	8	5	71	21	20	17	4
Sarnia.....	199	10	209	1	11	1	1	11	4	180	118	37	13	7
Stratford.....	87	24	111	...	...	...	...	4	2	105	44	23	14	10
Sandwich.....	150	34	164	2	19	...	...	5	2	136	90	24	13	9
St. Thomas.....	79	4	83	...	12	...	...	7	...	64	15	36	7	6
Sault Ste. Marie.....	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	1	1	2
Toronto.....	1376	530	1906	35	83	10	4	45	14	1715	609	912	172	85
Walkerton.....	60	4	64	...	5	...	...	2	2	55	37	11	3	...
Woodstock.....	169	20	189	9	11	...	...	1	3	165	28	80	22	23
Welland.....	249	23	272	4	15	1	...	6	1	245	105	107	14	12
Whitby.....	48	8	56	13	9	...	...	2	2	30	20	7	10	...
Lock-up, Bracebridge.....	7	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...
Gore Bay.....	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...
Little Current.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manitowaning.....	19	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	20	1	...	...
Mattawa.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parry Sound.....	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	2	...	...
Silver Islet.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	5668	1368	7036	156	418	32	6	171	82	6171	2658	2219	724	424

No. 6.

periods of such sentences, and the disposal of those who elected to be tried at the Criminal Court.

PERIODS OF SENTENCES, &c.											COUNTY JUDGE'S CRIMINAL COURT.			NAME OF GAOL.
Over 3 to 4 months.	Over 4 to 5 months.	Over 5 to 6 months.	Over 6 to 9 months.	Over 9 months and up to 1 year, inclusive.	Over 1 year and up to 2.	Of 2 years and up to 3 to Penitentiary.	Over 3 years and upwards to Penitentiary.	For any period to the Reformatory for Boys.	Sentenced to death and executed.	Sentenced to death and committed suicide.	Acquitted on trial and discharged from custody.	Found guilty and sentenced.	Total number who elected to be tried.	
5	2	4	1	1	2	4	2	2	...	...	11	38	49	Barrie.
2	2	4	1	1	2	2	2	2	...	...	3	18	21	Berlin.
2	3	14	...	...	4	1	...	2	...	...	1	3	4	Belleville.
7	5	...	11	2	4	1	2	8	1	...	16	19	35	Brantford.
5	3	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	9	Brampton.
2	1	19	...	...	...	2	1	5	...	...	...	16	16	Brockville.
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	11	10	21	Cayuga.
...	...	4	...	...	2	3	1	1	1	...	4	15	19	Cornwall.
...	1	13	...	5	...	...	1	3	...	...	3	10	13	Cobourg.
2	2	5	...	2	6	1	1	1	...	...	5	1	6	Chatham.
2	2	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	10	24	34	Goderich.
3	...	1	...	7	1	3	1	1	...	...	6	2	8	Guelph
11	2	35	5	10	12	5	4	8	...	...	8	13	21	Hamilton.
3	3	32	2	5	...	4	...	2	...	...	15	38	53	Kingston.
12	...	30	4	14	6	5	2	6	...	...	7	28	35	London.
...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	10	Lindsay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	L'Orignal.
1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	8	13	Milton.
...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	Napanee.
10	...	31	1	11	...	6	3	...	...	...	1	18	19	Ottawa.
29	1	3	1	1	1	4	3	2	...	...	1	13	14	Owen Sound.
...	...	12	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	5	8	Perth.
...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	Pictou.
1	1	8	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	17	20	Pembroke.
...	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	3	Peterborough.
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	Prince Arthur's L.
8	1	1	...	3	2	1	5	1	...	...	11	21	32	Simcoe.
4	...	12	2	2	...	5	3	5	...	...	1	7	8	St. Catharines.
9	2	14	...	1	...	4	7	4	...	...	31	18	49	Sarnia.
3	3	...	3	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	2	9	11	Stratford.
1	...	5	5	1	4	3	2	2	...	...	7	14	21	Sandwich.
...	...	6	5	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	11	17	28	St. Thomas.
19	1	24	6	12	5	30	15	14	1	1	10	10	20	Sault Ste. Marie.
...	...	9	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	3	10	13	Toronto.
4	...	23	2	1	2	...	1	3	...	...	4	18	22	Walkerton.
3	...	16	3	1	4	4	2	1	...	...	8	11	19	Woodstock.
7	...	4	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	19	20	39	Welland.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	Whitby.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lock-up, Braceb'ge
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gore Bay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Little Current.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manitowaning
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mattawa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Parry Sound.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Silver Islet.
155	32	351	59	96	60	105	66	82	3	2	234	489	723	Totals.

TABLE

Shewing offences for which prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breaches of the peace.	Breaches of by-laws.	Burglary.	Carrying unlawful weapons.	Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.
Barrie	2	1	15	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Berlin	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..
Belleville	1	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Brantford	5	..	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brampton	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brockville	2	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cayuga	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cornwall	2	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cobourg	2	1	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Chatham	1	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Goderich	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..
Guelph	2	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3
Hamilton	12	..	68	..	1	..	..	..	4	4	2	..
Kingston	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
London	12	..	39	..	..	..	..	1	5	4	4	..
Lindsay	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L'Orignal	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milton	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Napanee	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ottawa	5	1	22	2	..	..	1	8	3	..	..	..
Owen Sound	2	..	6	1	..	..	..	1	4	..	1	..
Perth	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pictou	1	..
Pembroke	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peterborough	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prince Arthur's L.	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Simcoe	2	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
St. Catharines	4	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Sarnia	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Stratford	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sandwich	1	1	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..
St. Thomas	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..
Sault Ste. Marie	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toronto	17	..	94	13	2	..	..	..	11	17	8	..
Walkerton	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woodstock	1	..	16	3	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..
Welland	4	1	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Whitby	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Lock-up, Bracebridge	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gore Bay	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Little Current
Manitowaning	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mattawa
Parry Sound
Silver Islet
Totals	3	86	13	452	46	5	2	3	13	32	48	30	9

No. 7.

were sentenced during the year.

Cruelty to animals.	Cutting and wounding, and attempting same.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from or obstructing constable.	Escaping from prisons.	Forgery.	Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under false pretences.	Gambling.	Giving liquor to Indians.	NAME OF GAOL.
		1	2	58							2	Barrie.
				11					1			Berlin.
				5	1				1			Belleville.
1			6	50					1		8	Brantford.
				3					2			Brampton.
	1		1	68					2			Brockville.
			1	13					1		1	Cayuga.
			2	3					1			Cornwall.
			2	19	1			2				Cobourg.
	1		1	18		1		2	1			Chatham.
2			4	15		1	1	1	1			Goderich.
	1		1	39	2	4	1	2	1			Guelph.
			28	430	1		3	1	5	5		Hamilton.
				102			6					Kingston.
3	1	1	14	127	2	3	1	1	8		2	London.
				6								Lindsay.
			1	1								L'Orignal.
			1	2					1			Milton.
				11								Napanee.
	2		10	172	1	1						Ottawa.
				34		1		1	3			Owen Sound.
				7								Perth.
1	1			10								Pictou.
		1		10		1	1					Pembroke.
				16					1			Peterborough.
		1		20					1		4	Prince Arthur's L.
				17								Simcoe.
	1		1	42		3						St. Catharines.
			2	85							1	Sarnia.
1	1			26		1			2			Stratford.
			1	70					2			Sandwich.
				24				2	1		3	St. Thomas.
				3								Sault Ste. Marie.
3	9		15	1080	3			1	6			Toronto.
				2								Walkerton.
2		2	2	29				2		1		Woodstock.
		1	3	165		2			1			Welland.
			6	6		2	1	1	1			Whitby.
				1								Lock-up, Braceb'ge
												Gore Bay,
												Little Current.
				14				1			1	Manitowaning
				8								Mattawa
												Parry Sound.
												Silver Islet.
13	18	8	103	2822	11	20	14	17	44	6	22	Totals.

TABLE

Shewing offences for which prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Horse, cattle, or sheep stealing.	Housebreaking and robbery.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	Keeping houses of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanour.	Murder.	Perjury.	Prostitution.
Barrie				5		24					3
Berlin				1	2	14					
Belleville		2	1	11	11	24					
Brantford	5	2		1		47			1		1
Brampton						9				1	
Brockville		2		1	1	16					5
Cayuga	1	1	1	1	3	5					
Cornwall			1			17					
Cobourg					2	20				1	2
Chatham				1	1	16		4			
Goderich	1			1	2	17					1
Guelph		2		3	2	27				1	
Hamilton	2		1	4	14	88		1			
Kingston			1	6	3	31					
London	3	4	4	6	2	73				1	
Lindsay	1	1				5					
L'Orignal	1					2					
Milton						6					
Napanee	1					2					1
Ottawa		4	1	18	19	55					
Owen Sound		2	2			26	1			2	
Perth			1			3	2				
Pictou						6					
Pembroke						14					
Peterborough						12					
Prince Arthur's Landing						8					
Simcoe	3		1			14		5	1		1
St. Catharines						25				2	
Sarnia	2	2		1	1	21					
Stratford		1		2	2	14					
Sandwich			2	1	1	34					
St. Thomas		5		1		16				1	
Sault Ste. Marie						2		1	1		
Toronto	6	25	9	41	23	292		15	2		
Walkerton	2	3				10					
Woodstock	2		2		6	22					
Welland	1	1	2	4	1	23					2
Whitby	2	1			1	13					2
Lock-up, Bracebridge						1					
Gore Bay											
Little Current											
Manitowaning						1					
Mattawa											
Parry Sound						2					
Silver Islet											
Totals	33	58	29	108	97	1057	3	26	5	9	18

No. 7.—*Continued.*

were sentenced during the year.

Rape and assault with intent.	Refusing bail.	Receiving stolen goods.	Selling liquor without license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Unlawful shooting.	Vagrancy.	Other offences not above enumerated.	Totals.	NAME OF GAOL.
.....	2	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	104	2	229	Barrie.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	3	74	Berlin.
1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	5	105	Belleville.
.....	5	1	19	3	182	Brantford.
1	4	.....	.....	25	2	47	Brampton.
.....	30	2	143	Brockville.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	19	2	63	Cayuga.
1	1	.....	.....	1	3	43	Cornwall.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	3	92	Cobourg.
.....	3	2	.....	.....	3	.....	9	1	71	Chatham.
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	89	Goderich.
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	21	1	126	Guelph.
.....	2	.....	.....	18	10	.....	150	40	894	Hamilton.
3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	213	Kingston.
.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	95	13	437	London.
.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	24	Lindsay.
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	L'Orignal.
.....	1	.....	5	.....	46	4	71	Milton.
.....	2	.....	8	2	33	Napanee.
.....	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	38	11	382	Ottawa.
.....	5	1	1	.....	2	1	114	2	113	Owen Sound.
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	27	Perth.
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	9	32	Pictou.
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	2	53	Pembroke.
.....	18	.....	55	Peterborough.
.....	1	.....	3	1	42	Prince Arthur's L.
3	1	.....	.....	3	2	18	2	77	Simcoe.
.....	4	2	100	St. Catharines.
.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	80	6	209	Sarnia.
2	5	.....	38	5	111	Stratford.
.....	2	.....	.....	8	.....	19	5	164	Sandwich.
.....	3	10	83	St. Thomas.
1	7	43	1	1	.....	48	.....	1	.....	9	Sault Ste. Marie.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	1906	Toronto.
.....	26	17	64	Walkerton.
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	3	189	Woodstock.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	35	5	272	Welland.
.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	56	Whitby.
.....	9	Lock-up, Bracebr'ge.
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	Gore Bay.
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	Little Current.
.....	Manitowaning.
.....	Mattawa.
.....	10	Parry Sound.
.....	Silver Islet.
14	2	16	88	10	4	32	99	4	1317	167	7036	Totals.

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* under each offence during the year.

OFFENCES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Abortion		3	3
Abusive and obscene language	61	25	86
Arson	13		13
Assault	407	45	452
Assault, felonious	43	3	46
Attempted suicide	4	1	5
Abduction		2	2
Bigamy	3		3
Breaches of the peace	13		13
Breaches of by-laws	30	2	32
Burglary	48		48
Carrying unlawful weapons	30		30
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	9		9
Cruelty to animals	13		13
Cutting and wounding, and attempting same	16	2	18
Deserting employment	8		8
Destroying and injuring property	90	13	103
Drunk and disorderly	2229	593	2822
Embezzlement	11		11
Escaping from or obstructing constable	19	1	20
Escaping from prisons	14		14
Forgery	16	1	17
Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	41	3	44
Gambling	6		6
Giving liquor to Indians	18	4	22
Horse, cattle, or sheep stealing	32	1	33
Housebreaking and robbery	58		58
Incendiarism			
Indecent assault and exposure	26	3	29
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	33	75	108
Keeping houses of ill-fame	15	82	97
Larceny	911	146	1058
Manslaughter	2	1	3
Misdemeanour	23	3	26
Murder	5		5
Perjury	9		9
Prostitution		18	18
Rape and assault with intent	14		14
Refusing bail	2		2
Receiving stolen goods	14	2	16
Seduction			
Selling liquor without license	79	9	88
Shooting with intent	10		10
Stabbing	4		4
Threatening and seditious language	28	4	32
Trespass	94	5	99
Unlawful shooting	4		4
Vagrancy	1015	302	1317
Other offences not above enumerated	148	19	167
Totals	5668	1368	7036

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Nationalities, Religious Denominations, Social State, Educational Status, and Habits of the Prisoners *committed* during the year.

NAME OF GAOL.	NATIONALITIES.						RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.					SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL STATE.					
	Canada.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	United States.	Other Countries.	Roman Catholics.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other Denominations.	Married.	Unmarried.	Neither read nor write.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	TOTALS.
Barrie.....	181	77	32	9	92	5	117	111	67	57	14	120	276	91	144	252	396
Berlin.....	30	17	18	3	6	17	37	21	11	7	15	31	60	28	38	53	91
Belleville.....	79	12	66	12	7	2	96	15	9	56	2	44	134	83	52	126	178
Brantford.....	181	35	48	19	8	4	57	114	19	72	33	93	202	106	98	197	295
Brampton.....	80	79	100	22	18	9	100	128	46	27	7	51	237	51	164	144	308
Brockville.....	123	10	38	3	14	1	72	52	24	33	8	73	116	60	53	136	189
Cayuga.....	54	11	15	3	3	1	23	22	9	19	14	23	64	33	48	39	87
Cornwall.....	53	4	4	2	4	....	31	10	24	2	...	30	37	35	45	22	67
Cobourg.....	89	27	24	5	3	3	32	60	23	31	5	75	76	44	38	113	151
Chatham.....	61	12	17	5	39	3	24	29	15	56	13	73	64	18	91	46	137
Goderich.....	65	22	38	23	7	5	25	48	55	29	3	62	98	12	63	97	160
Guelph.....	77	24	40	10	15	1	56	54	40	14	3	60	107	32	70	97	167
Hamilton.....	348	183	325	85	50	27	384	322	175	106	31	482	536	153	135	883	1018
Kingston.....	133	22	87	5	5	4	130	77	18	31	...	91	165	104	75	181	256
London.....	325	187	164	41	49	16	225	338	70	116	33	256	526	88	287	495	782
Lindsay.....	28	3	12	3	1	1	16	13	8	9	2	20	28	10	21	27	48
L'Orignal.....	20	...	1	...	...	...	13	3	2	2	1	10	11	9	17	4	21
Milton.....	48	77	100	11	5	4	63	132	20	18	12	24	221	92	19	226	245
Napanee.....	38	2	2	3	4	3	12	12	9	15	4	16	36	24	25	27	52
Ottawa.....	487	38	104	20	16	8	471	95	67	34	6	199	474	238	133	540	673
Owen Sound.....	113	62	87	23	17	25	74	106	71	48	28	73	254	103	142	185	327
Perth.....	26	1	15	3	...	2	17	14	12	3	1	14	33	11	18	29	47
Pictou.....	79	8	34	...	5	1	22	51	18	32	4	56	71	26	27	100	127
Pembroke.....	43	5	9	2	2	5	33	10	12	10	1	27	39	35	29	37	66
Peterborough.....	45	19	25	2	1	...	40	30	10	8	4	29	63	42	33	59	92
Prince Arthur's L'd'g.	64	14	27	4	13	14	80	29	19	3	5	91	45	29	27	169	136
Simcoe.....	100	17	5	5	11	5	8	31	16	30	58	45	98	45	80	63	143
St. Catharines.....	71	13	30	10	10	1	51	40	11	29	4	50	85	27	35	100	135
Sarnia.....	178	19	89	15	7	2	100	131	29	39	11	63	247	206	138	172	310
Stratford.....	81	47	51	10	9	7	67	68	33	26	11	112	93	37	118	87	205
Sandwich.....	80	15	31	9	67	7	55	62	21	30	41	105	104	42	96	113	209
St. Thomas.....	104	23	20	7	42	6	42	38	19	40	63	75	127	47	123	79	202
Sault Ste. Marie.....	4	3	2	1	1	...	1	4	2	4	...	4	7	1	6	5	11
Toronto.....	1093	547	854	176	194	45	1137	1084	334	238	116	975	1934	756	684	2225	2909
Walkerton.....	33	16	19	10	5	2	25	26	23	9	2	45	40	23	46	39	85
Woodstock.....	151	124	84	35	35	19	115	167	65	64	37	91	357	97	186	262	448
Welland.....	120	62	103	20	45	8	140	141	33	31	10	117	241	117	52	306	353
Whitby.....	76	17	10	7	3	...	27	21	16	34	15	65	48	27	67	46	113
Lock-up, Bracebridge.....	9	2	1	...	1	...	5	6	1	2	...	6	8	3	14	...	14
“ Gore Bay.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	4	4
“ Little Current.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
“ Manitowaning.....	18	...	2	1	...	...	13	2	4	1	1	14	7	12	7	14	21
“ Mattawa.....	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	2	3
“ Parry Sound.....	9	...	4	...	...	...	4	1	2	4	2	5	8	3	4	9	13
“ Silver Islet.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	5002	1856	2740	624	814	264	4043	3751	1462	1423	621	3899	7401	3001	3549	7751	11300

TABLE

Shewing the Occupations, Trades or Callings

NAME OF GAOL.	Agents and commercial travellers.	Auctioneers.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Bar-tenders.	Blacksmiths and boiler-makers.	Boot and shoe-makers.	Boys (no occupation).	Brewers and distillers.	Brick-makers and brick-layers.	Broom, brush and basket- makers.	Butchers.	Cabinet-makers and uphol- sterers.	Carpenters and joiners.	Carriage and waggon-makers.	Cigar-makers.	Clerks, book-keepers and students.	Collectors.
Barrie			5				6					2	3	6				
Berlin	1	1			1	2	1				1	2			1		2	
Belleville	1				2	2	1					1	2	2			2	
Brantford	3		4		1	4	10	14		1		1	2	4		2		
Brampton		2	3		4	4	5		1		1	2	4	4		2		
Brockville	5	2			3	3	5			1		3	3	11	1	3	5	
Cayuga	1			1	1	1	1	1		1		1	1	2				
Cornwall					1	1	1							1			2	
Cobourg	1	1	2		3	2	1			1		2		4		1		
Chatham	2		2		2	2	1			1			1	4		1	4	
Goderich	1	1		1	5	5	7			2			1	4	1	2	3	
Guelph		3			4	9	14			1	2	2	2	2		5		
Hamilton	4	7	2		22	27	27		9	1	9	3	16	6	14	18		
Kingston	1	5	1	1	3	13	3					1	8			1		
London	18	2	4	4	26	26	51	2	22		9	2	14	7	7	28		
Madsay	1			1	2	3							1					
L'Orignal					1	1							2			1		
Milton					5	6							1					
Napanee				1	2	2			2					1				
Ottawa			7	2	6	10	45		4	1		4		14		28	2	
Owen Sound	2	1	4	2	3	3	7					4		2		3		
Perth		1			4	5	2			2		1			2	1		
Pictou					4	4	2					1				1		
Pembroke					3	1						1		1		1		
Peterborough			1		2	4	1					1		3		2		
Prince Arthur's L.			1		2	4	1							2		5		
Simcoe	4	1	2		2	20	1			1		1	1	4	2	1	1	
St. Catharines			3	1	3	2	5					4		7		1		
Sarnia			5		2	2							2	3		2		
Stratford	2				4	9			2	1		1	1	3	1	1	8	
Sandwich	2		3		1	1	8		1		2	2	2	9		3	9	
St. Thomas	1	2			3				4			1		9		1	4	
Sault Ste. Marie		1																
Toronto	30	1	20	17	2	23	96	118		30	7	31	7	34	4	17	85	1
Walkerton			3	7		8	5	4		5		3	2	9			1	
Woodstock			6	3		9	8	5		1		4		8				
Welland	3		1		4	2	2			2				3	1			
Whitby	1			1														
Lock-up, Bracebridge														1				
Gore Bay																		
Little Current			1															
Manitowaning			1					1										
Mattawa																		
Parry Sound																		
Silver Islet																		
Totals	84	1	66	73	20	156	259	344	3	91	13	95	26	249	26	56	230	3

No. 10.

of the Prisoners *Committed* during the year.

Contractors.	Constables.	Coopers.	Dentists.	Doctors and druggists.	Dress-makers.	Engravers.	Engineers and machinists.	Farmers and yeomen.	Gardeners.	Grocers.	Harness and trunk-makers.	Hatters.	Hotel-keepers and licensed victuallers.	NAME OF GAOL.
		2			2				34				1	Barrie.
					1		1	3	1					Berlin.
							1	14		2			3	Belleville.
		1				1	5	39	2					Brantford.
							8	4	1		1	2		Brampton.
					3		4	8					1	Brockville.
					1			7					1	Cayuga.
	2	1						16						Cornwall.
		1		1	1		2	9			1	1	3	Cobourg.
		3			1		6	22						Chatham.
1	1	5	1		3		8	25	1					Goderich.
		5						15						Guelph.
							27	16	4	1	1	4	1	Hamilton.
		9			1		2	20				1		Kingston.
				2	1		5	96	1	2			3	London.
							1	8					1	Lindsay.
								10						L'Orignal.
				1			3	7						Milton.
		5					1	9						Napanee.
		6			2	1	1	14		3	3	1		Ottawa.
							2	27	1					Owen Sound.
		1					1	1			1			Perth.
		1			1		1	10						Pictou.
		2						15	2		1			Pembroke.
3								2						Peterborough.
								3					6	Prince Arthur's L.
		2		1	1		3	28		1				Simcoe.
								1	1					St. Catharines.
		1		1			2	2					2	Sarnia.
1							2	13	3				3	Stratford.
		2		5			8	27	2		1			Sandwich.
								25					2	St. Thomas.
1								4						Sault Ste. Marie.
4		13		5	9	5	23	35	17	4	4	9	8	Toronto.
1		1		1				14					5	Walkerton.
	2	2		1	8		11	14	2		2			Woodstock.
							1	29			1			Welland.
		1					3	18	1		1		2	Whitby.
				1			2	1						Lock-up, Braceb'ge
								2						Gore Bay.
														Little Current
														Manitowaning
							1							Mattawa.
								3						Parry Sound.
														Silver Islet.
10	7	64	1	18	35	7	134	618	73	13	17	18	46	Totals.

TABLE
Shewing the Occupations, Trades or Callings

NAME OF GAOL.	Householders.	Labourers.	Lawyers.	Lumberers.	Masons and stone-cutters.	Merchants and traders.	Millwrights and wheelwrights.	Millers.	Moulders.	Pedlars and hawkers.	Printers.	Plumbers and painters.	Photographers.	Prostitutes.	Railway employees.	Sailors and fishermen.	School and music teachers.
Barrie.....	193	51	.....	.....	8	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	6	5	.....	2	.....	1	2
Berlin ...	51	80	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1
Belleville..	3	110	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....
Brantford ..	25	184	1	6	2	.....	.....	2	7	2	1	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Brampton ..	12	80	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	4	6	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Brockville..	42	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Cayuga	25	75	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Cornwall ..	52	57	.....	.....	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Cobourg	45	398	.....	.....	1	4	1	2	2	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	7	.....
Chatham	66	20	.....	.....	2	8	2	2	4	.....	1	38	.....	4	1	2	.....
Goderich	47	66	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Guelph	31	192	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	5	21	5	20	1	16	9	30	1
Hamilton ..	17	24	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Kingston ..	31	73	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
London	13	21	.....	.....	7	8	.....	.....	1	1	5	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lindsay	213	57	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	1	1
L'Orignal ..	4	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milton	196	73	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Napanee	21	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa	13	57	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Owen Sound ..	24	57	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perth	4	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Picton	73	17	.....	.....	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Pembroke ..	17	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Peterborough..	80	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	3	2
Prince Arthur's L.	28	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Simcoe	233	91	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	4	.....	11	.....
St. Catharines...	50	233	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	32	1
Sarnia	91	51	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	3	.....	2	2	2	.....
Stratford	14	60	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	3	1	14	.....
Sandwich	60	4	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
St. Thomas ..	4	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie..	48	862	2	4	1	35	.....	1	41	42	32	83	2	350	4	66	16
Toronto	28	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Walkerton	6	233	1	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	4	9	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Woodstock ..	187	24	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	6	1	21	.....
Welland	1	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Whitby	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lock-up, Braceb'ge	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gore Bay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Current..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowaning..	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mattawa .....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parry Sound ..	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver Islet ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	204	4473	8	11	145	80	12	11	122	69	73	225	7	616	24	258	30

No. 10.—Continued.

of the Prisoners *Committed* during the year.

Servants and washerwomen.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.	Teamsters, drivers and grooms.	Telegraph operators.	Tinsmiths.	Watchmakers and jewellers.	Weavers and woolworkers.	Whitewashers and plasterers.	Wood turners.	No occupation.	Other occupations not enumerated.	Totals.	NAME OF GAOL.
12						2	1			83	16	396	Barrie.
4					1		4				5	91	Berlin.
7					2			1				178	Belleville.
15	2		1		3					19	6	295	Brantford.
10	2		1		1		2		1	16	8	308	Brampton.
11	2	1			1			1		4	10	189	Brockville.
6				1	1		1		1		2	87	Cayuga.
12				1			3				2	67	Cornwall.
11	2		1		1	1				11	7	151	Cobourg.
12			2			1						137	Chatham.
3	4						1	1		6	6	160	Goderich.
2	1								1	22	6	167	Guelph.
127	20	1	21		8	3	1	7	2	10	40	1018	Hamilton.
4	1		1	2	3				1	68	1	256	Kingston.
91	27	1	11	4	2	4				6	9	782	London.
5		1								5		48	Lindsay.
1												21	L'Orignal.
8	1		1		1						5	245	Milton.
4										7	2	52	Napanee.
34	5	3	10		4		2	7			2	673	Ottawa.
8	3				2					12		327	Owen Sound.
2	2						1			2		47	Perth.
2										7	1	127	Pictou.
	1							1		13	6	66	Pembroke.
	1						1				17	92	Peterborough.
2			1		1					1	6	136	Prince Arthur's L.
7	1		1		1				3	21	2	143	Simcoe.
10			2			1				6	7	135	St. Catharines.
2			1		1					15	3	310	Sarnia.
13			1					6		6	15	205	Stratford.
19	1		5	1		1				1	4	209	Sandwich.
16	1										57	202	St. Thomas.
												11	Sault Ste. Marie.
168	53	1	58	4	29	3	8	12	7	154	80	2909	Toronto.
14	4	2	3		1			2		13	4	85	Walkerton.
22	1		11			1		1		31	14	448	Woodstock.
4		2					2			6	6	358	Welland.
	1									16	15	113	Whitby.
		1										14	Lock-up, Braceb'ge
												4	Gore Bay.
												1	Little Current
										14	1	21	Manitowaning
												3	Mattawa.
										3		13	Parry Sound.
													Silver Islet.
668	136	13	132	13	63	17	32	39	16	582	365	11300	Totals.

TABLE

Shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison and lowest number of prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Prisoners who escaped and evaded re-capture.	Prisoners who escaped and were re-captured.	Prisoners who died.	Actual cash revenue derived from prison labour.
				\$ cts.
Barrie			1	
Berlin				
Belleville			2	
Brantford			1	
Brampton	1		2	
Brockville				
Cayuga				
Cornwall			1	
Cobourg				
Chatham				
Goderich		1		159 28
Guelph				
Hamilton		3	1	
Kingston		2	1	173 00
London		1	3	
Lindsay			2	
L'Orignal				
Milton			1	
Napanee			1	
Ottawa				
Owen Sound			1	
Perth			1	
Pictou				
Pembroke				20 00
Peterborough				
Prince Arthur's Landing	1			
Simcoe		1	1	
St. Catharines				
Sarnia		1	2	
Stratford			2	
Sandwich				
St. Thomas				
Sault Ste. Marie			1	
Toronto		1	3	
Walkerton				
Woodstock				250 00
Welland			2	
Whitby				27 00
Lock-up, Bracebridge				
" Gore Bay				
" Little Current				
" Manitowaning				
" Mattawa				
" Parry Sound				
" Silver Islet				
Totals	2	10	29	\$629 28

No. 11.

labour, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the various gaols, and the highest in custody during the year.

Cost of daily rations for prisoners.	Are regulations with respect to dietary observed?	Number of cells in each Gaol.	Number of distinct corridors or wards in each Gaol.	Greatest number of prisoners confined in Gaol at any time during the year.	Lowest number of prisoners confined in Gaol at any time during the year.	NAME OF GAOL.
cts.						
14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	27	11	36	8	Barrie.
12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	19	5	14	.....	Berlin.
9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Yes.	18	4	27	5	Belleville.
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	16	6	35	5	Brantford.
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	25	4	29	3	Brampton.
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	29	3	32	9	Brockville.
9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	14	4	13	1	Cayuga.
12	Yes.	17	3	10	.....	Cornwall.
12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	24	5	32	3	Cobourg.
11	Yes.	26	4	20	1	Chatham.
10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	12	4	23	2	Goderich.
11	Yes.	36	2	27	2	Quebec.
6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Yes.	69	6	79	34	Hamilton.
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	53	9	49	18	Kingston.
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	57	9	59	26	London.
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	18	4	9	.....	Lindsay.
9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	18	6	8	.....	L'Orignal.
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	24	4	30	.....	Milton.
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	18	4	10	.....	Napanee.
10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	97	8	59	22	Ottawa.
9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	31	6	90	7	Owen Sound.
15	Yes.	18	4	14	7	Perth.
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	26	6	10	2	Pictou.
10	Yes.	24	4	14	3	Pembroke.
13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	18	4	13	4	Peterborough.
16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	15	3	16	1	Prince Arthur's L.
9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	24	8	18	2	Simcoe.
8	Yes.	40	8	31	5	St. Catharines.
9	Yes.	16	4	31	11	Sarnia.
.....	Yes.	24	6	24	8	Stratford.
5	Yes.	34	4	29	6	Sandwich.
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	16	4	23	7	St. Thomas.
12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	14	3	4	1	Sault Ste. Marie.
8	No.	184	12	194	90	Toronto.
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	24	8	13	.....	Walkerton.
11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	32	6	45	7	Woodstock.
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	30	3	49	17	Welland.
10	Yes.	18	4	15	3	Whitby.
.....	Yes.	5	2	4	.....	Lock-up, Braceb'ge
30	Yes.	5	2	1	.....	Gore Bay.
30	Yes.	5	2	1	.....	Little Current
30	No.	5	2	2	1	Manitowaning
60	No.	5	.....	1	.....	Mattawa.
43	Yes.	5	4	3	1	Parry Sound.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Silver Islet.
.....
.....

TABLE

Shewing the number of Prisoners, how maintained, cost of maintenance, and

NAME OF GAOL.	HOW MAINTAINED.						
	Total number of prisoners committed during the year.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Province.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Municipalities.	Number of days' custody of Government prisoners.	Number of days' custody of Municipal Prisoners.	Cost of food, clothing and fuel.	Cost of Official Salaries.
						\$ c.	\$ c.
Barrie	396	75	321	1744	4049	2630 85	1520 00
Berlin	91	24	67	630	1723	780 00	1100 00
Belleville	178	73	105	2558	2736	951 42	1125 00
Brantford	295	112	183	3074	4180	716 30	1550 00
Brampton	308	15	293	433	3544	527 28	1050 00
Brockville	189	36	153	1385	5169	1193 96	1600 00
Cayuga	87	22	65	409	1389	389 57	1185 00
Cornwall	67	39	28	986	614	530 00	1190 00
Cobourg	151	45	106	2664	4557	1436 00	1580 00
Chatham	137	27	110	1099	2373	759 06	1501 30
Goderich	160	43	117	1217	3000	968 42	1270 00
Guelph	167	51	116	1786	2602	1329 63	1450 00
Hamilton	1018	202	816	4148	16005	2230 00	3275 00
Kingston	256	83	173	2244	9042	1471 34	1750 00
London	782	147	635	5075	9309	2158 31	3548 10
Lindsay	48	21	27	538	485	230 00	1180 00
L'Orignal	21	5	16	293	334	274 48	730 50
Milton	245	22	223	643	2481	398 21	650 00
Napanee	52	13	39	210	1747	412 43	1000 00
Ottawa	673	34	639	1281	12353	2633 52	2400 00
Owen Sound	327	58	269	2446	9573	4105 50	1955 00
Perth	47	10	37	1136	2429	845 97	1240 00
Picton	127	16	111	751	843	292 94	810 00
Pembroke	66	31	35	464	1571	393 74	1090 00
Peterborough	92	12	80	579	2359	661 55	1275 00
Prince Arthur's L.	136	136	.....	2131	.....	764 21	1120 00
Simcoe	143	82	61	2189	833	575 00	1000 00
St. Catharines	135	50	85	1787	4000	700 00	1880 00
Sarnia	310	63	247	1218	4678	1205 00	1400 00
Stratford	205	39	166	1919	3592	1211 55	1191 00
Sandwich	209	74	135	2536	3143	1036 19	1450 00
St. Thomas	202	112	90	3196	1122	1131 41	1272 50
Sault Ste. Marie	11	11	.....	366	.....	252 96	995 00
Toronto	2909	685	2224	12363	38905	9073 00	8984 44
Walkerton	85	27	58	742	1018	360 16	1325 00
Woodstock	448	72	376	1935	5622	1661 23	1700 00
Welland	358	52	306	2729	6864	1890 00	1804 00
Whitby	113	67	46	1381	1207	550 13	1375 00
Lock-up, Bracebr'ge	14	14	.....	.....	.....	39 25	200 00
Gore Bay	4	4	.....	65	.....	68 00	200 00
Little Current	1	.....	1	.....	.....	64 90	200 00
Manitowaning	21	21	.....	180	.....	100 40	212 50
Mattawa	3	3	.....	3	.....	0 65	300 00
Parry Sound	13	3	10	74	8	32 69	200 00
Silver Islet .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00
Totals	11,300	2,731	8,569	73,607	175489	49,037 14	64,084 34

No. 12.

salaries of the various Gaol Officials for the year ending, 30th September, 1880.

GAOL EXPENDITURE.					SALARIES OF				NAME OF GAOL.
Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure for the year.	Average cost per prisoner for food, clothing, fuel and repairs.	Average cost per prisoner for salaries and wages.	Average cost per prisoner for entire gaol expenditure.	Gaolers.	Turnkeys.	Matrons.	Gaol Surgeons.	
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
108 35	4259 20	6 91	3 84	10 75	800 00	380 00	140 00	200 00	Barrie.
43 23	1923 23	9 04	12 09	21 13	500 00	400 00	100 00	100 00	Berlin.
62 25	2138 67	5 68	6 33	12 01	400 00	400 00	200 00	125 00	Belleville.
90 96	2357 26	2 74	5 25	7 99	700 00	500 00	150 00	200 00	Brantford.
40 80	1618 08	1 85	3 41	5 26	500 00	400 00	100 00	50 00	Brampton.
62 53	2856 49	6 65	8 46	15 11	1000 00	350 00	150 00	100 00	Brockville.
135 54	1710 11	6 04	13 62	19 66	600 00	350 00	80 00	140 00	Cayuga.
.....	1720 00	7 91	17 76	25 67	740 00	250 00	100 00	100 00	Cornwall.
259 00	3275 00	11 23	10 46	21 69	800 00	500 00	200 00	80 00	Cobourg.
98 43	2358 79	6 24	10 98	17 22	650 00	400 00	200 00	150 00	Chatham.
30 85	2269 27	6 24	7 94	14 18	550 00	400 00	150 00	140 00	Goderich.
.....	2779 63	7 96	8 68	16 61	600 00	450 00	200 00	200 00	Guelph.
.....	5505 00	2 18	3 22	5 41	1000 00	*1675 00	350 00	250 00	Hamilton.
150 00	3371 34	6 34	6 83	13 17	800 00	+ 600 00	200 00	150 00	Kingston.
220 00	5926 41	3 04	4 54	7 58	700 00	*2032 60	457 50	250 00	London.
130 00	1540 00	7 50	24 58	32 08	500 00	400 00	200 00	80 00	Lindsay.
8 57	1013 55	13 48	34 78	48 26	600 00	.....	100 00	50 00	L'Orignal.
16 00	1064 21	1 70	2 61	4 34	500 00	.....	100 00	50 00	Milton.
45 02	1457 47	8 95	19 23	28 18	475 00	350 00	100 00	75 00	Napanee.
304 76	5348 28	4 38	3 57	7 95	900 00	+1000 00	300 00	200 00	Ottawa.
200 00	6260 50	13 16	5 98	19 14	700 00	50 00	300 00	250 00	Owen Sound.
9 30	2095 27	18 22	26 38	44 60	600 00	400 00	100 00	80 00	Perth.
19 00	1121 94	2 46	6 37	8 81	400 00	250 00	100 00	60 00	Pictou.
3 50	1487 24	6 01	16 52	22 53	500 00	365 00	125 00	100 00	Pembroke.
.....	1936 55	7 20	13 85	21 05	650 00	375 00	100 00	150 00	Peterborough.
18 09	1902 30	5 75	8 23	13 98	500 00	400 00	120 00	100 00	Prince Arthur's L.
50 00	1625 00	4 37	6 99	11 36	400 00	300 00	200 00	100 00	Simcoe.
107 64	2687 64	6 01	13 90	19 91	720 00	+ 660 00	200 00	300 00	St. Catharines.
135 00	2740 00	4 33	4 51	8 84	650 00	400 00	200 00	150 00	Sarnia.
38 50	2441 05	6 10	5 81	11 91	450 00	400 00	+216 00	125 00	Stratford.
144 38	2630 57	5 66	6 93	12 59	550 00	500 00	200 00	200 00	Sandwich.
110 14	2514 05	6 16	6 29	12 45	700 00	350 00	100 00	100 00	St. Thomas.
49 89	1297 85	27 53	90 45	117 98	400 00	300 00	100 00	200 00	Sault Ste. Marie.
205 92	18263 36	3 19	3 09	6 28	1400 00	\$5175 00	560 00	1000 00	Toronto.
157 60	1842 76	6 09	15 58	21 67	650 00	375 00	200 00	100 00	Walkerton.
155 99	3517 22	4 06	3 79	7 85	800 00	400 00	200 00	300 00	Woodstock.
86 60	3780 60	5 52	5 04	10 56	600 00	+ 800 00	254 00	150 00	Welland.
196 72	2121 85	6 58	12 17	18 75	850 00	250 00	125 00	250 00	Whitby.
.....	239 25	2 81	14 28	17 09	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Lock-up, Bracebridge
.....	268 00	17 00	50 00	67 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Gore Bay.
.....	264 90	64 90	200 00	264 90	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Little Current.
0 40	313 30	4 80	10 12	14 92	200 00	.....	.....	12 50	Matowaning.
.....	300 65	0 22	100 00	100 22	300 00	.....	.....	.....	Mattawa.
.....	232 60	2 51	15 38	17 89	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Parry Sound.
.....	250 00	.....	.....	.....	250 00	.....	.....	.....	Silver Islet.
3504 96	116,626 44	4 04	4 93	8 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	Totals.

* Four Turnkeys employed. † Two Turnkeys employed. ‡ Matron and Assistant Matron.

§ Nine Turnkeys, one Steward and accountant, and one Engineer.

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the total number of Prisoners who were in the several Gaols of the Province on the evening of the 30th September, 1880, and the nature of their imprisonment.

NAME OF GAOL.	CLASSIFICATION.				NATURE OF IMPRISONMENT.						Total number of prisoners who remained in custody on 30th September, 1880.
	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Waiting trial.	Under sentence for periods of two months and under.	Under sentence for periods over two months.	In default of sureties to keep the peace.	Insane, idiotic or imbecile persons.	Otherwise detained.	
Barrie	23	1			5	8	3	3	5		24
Berlin	3									3	3
Belleville	8	9			1	4	11	1			17
Brantford	7	5			3	1	8				12
Brampton	3	1			1		3				4
Brockville	8	3	2		4	3	6				13
Cayuga	2					1	1				2
Cornwall	4				2	1	1		2		4
Cobourg	3	2			2	1	2				5
Chatham	7	1			1	4	2		1		8
Goderich	10	1			3	4	2		2		11
Guelph	4	3				2					7
Hamilton	30	19	2		2	34	12	1	2		51
Kingston	15	13	1		4	6	18		1		29
London	34	13		2	8	25	15			1	49
Lindsay	3	1	2		1	4	1				6
L'Orignal	2				1	1					2
Milton	2			1	1	2					3
Napanee											
Ottawa	14	25	6		6	17	22				45
Owen Sound	10	1				4	5		2		11
Perth	9	2			1	2	7		1		11
Pictou	6				3	1	1		1		6
Pembroke	5	5				4	6				10
Peterborough	2	2					4				4
Prince Arthur's Landing	7					5	2				7
Simcoe	5	1	1		1	3	2		1		7
St. Catharines	6	1			2	3			2		7
Sarnia	10	3		1	2	4	5			3	14
Stratford	10	3			5	4	4				13
Sandwich	9	1			3	5	2				10
St. Thomas	15	3			10	5	1			2	18
Sault Ste. Marie	1		1			1	1				2
Toronto	77	59	1	1	14	103	13	2	4	2	138
Walkerton	2				1		1				2
Woodstock	10	7	1		5	2	11				18
Welland	11	6				11	6				17
Whitby	4	1			1	1	3				5
Lock-up, Bracebridge											
“ Gore Bay											
“ Little Current											
“ Manitowaning											
“ Mattawa	1				1						1
“ Parry Sound											
“ Silver Islet											
Totals	382	192	17	5	92	276	186	7	24	11	596

CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO,

TORONTO.

For the year ending 30th September, 1880, the operations of the Central Prison, in respect to the commitment and discharge of prisoners, were as follows :—

Number of prisoners in custody on 30th Sept., 1879.....	311
“ “ since received	560
“ “ recaptured	2
	<hr/> 873
Discharged on expiration of term of sentence.....	537
“ payment of fine	5
“ remission of sentence.....	17
Re-transferred to County Gaols.....	3
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.....	1
Escaped	3
Tried and sentenced to Kingston Penitentiary.....	2
Remaining in custody on 30th Sept., 1880.....	305
	<hr/> — 873

Including the prisoners who remained in the prison at the close of the preceding year, and the two recaptured prisoners, it will be seen from the above summary that there were altogether 873 prisoners in custody during the year, as compared with 926 in the previous twelve months, or a decrease of 53. Of the 560 prisoners committed during the year, 420 were sentenced direct to the Prison, and 140 were sentenced to the various County Gaols, but were subsequently transferred to the Central Prison, under the provisions of the statute. The discharges by expiration of sentence numbered 537 during the year, as against 583 in the previous twelve months; 5 were discharged on payment of fine, as compared with 10; 17 were pardoned by the Dominion Government, as against 10 during the previous year; and one prisoner became insane during custody, and upon certificates being furnished by the examining authorities, a warrant issued for his transfer to the Hamilton Asylum, from which institution he subsequently escaped, and up to the present time has evaded recapture. There was pretty strong evidence that the silliness of manner upon which the certificates of insanity were largely based, was assumed by the prisoner in order to accomplish the object he gained.

During the year, 11 prisoners were reported by the Surgeon, after reception into the Prison, to be physically, and in some cases mentally, unfit to perform hard labour; and 3 of the number were re-transferred to the Common Gaols from which they had been brought. In the other 8 cases, the prisoners had been sentenced to the Central Prison direct, and they consequently had to serve out their terms in comparative idleness. With these exceptions, the prisoners sentenced to the Prison during the year were generally found able to perform the ordinary labour required of them, in which respect I have to report a very considerable improvement, as compared with previous years.

Three escapes were made from the Prison during the year, two being from the Hospital, and the other from the working gang on the grounds of the Mercer Reformatory. Two of the prisoners were subsequently recaptured.

Two prisoners, while undergoing sentence, were respectively arraigned for the crimes of stabbing with intent to kill, and robbery. The case of stabbing was a very aggravated one. A prisoner, employed in the broom-shop, made an unprovoked attack upon a fellow prisoner, with a knife which he was using in connection with his work, and had it not been for the prompt interference of another prisoner, the attack might have resulted fatally. The culprit was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Kingston Penitentiary. The robbery was committed from a teamster who had entered the Prison and was being paid some money, when the prisoner rushed forward and seized it. For this offence he was sentenced to an additional year's imprisonment in the Central Prison.

The health of the prisoners was exceptionally good during the year, not a single death having occurred during that period. The average number of patients sent to the Hospital was smaller than in any previous year, being 3 for October, 2 for November, 3 for December, 5 for January, 4 for February, 6 for March, 5 for April, 5 for May, 5 for June, 4 for July, 6 for August, and 7 for September. Full information as to the cases will be found in the Surgeon's report in the Appendix.

The following table will afford full information respecting the prisoners committed during the year just closed, and respecting the total number committed since the opening of the Prison, including their nationalities, religious denominations, civil condition, social habits, and educational standing:—

Sentences of Prisoners.

	Commitments during the year ending 30th Sept., 1880.	Total commit- ments to close of year ending 30th Sept., 1880.
For 1 month and under	17	61
For periods over 1 month and up to 2 months	23	323
For periods over 2 months and up to 3 months, inclusive	91	578
For periods over 3 months and up to 4 months, inclusive	47	445
For 5 months	11	75
“ 6 “	186	1300
“ 7 “	6	18
“ 8 “	3	35
“ 9 “	27	102
“ 10 “	3	18
“ 11 “ . . . . .	....	8
“ 12 “	87	539
“ 13 “ . . . . .	....	2
“ 14 “ . . . . .	....	3
“ 15 “	6	23
“ 16 “	4	7
“ 17 “ . . . . .	....	1
“ 18 “	23	136
“ 19 “	1	3
“ 20 “ . . . . .	....	6
“ 21 “	2	4
“ 22 “	1	12
“ 23 “	10	60

	Commitments during the year ending 30th Sept., 1880.	Total commit- ments to close of year ending 30th Sept., 1880,
For 2 years	9	70
" 2½ " .....	....	1
" 3 "	1	8
" 3½ " .....	....	1
" 4 "	2	9
" 4½ " .....	....	1
" 5 " .....	....	10
	<hr/> 560	<hr/> 3859

Nationalities.

Canadian	248	1728
English	101	684
Irish	96	695
Scotch	30	199
United States	67	433
Other countries and unknown	18	120
	<hr/> 560	<hr/> 3859

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	210	1560
Roman Catholic	191	1287
Presbyterian	57	354
Methodist	77	448
Other religions	25	210
	<hr/> 560	<hr/> 3859

Civil Condition.

Married	176	1080
Single	384	2779
	<hr/> 560	<hr/> 3859

Social Habits.

Temperate	111	1067
Intemperate	449	2792
	<hr/> 560	<hr/> 3859

Educational Status.

Could read and write	407	2838
Could read only	58	469
Could neither read nor write	95	552
	<hr/> 560	<hr/> 3859

From the foregoing summaries it will be seen that, from the opening of the Prison on the 1st June, 1874, up to the 30th September, 1880, the total number of prisoners incarcerated was 3,859, of whom 3,275 were discharged on the expiration of their sentences; 124 on payment of fines; 77 by order of the Dominion Executive; 1 by order of the Lieutenant-Governor; 27 by re-transference

to Common Gaols on being found incapable of performing hard labour; 13 were removed to Asylums for the Insane; 16 escaped; and 16 died; leaving 305 in custody at the close of the past year. Of these 3,859 prisoners, no less than 2,782, or 72 per cent. were sentenced to terms of 6 months or under, and only 160 for the maximum terms which the law allows, convicts sentenced for longer periods being sent to the Kingston Penitentiary. It will be seen, therefore, that the Central Prison has not, to any appreciable extent, taken the place of the Dominion Penitentiary, but that, on the contrary, it has fully accomplished the object for which it was founded, namely, to form an intermediate establishment between the Common Gaols and the Penitentiary. While, therefore, it is clear that the Province of Ontario has not, by establishing the Central Prison, relieved the Dominion Government, to any great extent, from the support of convicts, it is equally clear that the counties have been largely and directly benefited in a pecuniary way, and indirectly by the moral results of the operations of the institution.

If the maximum period of sentence to the Prison were extended by law to three years, it would undoubtedly tend to improve the financial results of the industrial operations carried on; but that advantage would, of course, be largely counterbalanced by the circumstance that the Province would have to support a considerable number of prisoners of the class now sent to the Kingston Penitentiary.

An examination of the foregoing statistics relating to the operations of the Prison, brings out no features that are not already well known to social scientists. That the marriage relation has a deterrent effect on the commission of crime, is proven by the fact that of the 3,859 prisoners committed to the Prison during the past six years, 2,779, or 72 per cent. were unmarried; and, singular as it may appear, the number of self-acknowledged drunkards of the entire 3,859, bears nearly the same proportion as the unmarried, numbering 2,792, or 72.35 per cent. The figures respecting the educational status of the prisoners do not bear out very fully the idea that ignorance and crime go hand in hand, for it would appear that only a very small proportion of the prisoners, namely, 14 per cent., were so grossly ignorant as to be unable to read or write. The more favourable condition of the prisoners in this respect, as compared with that of the inmates of the Common Gaols, is perhaps due to the selection of the better class of prisoners, mentally and physically, for removal from those local establishments to the Central Prison.

DISCIPLINE AND DISCIPLINARY PUNISHMENT.

During the year the conduct of the prisoners has, in the main, been very good, and the discipline of the Prison has generally been well maintained. There have, however, been a few cases of very aggravated insubordination, necessitating the severest penalty that the regulations of the Prison permit, namely, the infliction of corporal punishment. As this mode of punishment, in the case of one prisoner, was animadverted upon by a portion of the local press, it is important that the conditions under which corporal and other punishments are inflicted should be fully understood. Perhaps this can best be done from an examination of the by-law, framed by me and sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, which authorizes the infliction of such punishments. This by-law is as follows:—

BY-LAW.

In conformity with the provisions of 34 Vic., Chap. 17, Sec. 7, the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, with the consent and approval of the Lieutenant-Governor

in Council, enacts in respect to disciplinary punishment in the Central Prison of Ontario, as follows :

1. No punishments or deprivations of any kind shall be awarded in the Central Prison except by the Warden, or in his absence from duty, the Deputy Warden or other officer duly authorized by the Inspector to act on behalf of the Warden.

2. The Warden shall cause to be kept a book of record, which shall be written up daily, shewing all complaints against prisoners, for any offence or improper conduct committed in the Central Prison, giving the date upon which such offence was committed, the name of each prisoner implicated, the nature of the offence or of such improper conduct, the punishment awarded for the same, the date of punishment, the signature of the officer making the complaint, and the signature of the officer who saw the punishment carried out or by whom it was inflicted. The Warden shall fill up the column in said book awarding the sentence or punishment for every such offence, and shall sign the same.

3. No complaint by any officer or guard against any prisoner shall be entertained by the Warden until it is recorded in such punishment book and signed by the officer making the complaint ; and no punishment shall be inflicted until the Warden has fully inquired into the matter and recorded the punishment that is to be inflicted or awarded in the proper column of the punishment book, and signed the same.

4. The deprivations or punishments that may be awarded by the Warden, shall be as follows :

(a) Deprivation of a meal or meals, of a library book and candle for reading it by in the cell, or of some other such privilege ordinarily enjoyed by all well-behaved prisoners.

(b) Confinement to an ordinary cell, the bedding having been removed therefrom, during which confinement the diet of the prisoner shall be bread and water.

(c) Confinement in the dark cell with bread and water diet.

(d) Confinement in the dark cell with leg irons and, if necessary, handcuffs.

(e) Punishment by the infliction of the lash.

5. The infliction of punishment by the lash shall only be awarded in extreme cases, and for the following offences :

(a) Attempting to escape or assisting in such attempts, or having escaped and been recaptured.

(b) Striking an officer.

(c) Continued insubordination by refusing to work, striking another prisoner, fighting, shouting, cursing, and notoriously refractory conduct, and for which two previous punishments under clauses *c* or *d* have been awarded, and prisoners warned by the Warden that the third act of such insubordination will be punished by the infliction of the lash.

6. Such corporal punishment shall not be inflicted until the Warden shall have reported all the facts and circumstances calling for such punishment to the Inspector, and shall have received his consent to proceed with the same. Pending such consent the Warden shall confine such prisoner in his cell, and if refractory in the dark cell.

7. Corporal punishment shall not be inflicted until the Prison Surgeon shall have certified under his signature in the Punishment Book to the bodily fitness of the prisoner to undergo such corporal punishment, and no such punishment shall be carried out except in the presence of the Warden and the Prison Surgeon, and in no case shall more than fifty lashes be administered.

8. No prisoner shall be confined in the dark cell in irons for a period exceeding twenty-four (24) hours, and during such confinement the irons shall be taken off for one hour at each meal, and if found necessary to sentence to twenty-four (24) hours of such punishment, the irons shall be taken off for three hours during the night.

9. When a prisoner is under punishment in the dark cell without being in irons, he shall be visited by an officer or guard, at least once in every two hours, and if in irons in the dark cell, at least once every hour of such confinement, and by the Prison Surgeon at his daily visits.

10. The Warden shall make a detailed return monthly to the Inspector, of all punishments or deprivations awarded to prisoners under the provisions of this By-law.

From the foregoing it will be seen that no deprivations or other punishments can be meted out to the prisoners without a full consideration of the circumstances of each individual case; and that corporal punishment can be inflicted only in certain well-defined and extreme cases, which are particularly specified in the by-law, and only after the Warden shall have reported all the facts of the case to the Inspector and have received his sanction to the proposed punishment, and, further, only in case the Prison Surgeon shall have certified to the capacity of the prisoner to undergo such punishment. The necessity for inflicting corporal punishment for escaping, attempting to escape, and aiding and abetting others in escaping, may, perhaps, be questioned by some who have no personal knowledge of prison management. When, however, it is considered that 350 prisoners have to be watched, and their safety secured, by only twenty-four guards, and, further, that nearly one-half of the prisoners have to be kept at work beyond the walls of the Prison, it is quite evident that, unless the staff of guards be doubled, a wholesome dread of the consequences of any attempt to escape must be maintained, as a moral deterrent, in order to secure the safe-keeping of the prisoners.

With regard to the general question of the infliction of punishment, it may be pointed out, as a fact which seems to be sometimes overlooked, that it rests with each prisoner himself to say whether he shall be subjected to punishment of any kind or not. There is no desire on the part of the Prison authorities to inflict punishment without good cause, and if prisoners conduct themselves well, and act in conformity with the Prison rules, as the large majority of them do, there is not the slightest danger that punishment will ever be meted out to them, but, on the contrary, they will be stimulated and encouraged in well-doing.

During the year corporal punishment was inflicted on only five prisoners, as follows:—

1. E. C. received 25 lashes for three offences: (1) for violent and outrageous conduct while in the dark cell, the conduct complained of being, in spite of all remonstrance, kept up throughout the entire night of the 11th August, and continued on the night of the 12th, the rest of the other prisoners being disturbed on both nights; (2) for using violent and obscene language to the officers who remonstrated with him in regard to his conduct; and (3) for breaking up and destroying his cell furniture.

The same prisoner, two weeks later, received 30 lashes for three offences: (1) for forcing his way past the visiting guard while a prisoner in the dark cell, and violently assaulting the Deputy Warden and three other officers, before being captured; (2) for breaking up his cell furniture; and (3) for shouting and singing, and for generally insubordinate conduct in his cell.

2. J. M. received 24 lashes for the following offences: (1) insubordinate and abusive language to the Warden; (2) threatening to take the life of one of the guards; and (3) feigning sickness and refusing to do the ordinary task-work allotted to the prisoners. This prisoner was three times in the Central Prison, and was also an ex-convict from the United States prisons, and is the prisoner who committed a robbery while undergoing his sentence, and received therefor an additional year's imprisonment in the Prison.

3. J. B. received 30 lashes for escaping from the Prison on the 6th April.

4. G. R. received 25 lashes for escaping from the brick-yard gang of the Prison on the 30th October.

5. A. W. received 30 lashes for mutinous, threatening, and insubordinate conduct and language. This prisoner, before receiving the corporal punishment just recorded, had been found guilty of forty acts of infraction of the rules, including insubordination, fighting, idleness, theft, quarrelling, destruction of prison property, etc., etc.

MINUTES OF INSTRUCTION AND INSPECTION.

The Prison was visited on many occasions during the year, but on the 30th April and 1st and 2nd May, a very minute inspection was made of every department, and the general conduct of the affairs of the Prison was carefully enquired into. On the first-named day there were 333 prisoners in confinement, of whom 307 had been sentenced direct to the Prison, and the remainder transferred from the Common Gaols.

As usual at my inspections, each prisoner was afforded an opportunity of speaking to me privately. On this, as on other occasions, a great many frivolous complaints were made; but any having the appearance of being well grounded were enquired into, and instructions were given to remove all causes for such in future.

It was a matter for regret that prisoners, who were both physically and mentally unfitted for hard labour, were still being sentenced to the Central Prison, although not in such large numbers as formerly. The Warden was instructed to make a special report to me upon every prisoner of this class who might be received into custody in future, so that each case might be brought under the notice of the Attorney-General.

The health of the prisoners was exceptionally good; only six were in the Hospital at the time of my visit, and an examination of the Surgeon's register shewed that the average number under treatment during the preceding seven months did not exceed four daily. During that period only one surgical operation had been performed, and the accidents treated consisted exclusively of slight cuts and bruises. Not a single death had occurred since January, 1879, a period of fifteen months. No suggestions or recommendations had been recorded by the Physician since my previous inspection, from which I inferred that the sanitary condition of the Prison was good.

It appearing that no record had been kept of the ration supplies sent from the general stores to be used in the Hospital, I instructed the Warden to see that the store-keeper opened a book in which should be entered all food and other supplies sent to the Hospital, distinguishing between the rations issued to prisoners, and those issued to the guard. The Hospital Guard was also instructed to keep a register, as is done in all hospitals, of the visits of the Surgeon, giving the date, and the hour of the day of such visits.

The excellent discipline of the Prison continued to be one of its most commendable features. During this inspection, I was in the Prison at all times from its opening in the morning before six o'clock, up to midnight, and every branch of work and department of duty were found to be carried on with great regularity and system. The performance of night-duty by the corridor and yard guards was minutely examined into, and, with one or two exceptions which were pointed out to the Warden, appeared to afford sufficient means for the safe custody of the prisoners, as well as for the protection of the prison premises and property.

The guards were seen at the various musters, and their appearance was found to be satisfactory; and the Warden reported that their conduct had been generally good, only eight charges having been preferred against them since the 1st October previous. A few complaints were received from them, chiefly with regard to the performance of Sunday

duty, which appeared to be well-founded, and a change was ordered and is recorded in a subsequent portion of these minutes.

The constant employment of an extra relieving guard seemed to be necessary, as the long hours and close confinement to the Prison rendered it imperative that each guard should have not less than twelve days' leave of absence during the year.

The Prison and its general equipment were carefully inspected. The cells and corridors could not have been cleaner or neater than they were, and the bedding and cell furniture were in good order, and thoroughly well kept. Judging from the almost entire absence of foul smells, both at night and during the day, the ventilation must be reported to be very good.

Since the fire which had destroyed the shops, the broom factory had been reconstructed and fully occupied, and the yards levelled and cleaned up, thereby much improving their appearance, and, by the removal of the frame structures, greatly reducing the liability of the premises to be again destroyed by fire. The Warden was instructed to see that the material belonging to the Canada Car Company was removed from the lumber yard, and that the yard was thoroughly cleaned up and put in order. The front grounds had also been greatly improved by the growth of trees, additional sodding, etc., but it is evident that they will not have an entirely finished appearance until the open drain is covered over, for which it will be recommended that an appropriation be asked.

The Government having consented to sell thirty feet of the land along the northern boundary of the grounds to the Credit Valley Railway, in order that the line might be extended into the city, I pointed out that the present road to the prison would, from its proximity to the railroad, be rendered dangerous for traffic and general use. It was decided by the Government that a new road, running along the southern boundary, must be constructed at the expense of the Railway Company, and that condition was made a part of the award arrived at by the arbitrators, and the work will be proceeded with by prison labour.

The old root-house having become unfit to store the winter supply of vegetables in, authority was given to convert the small disused drying-kiln into a frost-proof store. The meat-store in the basement is very convenient to the kitchen, and for the reception, care, and delivery of meat; but in warm weather considerable trouble is experienced in keeping the day's delivery of meat. In view of this circumstance, and of the fact that ice has to be purchased, it will be recommended that an ice-house and meat-store, combined in one structure, be erected.

The disused boilers, engines, and machinery were examined, and found in a good state of preservation. The Engineer was authorized to reconstruct the brickwork of the heating boilers, and to remedy a defect in the steam feeding pipe, which caused a great deal of noise in the corridors. The kitchen and basement stores were found in very good order, but the defective ventilation of these departments was very apparent, and the steam and the effluvia from them penetrated into all parts of the main building. This defect, which had been referred to in previous minutes, was again brought to the notice of the Architect of the Public Works Department, and as the construction of dark punishment cells, separate from the ordinary cells, had become a necessity, it was recommended that the basement under the main structure be abandoned for its present purposes, and that a

tier of receiving cells and three dark cells be erected therein, and that the kitchen and stores department be removed to the basement of the south shop, and be connected with the main building by an underground railway. A store having been provided for the material used in the manufacturing industries of the Prison, authority was given to have it fitted up, and made ready for the purpose for which it was designed. Instructions were also given to remedy some defects in the closet arrangement of the shops.

I was present at the various meals served, and tasted the food on every occasion. Everything used in the prison dietary was of good quality and properly cooked. The complaints made by some of the prisoners that the soup was not sufficiently strong, were certainly not well grounded, so far as the soup served during my inspection was concerned. Other complaints as to the insufficiency of the food have frequently been carefully examined into, but I have never seen any necessity for a change, the scale of dietary appearing to me to be a very liberal one. The butter served at the officers' mess was exceedingly bad, and the Bursar was instructed to return it at once to the contractor, and to notify him that if butter of such inferior quality were again delivered, his contract would be cancelled and he and his sureties held responsible. The quality of the milk was also complained of, and steps were taken to remedy the evil. It was also recommended that a shed for pigs be built, and pigs kept, in order to consume the swill and refuse which had previously been exchanged for milk.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The arrangements for conducting Divine worship on Sundays, and for the religious instruction of the prisoners generally, were in many respects very satisfactory, and were as follows: Roman Catholic service from 7.45 a.m. to 9 a.m., during a portion of which time lay teaching was carried on, the remainder being devoted to the celebration of mass and to a short discourse. At 9 a.m. the Protestant Sunday school commenced, and continued until 10.30; and from 3 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Divine service was conducted by a clergyman of one of the Protestant churches of the city. In addition to these stated services, cell visitations were made by both Protestant and Roman Catholic lay teachers during Sunday afternoon.

I attended all these services on the Sunday coming within my visit, on which day there were 217 Protestants and 116 Roman Catholics in the Prison. Good order and decorum prevailed at the respective church services, while the zeal displayed by the teachers engaged in the Protestant Sabbath school work, as well as the attention paid by the prisoners, were worthy of the highest praise. I had again, however, to call attention to the presence of Protestants at the Roman Catholic services, and of Roman Catholics at the Protestant services. Such attendance was, of course, quite voluntary on the part of the prisoners, and, as stated in my last minutes of inspection, was doubtless resorted to by them in order that they might be relieved for a short time from the monotony of cell life. Believing that trouble might arise out of this practice, the Warden was instructed to issue orders that prisoners were only to be allowed to attend the services of the denomination to which they belonged, as shewn by the prison register; and, in order to avoid mistakes, either as to the religious services or as to the cell visitations, the Warden was further instructed to cause a tin label marked "R. C." to be placed, on Sundays, on the gate of each cell in which a Roman Catholic prisoner is confined.

Complaint was made by the guards that, in addition to the long hours of work on week days, they had to be almost continually on duty during Sundays as well. This complaint was well-grounded, the guards being certainly entitled to be relieved from duty on Sunday afternoons. Observation had led me to believe that Sunday-school instruction, with a teacher to every five or six prisoners, was by far the most effective system of imparting religious instruction in a prison. As this belief was generally confirmed by the teachers to whom I spoke on the subject, I concluded that a change might advantageously be made in the routine of religious instruction, which would, at the same time, afford the guards the relief from Sunday duty for which they petitioned, and accordingly, with the consent and approval of the Government, I instituted the following arrangements for the religious instruction of the prisoners:—

1. Roman Catholic service, to commence at 7.30 a.m. and end at 9 a.m. on every Sunday, during which time both Divine service and lay teaching are to be conducted.
2. Protestant Sunday school, to be held every Sunday, from 9 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.
3. Protestant Divine service, to be conducted on one Sunday in each month at 3 p.m.
4. A supplementary service for Protestant prisoners to be held one evening in each week at 7 p.m.
5. Cell visitation by laymen on Sunday afternoons, at such times as the Warden may direct.

The religious instruction of the Protestant prisoners, with respect to both Divine and Sunday-school service, was placed under the direction and guidance of the President, Superintendent, Secretary, and Teachers of the Central Prison Sunday-school Association, who, in addition to conducting the Sunday-school, have made arrangements with the Toronto Ministerial Association for having Divine service conducted by a clergyman once a month on Sundays, and on one evening in each week. To enable the Association to carry on this work, and also to perform similar services in connection with the Andrew Mercer Reformatory, it has been arranged that the Association shall be paid the sum of \$700 per annum, to cover all expenses connected with their work, including the cab-hire of clergymen and teachers to and from the two institutions, of which amount, \$450 is to be charged to the maintenance account of the Central Prison, and \$250 to that of the Andrew Mercer Reformatory. On the opening of the Mercer Reformatory, the lady teachers of the Central Prison Sunday-school transferred their services to the former institution, upon which the Central Prison work devolved entirely upon male teachers.

It was arranged that the religious services for the Roman Catholic prisoners should be carried on under the direction and guidance of the Archbishop of Toronto and such clergymen and lay teachers as he might appoint to carry on the work, for which, as well as for similar services at the Andrew Mercer Reformatory, the sum of \$350 per annum should be paid for all expenses connected therewith, including cab-hire of clergymen and laymen; \$250 of the amount to be a charge upon the Central Prison maintenance account, and \$100 upon that of the Andrew Mercer Reformatory.

PRISON LABOUR.

On the days of my inspection, 97 prisoners were at work in the broom shop, 55 in the brick-yard, 15 in the tailor shop, 13 in the shoemaker's shop, 11 in the carpenter's shop, 5 in the blacksmith and machine shop, and 6 on the Mercer Reformatory grounds, making a total of 202 prisoners who were employed at work

which produced a revenue for the Prison. In addition, 73 prisoners were engaged in the ordinary domestic and mechanical work of the Prison, 6 were in the Hospital, 1 was under punishment, and 51 were unemployed, and in consequence were in the drill-gang. It is to be regretted that constant and profitable employment cannot be found for all the prisoners during the winter and spring months, as but few of the prisoners prefer the monotonous strain of the drill-gang to work. The Warden was instructed, as soon as the brick-yard (in which only 55 men were employed at the time of my visit) could be got into full operation, to break up the drill-gang, and place all the idle men to work at digging clay, if they were not required in the ordinary operations of the yard. Even under the most favourable circumstances, however, at least 50 prisoners were available for employment in some productive industry. The number of men engaged in the Prison domestic service was larger than was absolutely required for the proper performance of the work, and might be considerably reduced if productive employment could be found. During the winter, when the brick-yard is closed, the number of men for new industries could be increased to 125. It is of vital importance that some permanent work, if possible of a mechanical nature, which, while producing a revenue to the Prison, would, at the same time, tend to impart habits of industry and application to the prisoners, should be found. This is the more necessary as two large flats in the shop space, which are available for mechanical work, are vacant.

The *broom shop* continues to furnish work for about 100 prisoners, although a greater number were employed during the winter. The contract provides for the manufacture of 110 dozen brooms and whisks per day, but owing to a great demand for these wares, the output, from the beginning of November to the 1st April, was increased to 150 dozen daily, giving employment to over 130 prisoners. The manufacture of brooms is perhaps one of the best industries which can be carried on in a short-sentence prison. The work is easily learned, the prisoners can all be kept in view and under constant watch, thereby reducing the liability to idle their time or waste material, and, after two weeks' instruction, a specified task can be allotted to each prisoner, according to his fitness and capacity. These are all-important conditions to the successful carrying on of a prison industry under any circumstances, but more particularly so with short-date prisoners. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the contractors will see their way to again increase the out-put to 150 dozen daily.

The question having arisen, whether certain work performed for the prisoners, properly came within the contract for the manufacture of brooms, a decision was arrived at, and the contractors were notified thereof.

The conduct of the prisoners employed in the shop was inquired into, and both the contractors' foreman and the guards in charge gave, generally, a good account regarding it. Two instances of insubordination occurred, necessitating punishment. One of these cases was of a rather serious nature, and resulted in the stabbing of one prisoner by another. The offender was indicted, and was convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The *tailor shop*, in which 15 prisoners were employed, continued to find permanent work in making and mending clothes for the Prison, and in making the regulation dress for prisoners in the Common Gaols. As 15 prisoners are about all that one instructor can properly look after, it did not seem desirable to increase the work of the shop. The Master Tailor reported favourably of the prisoners under him.

In the *shoemaker shop*, 13 men were employed in making up boots and shoes for the other public institutions of the Province, and in the making and mending for the Prison itself. At my visit I gave an order for 300 pairs of boots and shoes

for the Mercer Reformatory, which was about to be opened. If it were considered expedient, the work of this shop might be largely, and perhaps profitably increased. In view, however, of the keen competition existing in this branch of trade outside, and of the fact that to enter into it extensively would necessitate the use of machinery, whereas prison labour should, as much as possible, be done by hand, I am not prepared to recommend that the operations of the shop should be extended beyond their present limits.

In the *carpenter shop*, 11 prisoners were employed, and the number was about to be increased, as all the coarser articles of furniture for the Mercer Reformatory were to be made in the shop. There was also a good deal of ordinary carpenter-work in hand for the Toronto Asylum and the Mercer Reformatory. The work of this shop, in connection with a cabinet factory and turning-shop, could easily be increased so as to give work to 50 prisoners, and a recommendation to that end will be made to the Government.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES.

Exclusive of expenditures incurred for manufacturing and industrial operations, the cost of maintaining the Central Prison during the year ending 30th September, 1880, amounted to \$48,854.84, of which the following is a detailed statement, together with the daily cost per prisoner under each heading of expenditure.

SERVICE.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	AVERAGE DAILY COST PER PRISONER.
	\$ cts.	cts. mills.
Medicine, etc	326 73	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Butcher's Meat and Fish	6204 55	5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flour, Bread, and Meal	5516 80	4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Groceries, etc	4047 11	3 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bedding, Clothing, and Shoes	6409 11	5 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fuel	3570 71	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gas, Oil, etc	947 02	8
Laundry, Soap, and Cleaning	760 29	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Water	1000 00	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stationery, Advertising, and Printing	402 35	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Library, Schools, and Lectures	873 77	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Furniture and Furnishings	579 97	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Stable and Forage	182 79	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Repairs	330 85	3
Unenumerated	311 00	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Compensation for Injury	150 00	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Farm and Grounds	292 79	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salaries and Wages	16949 00	13 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
	48854 84	40 5 $\frac{1}{4}$

TRANSFER AND DISCHARGE OF PRISONERS.

The County Gaols from which the 560 prisoners, committed during the year, were transferred, are exhibited in the following summary :—

NAMES.	Sentenced direct to Central Prison.	Sentenced to Common Gaol and subsequently removed.	TOTAL.
Brant	18		18
Bruce	5		5
Carleton	19		19
Durham and Northumberland	12	3	15
Elgin	12		12
Essex	16	3	19
Frontenac	8	5	13
Grey	8	2	10
Halton	3	1	4
Huron	3		3
Haldimand	2		2
Hastings	12	1	13
Kent	12	2	14
Leeds and Grenville	6	4	10
Lennox and Addington	1	1	2
Lanark	2	1	3
Lincoln	16	1	17
Lambton	8		8
Middlesex	18	30	48
Norfolk	5		5
Oxford	10	12	22
Ontario	11	3	14
Prince Edward	2		2
Prescott and Russell			
Peterborough	2		2
Peel	2	1	3
Perth			
Reformatory for Boys	2		2
Renfrew	1	1	2
Simcoe	7		7
Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry	5		5
Victoria	1	1	2
Welland	14	4	18
Wentworth	63	26	89
Wellington	15	2	17
Waterloo	10	3	13
York	89	33	122
Total	420	140	560

The cost of removing these 560 prisoners from the Common Gaols to the Central Prison is shewn in the following statement, viz. :—

When transferred.	Number transferred.	Prisoners' fares to Toronto.	Travelling Expenses of Prison Bailiff, Salary, etc.	Cab hire and Food for Prisoners.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
October, 1879	60	125 30	197 92	39 40	362 62
November, "	39	99 55	168 78	30 00	293 33
December, "	41	118 97	165 16	39 59	323 72
January, 1880	68	148 04	204 69	49 25	401 98
February, "	40	118 90	192 50	36 60	348 00
March, "	34	76 80	177 54	26 70	281 04
April, "	55	157 30	184 63	53 25	395 18
May, "	52	138 33	195 78	47 50	381 36
June, "	28	66 40	156 82	23 25	246 97
July, "	42	105 60	185 14	32 25	322 99
August, "	50	98 40	177 49	38 65	314 54
September, "	51	107 05	168 03	37 25	312 33
Total	560	1360 69	2174 48	454 19	3989 36
Average expenses incurred per prisoner		2 43	3 88½	81	7 12½

During the year 341 prisoners were, upon their discharge, returned to the places from which they were transferred; the remaining 218 had sufficient money in their possession, or were furnished it by their friends prior to their discharge, to purchase their railway tickets. The following statement shews the amount paid for this purpose and the places to which the 341 prisoners were sent:—

WHERE SENT.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.	AMOUNT PAID.
Angus	1	\$ c. 2 45
Brockville	14	70 90
Belleville	9	27 95
Ballsville	1	2 20
Barrie	5	11 25
Berlin	8	15 90
Brantford	8	18 00
Brampton	2	1 90
Chatham	5	29 00
Cayuga	3	8 55
Cornwall	2	14 00

WHERE SENT.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.	AMOUNT PAID.
		\$ cts.
Cobourg	5	9 85
Clifton	7	19 95
Collingwood	1	2 85
Detroit	1	5 25
Guelph	12	21 00
Goderich	3	13 50
Hamilton	44	63 05
Hagersville	1	2 20
Ingersoll	4	12 30
Kingston	8	29 70
Lindsay	3	7 25
London	45	164 75
Milton	2	2 90
Morrisburg	1	6 40
Napanee	5	19 55
Ottawa	13	91 85
Owen Sound	3	12 35
Picton	1	4 50
Perth	5	32 75
Pembroke	1	9 75
Port Hope	3	5 25
Port Dover	1	3 55
Peterborough	1	3 45
Simcoe	3	8 65
Sarnia	7	38 50
Stratford	1	3 00
Sandwich	9	47 25
St. Catharines	13	31 20
St. Thomas	26	113 40
Suspension Bridge	2	5 80
Woodstock	14	40 85
Windsor	10	52 50
Walkerton	4	16 40
Welland	10	29 50
Whitby	1	1 00
Miscellaneous	13	14 10
Total.....	341	\$1148 20

The balance sheet of the foregoing Expenditures on Administration of Justice Account is as follows:—

1879.	To Warrant from Treasury Department.....	\$1000 00	By Amount over-paid previous year, as per statement rendered.....	\$116 18
October	"	300 00	" Prison Bailiff's expenditure to 30 Sept., 1880, as per statement ..	3989 36
December	"		" Discharged Prisoners' expenses, as per statement.....	\$1148 20
			" Material and making clothing, etc., for Discharged Prisoners, as per vouchers	301 23
			" Corporal punishment, by Guard Clancy, Nov., 1879..	2 00
			SUNDRIES.	
			Paid for Capture of Elopod Prisoners, Oct., \$5.00,	
			May, \$10.00	\$15 00
			" Damage to Discharged Prisoners' clothing,	8 00
			" Express charges on Prisoners' clothing.....	0 55
			" Expenses after Elopod Prisoners, \$4.00,	
			\$4.75	8 73
			" Satchel for Prison Bailiff	2 50
			" Cabs to Police Station and Osgoode Hall ..	4 50
			" A. McLean, re-transferred to County Gaol,	
			Whitby (June)	2 75
			" Attorney-General's Department, Law ex-	
			penses, Queen v. Doyle	40 25
				82 28
				\$1533 71
			Less Fines paid October, 1879	\$100 00
			" December "	20 00
			" July, 1880	9 50
			" August "	5 25
			" September "	20 25
				155 00
				1378 71
				\$5484 25
			Balance on hand, 30th September, 1880	815 75
				\$6300 00

PRISON LABOUR AND REVENUE.

The following statement shews the number of days of productive labour performed by the prisoners in the respective branches of the Industrial Department, during the official year ending 30th September, 1880:—

Work performed at the Andrew Mercer Reformatory	3,172	days
“ in the Broom-shop	30,973	“
“ in the Brick-yard	11,275	“
Blacksmith and machine-shop	1,667	“
Cooper shop	519	“
Work done for the Contractor of Mercer Reformatory	317	“
Mat making	216	“
Carpenter work	2,129	“
Permanent improvements	348	“
Digging sewer from Mercer Reformatory	2,429	“
Shoe-shop	3,160	“
Tailor-shop	4,579	“
Tinsmith	65	“
Sundry work	908	“
	<hr/>	
	61,757	“

The closing of the official year on the 30th September causes great inconvenience in the adjustment of the accounts for the broken period between the close of the official year of this office and the fiscal year of the Province, to overcome which I have thought it best to give in the following statements the receipts and operations for the nine months ending 30th September last, and the preceding fiscal year ending 31st December, 1879.

The following cash receipts were paid into the Treasury Department for the nine months ending 30th September, 1880, viz:—

Wood-shop	\$1899	31
Broom “	5609	27
Tailor “	3621	95
Shoe “	4121	63
Blacksmith-shop	734	94
Brick-yard	213	00
Machinery sold	3030	31
	<hr/>	
	\$19,230	41

In addition to the above cash receipts, the following out-standing accounts are the product of the Prison labour during the past nine months and a portion of the preceding fiscal year, viz:—

Andrew Mercer Reformatory, for brick and labour of prisoners	\$16,263	36
Government of Ontario, for repairs to Central Prison broom-shop	205	24
Hamilton Asylum, for shoes	33	50
Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene, for labour of prisoners taking up water-pipe	217	25
Counties, for clothing and shoes supplied to Gaols	1369	00

H. A. Nelson & Sons, for making brooms ..	\$633 93
John Palmer, contractor, for labour of prisoners and use of shops and ma- chinery	627 63
Sundry small accounts	173 57
	—————\$19,523 48

The manufactured and semi-manufactured goods on hand are a further asset of the Prison labour for the last nine months and a portion of the preceding fiscal year, viz:—

Furniture, buckets, and wooden manu- factures made up in the carpenter-shop	\$457 83
Clothing manufactured and in course of manufacture in the tailor-shop	626 75
Boots and shoes in shoe-shop	286 75
Bedsteads and iron-ware in the blacksmith- shop	150 00
Three million, seven hundred thousand bricks on hand in brickyard, 2,678,000 finished and 1,022,000 ready to burn	18,306 00
Raw material on hand paid for in the ac- counts of the present year	2915 46
	—————\$22,742 79

From the foregoing figures a statement may be made up and a balance struck shewing the entire cost of maintaining the Central Prison, as well as the cost of manufacturing material and the product of the Prison labour, from the 1st January, 1879, to the 30th September, 1880, as follows:—

Expenditures.

Expenditures for ordinary maintenance of Prison, as per public accounts, for the year ending 31st December, 1879	\$48,104 80
Expenditures for material and wages in industrial department, for the year ending 31st December, 1879, as per public accounts	18,966 95
Expenditures for ordinary maintenance of the Prison, from 1st January, 1880, to 30th September, 1880	37,091 43
Expenditures for material and wages in industrial department for the same period—9 months	12,978 49
Total expenditures for 21 months ..	—————\$117,141 67

Receipts and Assets.

Revenue paid into Treasury Department, for year ending 31st December, 1880 ..	29,129 38
Revenue paid into Treasury Department, for nine months ending 30th September, 1880	19,230 41

Outstanding accounts, as per statement . . .	\$19,523 48	
Bricks, manufactured goods, and raw material		
on hand, as per statement	22,742 79	
	<u> </u>	90,626 06
Balance		<u>\$26,515 61</u>

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that, for the twenty-one months commencing 1st January, 1879, and ending on 30th September, 1880, the revenue and assets from the industrial operations of the Prison, have come within \$26,515.61 of making the Prison self-sustaining, and it would have entirely done so had the Government of Ontario adopted the principle, in force in similar short-date prisons in the United States, of charging the counties from which prisoners are transferred, with the board of such prisoners during the time of their custody.

ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR BOYS,

PENETANGUISHENE.

By the Act passed at the last session of the Legislature, the institution formerly bearing the statutory designation of the "Reformatory Prison," but which had been known since Confederation as the "Provincial Reformatory," was designated the "Ontario Reformatory for Boys." The objects of the institution, as set forth in the Act referred to, are "the custody and detention, with a view to their education, industrial training, and moral reclamation, of such boys as shall be lawfully sentenced to confinement therein." With this new appellation, and having such objects in view, the Reformatory now enters upon its new career.

The operations of the institution, in respect to the commitment and discharge of boys, and the general movement of its population, have been more extensive than in any year of its history, and are shewn in the following summary :

Number remaining on 30th September, 1879	206
Committed during the year	80
	286
Total number of inmates	286
Discharged on expiration of sentence	52
Transferred to Central Prison as incorrigible	2
Transferred to Kingston Penitentiary as incorrigible ..	3
Pardoned by the Dominion Executive	6
Escaped and not recaptured	5
Escaped, but subsequently recaptured	2
Died	2
	72
Remaining on 30th September, 1880	214

The number of commitments to the Reformatory during the past thirteen years, has been exceedingly variable. In 1867 it was 55; in 1868 it rose to 59; but in 1869 it decreased to 47, and in 1870 it still further decreased to 41; in 1871 and 1872 the number was the same in both years, namely 48; in 1873 it was 31, being the lowest since Confederation; in 1874 it rose to 58, and in 1875 to 71; but in 1876 it fell again to 45; in 1877 it was 75; in 1878 it was 69; and in the year just ended it reached the maximum, namely 80. Notwithstanding the great difference in the numbers committed during this period, it will be seen that the increase between the two extreme periods has only been from 55 to 80, or 44 per cent. in thirteen years. During the same time the commitments of boys under 16 to the Common Gaols of the Province has increased in a far greater ratio, namely, from 294 to 549, or 87 per cent. It is thus shewn that only about 15 per cent of the juvenile offenders, who were committed to Common Gaols for various offences against the law, were subsequently sentenced and removed to the Reformatory. Presumably, in a large number of cases, the offences were not, in the opinion of the Judiciary, of such a serious character as to warrant long periods of imprisonment, and only short sentences were imposed and served out in the Common Gaols.

It is greatly to be feared, however, that the imprisonment in the Common Gaols of so large a number of young lads, even for short periods, will have a very detrimental effect upon their future life, and that, sooner or later, many of them will find their way back to the Gaols, or to the Reformatory, if not the Penitentiary. The question of the best mode of dealing with this class of juvenile offenders is

now being earnestly discussed in England by men whose observation and experience eminently fit them to successfully solve the problem, and whatever decision is arrived at should, so far as the differences in the condition of the two countries will admit of, have great weight in this Province. At present, however, we have to deal only with the class which has come under Reformatory treatment.

On referring to the summary of the movements of the Reformatory population during the past year, it will be seen that two boys were transferred to the Central Prison, and three to the Kingston Penitentiary. In these cases the conduct and influence of the boys were so bad that, upon certificates of incorrigibility having been given by the Warden and Chaplain, they were transferred to the institutions named. In this connection I would draw attention to the obvious defect in the law, through which only such incorrigibles as have terms of less than two years to serve in the Reformatory, can be transferred to the Central Prison. Those who have a longer term to serve must be sent to the Penitentiary, unless a sufficient portion of the unexpired term of the sentence is remitted to reduce the remaining period of custody to two years. Seeing that the Central Prison is a Reformatory institution, while the Penitentiary is simply a place for the safe custody of convicts, it is desirable that the law should be altered so as to admit of all incorrigible youths in the Reformatory being sent to the Central Prison, to serve out the unexpired portion of their term of sentence, whatever it may be.

It will be observed that, during the year, six boys were pardoned, two on the recommendation of the Warden, owing to generally excellent conduct, and the remaining four on representations made to the Dominion Executive.

During the year no less than 37 boys escaped, of whom 32 were recaptured (2 after the 1st October) and 5 are still at large. In the early part of the year a very marked relaxation took place in the discipline of the institution, a good deal more freedom being allowed to the inmates. It was expected by the Warden that this step would be much appreciated, as indeed it was by the well-behaved portion of the inmates. Unfortunately, however, advantage was taken of it by others, resulting in so many escapes. It appeared clearly, from an examination made by me into the circumstances attending these escapes, as well as into the general discipline and working of the institution, that the increased freedom and other privileges had been allowed sooner than the new order of things warranted. I may here add, however, that the state of transition in which the institution has been during the past year, and the presence of workmen about the premises in connection with the new buildings and other works, afforded unusual facilities for escape, which, as soon as the new structures are completed, and the institution is got into good working order, are not likely to be offered again. Moreover, when the new buildings are complete, it is expected that the new system will leave but little desire to escape on the part of the inmates, except in the cases of the incorrigible.

Two deaths occurred during the year, one of which was the subject of an investigation, the result of which is referred to in another part of this report. The other death was from accidental drowning. In both cases coroner's juries were empannelled to inquire into the circumstances, and their findings were transmitted to the Provincial Secretary.

The health of the boys was generally very good. In view of the increased number of inmates it was thought desirable that the Surgeon should make a daily visit to the Reformatory, and instructions to that effect were given in January last and acted upon.

From the establishment of the Reformatory in 1859, to the close of the past official year, 1,131 boys were committed to it, of whom 746 were discharged

on the expiration of their sentences, 26 were removed to the Kingston Penitentiary and 26 to the Central Prison, 1 was sent to the Lunatic Asylum, 84 were pardoned, 10 died, 24 escaped, and 214 remained in the Reformatory at the close of the year.

The nationalities and religious denominations of the number committed to the Reformatory last year, and of the whole number committed since the opening of the institution, were as follows :—

Nationality.

	Commitments for 1880.	Total Commitments.
Born in Canada	74	844
“ England	2	107
“ Ireland .....	....	36
“ Scotland .....	....	21
“ United States	4	106
“ Other Countries .....	....	17
	80	1131

Religious Denomination.

Church of England.....	27	407
Roman Catholics	23	377
Presbyterians.....	7	108
Methodists	20	180
Other Denominations	3	59
	80	1131

The ages of the 80 boys committed during the year were as follows: 1, eight years; 1, nine; 8, ten; 11, eleven; 9, twelve; 15, thirteen; 18, fourteen; 7, fifteen; 9, sixteen; and 1, eighteen. The periods of sentences were as follows: 2, for one year and not to exceed five years; 1, for twenty-three months; 3, for two years; 23, for three years; 27, for four years; 1, for four and a half years; 21, for five years; 1, for six years; and 1 for an indefinite period.

STRUCTURAL ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS.

In my last Annual Report I pointed out that the cell system was the most objectionable and offensive feature of the Reformatory, and that so long as it existed a barrier was raised against the efforts to make the institution a Reformatory School. In the latter part of 1877 the associated system of dormitory accomodation was commenced, by setting apart a large room, formerly used as an hospital, for 40 of the younger lads. In furtherance of better discipline, and for the promotion of cleanliness, both structural and personal, as well as for supplying the means for a stricter and more careful watch over the inmates, and in generally overcoming the defects of the cell system, the experiment proved so remarkably successful, that its general adoption was decided upon last year. The carrying out of this decision was commenced at the close of the year by the removal of the cell structures in what is known as Dormitory B, the work being done by the inmates themselves, under the direction of the Reformatory carpenter. The re-construction was completed, and the new quarters were occupied as asso-

ciated dormitories in the early part of the summer. As it was evident that a new structure would have to be erected, in order to obtain the requisite space for an additional dormitory and a study and sitting-room, I recommended that a new wing, of the dimensions of 100 feet by 44, be erected to the west, connecting it with the main building by a covered way. I also recommended that the rear wing of the old structure, in which there were 120 cells, should be re-arranged internally, by the removal of all the cells except 24 (which were to be used for disciplinary purposes), so as to provide two large rooms, one for a dining-room and the other for an associated dormitory. An appropriation was voted for the new wing, and for the work of re-construction, as recommended, and, in the early part of the year, a contract was entered into by the Commissioner of Public Works. At the time of writing this report, the re-construction of the rear wing has been completed, and the rooms are occupied for the purpose for which they were designed; and the new wing is nearly ready for occupation. I also recommended that the basement of the main building be re-arranged for a kitchen, laundry, bath-rooms, stores, and for general domestic purposes, and that the buildings throughout be heated by steam, but no appropriation having been voted, the work has not yet been done. I trust, however, that the necessary appropriation will be voted at the ensuing session of the Legislature, as well as an appropriation for furniture and furnishing.

When the last-named work is completed, the buildings and the internal arrangements will be well suited for the purposes of a Reformatory School, and the prison-like aspect and surroundings which have characterised the institution in the past, will have completely disappeared. During the past year the work of providing an abundant supply of pure water from the bay has been progressing, the labour being performed by the boys under the superintendence of the Engineer and staff. The water is now being pumped up, and the appliances for distribution throughout the building are now being placed. The piping used was taken from the grounds of the Central Prison and the Lunatic Asylum, in Toronto, those buildings being now supplied from the city main.

The erection of a gate-house and a surgery has also been completed this year, and progress has been made with the additional houses required for the *employés*, for which works appropriations were voted by the Legislature.

DISCIPLINE AND INTERNAL ECONOMY.

Although I am not able to report that any very marked improvement has been made in the discipline and internal economy of the Reformatory,—certainly not such as would be apparent to ordinary observers,—still, owing to the structural defects of the premises, now being remedied, and to the presence of workmen, as well as to the general state of transition in the management of the institution, the introduction, during the year just ended, of any very radical changes in discipline, has hardly been possible. Notwithstanding the hindrances just mentioned, however, some progress has been made in eliminating a few of the more objectionable prison-like features of the system of discipline. The former title of the institution, which was properly applicable only to a prison, and was misleading and out of place when applied to a reformatory for boys, has been discarded, and a proper designation substituted. The practice of locking up the boys in cells at six o'clock in the evening, and keeping them there for twelve hours, has also been altogether abandoned. At the time of writing this portion of my report, all the boys, except those who, for disciplinary purposes, may be confined in the 24 cells which are now all that remain, sleep in associated dormitories, to which they retire at nine p.m. The means of exercise and amusement have been extended, and the time in the play-ground has been increased from

one to two hours a day. Instead of the gloomy basement and dining-room, with its prison-like appearance, a large and cheerful room is now occupied for the purpose, and the arrangement of the tables and the dining-room equipment generally, resemble in a great degree those of a boarding-school.

Such are some of the improvements that have been introduced during the past year, under very disadvantageous circumstances. As soon, however, as the new and re-constructed buildings are ready for occupation, the more important changes in the discipline, which were foreshadowed in my last annual report, will be entered upon. These changes may be briefly summarised as follows:—

1. The adoption of the mark system, by means of which good conduct, and other evidences of reformation, will be rewarded by the shortening of sentences, and by other substantial advantages.

2. Increased time and more efficient means for giving a good elementary education to all the inmates of the institution, and a more advanced one to those who manifest a special aptitude for study, and who would be capable of turning it to good account in their future life.

3. The introduction of evening lectures, readings, and other means of instruction and improvement such as are afforded to youths in good circumstances in the outside world; and other more extended efforts for the intellectual improvement of the inmates, and for their sound moral and religious training.

4. The introduction of additional means for their proper physical training, including personal cleanliness and healthful exercise, and the abandonment of a distinctive garb in the dress of the inmates.

5. The inculcation, to as great an extent as the resources of the institution permit, of habits of industry, prudence, and self-reliance.

Such are the elements which constitute the ground-work of the reformatory work, which the new system, when it comes into full operation, is intended to accomplish.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT.

The question as to the best method of providing employment for the inmates of the Reformatory has been the subject of much consideration and of many experiments during the past ten years. The greatest difficulty has been experienced in finding fitting work for lads ranging from nine to thirteen years of age, who constitute the larger proportion of the inmates. Too young to enter upon a trade involving heavy manual work, and too numerous to be employed in the lighter trades connected with supplying the needs of the institution, other means of employment have had to be devised, the success of which, so far, has been but indifferent. While it is not to be expected that the labour of young lads in a Reformatory can be of a remunerative character, or that the proceeds of it will, to any very great extent, reduce the cost of maintaining the institution, it is evident that employment of some kind must be found, in order that the inmates may be trained in habits of industry and thrift.

The methods of employment, at the date of Confederation, were confined to shoemaking and tailoring for the institution, with the exception of a few boys employed at carpenter's and cooper's work, and on the farm and in domestic services, the general result being that little or no revenue was produced. To make matters worse, schooling was confined to less than a couple of hours in the morning, a condition of things which left a large number of boys in a state of comparative idleness during most of the day. Finding that this continued idleness had a very demoralizing tendency upon the younger lads, an effort was made to obtain employment, but owing to the remote and isolated position of the Reformatory at that time, without railway communication, the effort proved fruitless; and, rather than perpetuate the state of idleness, the labour of about fifty of the younger boys

was devoted to cigar-making. This industry, however, proved so objectionable in every way, that it was shortly abandoned, and the manufacture of matches substituted. After a trial of five years this employment also has proved so unsatisfactory, in respect both of the general unfitness of the work and of its results upon the boys, as well as by reason of the fact that no trade was learnt, but merely work furnished, that it has been decided to abandon it, a decision which was confirmed by the fact that the Surgeon has reported that the manufacture of matches is not a particularly healthy one for young lads to be engaged in.

For the larger boys the industries comprised in the turning of broom handles and clothes' pins, and in the manufacture of the coarser kinds of furniture, have been carried on, but, so far, usually at a financial loss; the whole work being attended with the greatest difficulties.

Altogether, it must be confessed that the efforts to find remunerative employment for the inmates, beyond supplying the actual requirements of the institution, have nearly proved a failure, and that there is not much ground for hoping that they will be attended by any other result. In view of this fact I have reluctantly arrived at the conclusion that the industrial employment of the inmates must, for the present, be confined to shoemaking, tailoring, general carpentering, and farming and gardening. It is not intended, however, that these employments shall be restricted to simply meeting the requirements of the Reformatory, but that they shall be extended as much as possible. In this way it is hoped, that, for a considerable portion of their time, 25 boys will be employed in the shoe-shop, 20 in the tailor's shop, and 25 in the carpenter and wood-working department. An examination of the Public Accounts of the Province will show that the farming and gardening operations of the institution have constituted a rather heavy charge upon the maintenance, and have resulted in a very considerable loss. This, perhaps, has been largely due to the inferior quality of the land, and the small area under cultivation, which has necessitated the purchasing of products that should have been raised. An effort will be made to change this state of things for the future, and to make the farm and garden supply all the products that enter into the consumption of the institution, instead of being a charge upon maintenance as at present. Moreover the roads, grounds, and surroundings of the institution have been almost neglected in the past, and consequently present a very rough and unfinished appearance. The clearing of more land, and the improvement of the roads and grounds, will provide, during eight months of the year, labour for forty of the larger boys, for many years to come; and the ordinary farming and gardening operations, labour for twenty more. These operations, and the various employments above specified, together with the ordinary domestic services of the institution, will, I trust, furnish good and suitable labour for all the inmates.

The suspension of the broom-handle, cabinet, and match factory, and the extension of the employments named above, will enable a large reduction to be made in the staff of instructors and guards, with a consequent reduction in the cost of maintenance. In view of these circumstances, I have recommended that the industries of wood-turning and cabinet-making be abandoned, and that the machinery connected therewith be removed to the Central Prison.

EDUCATION.

While little difficulty will be experienced in keeping the inmates employed during the summer, seeing that it is proposed to employ a large number in outdoor operations, it cannot be expected that this will be the case during the winter months. To obviate this difficulty I have recommended that the school system, the subjects taught, and the hours of study, be the same, in all respects and to all the inmates, as in the Common Schools of the Province.

In a previous part of this report I stated that when the institution was taken over from the Dominion, at Confederation, the schooling was confined to less than two hours each morning, the Chaplains then acting as teachers. During the past five years, this system has been changed, and the education of the inmates is now entrusted to two trained schoolmasters, one having charge of the Protestant boys, and the other of the Roman Catholics. Three school sessions are held each day in the schools, namely, from 6 to 7 a.m., from 11 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 3 to 5 p.m. During one or other of these sessions every inmate receives instruction. It is evident, however, that a daily session of one hour, or, in the case of the younger boys, of even two hours, is quite insufficient for the purpose of imparting even a good elementary education. In order to remedy this defect, the school hours, during the winter months, will be from 9 to 12, and from 1 to 4. In the case of the younger boys, the hours of study during the summer months will also be considerably extended. In this way the time of the inmates will be fully occupied, either in study or in industrial employment, and the institution will become a Reformatory School in fact as well as in name.

INSPECTIONS.

During the past year five inspections of the Reformatory were made, namely, on the 17th, 18th, and 19th January; the 9th and 10th March; the 8th April; the 22nd and 23rd June; and on the 7th, 8th, and 9th September. On each of these occasions, the working and management of the institution were inquired into, and instructions were given respecting the conduct of its affairs. The visit on the 8th April was made specially for the purpose of inquiring into certain cases of insubordination and other troubles that had taken place in the institution; and a report of the facts was made to the Government. That of September was made more particularly in order to examine into a charge of cruelty towards an inmate, preferred against certain officers of the institution. As the case was widely commented on at the time, I insert here my report upon it to the Government, as follows:—

“I have the honour to report for the information of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, that my attention was lately called to certain charges of cruelty, preferred against certain officers of the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene, which appeared in the columns of the *Collingwood Messenger*. The following cuttings from that paper contain the statements referred to, so far as they have been brought to my notice, but I am informed that other articles have appeared, copies of which I have been unable to obtain. . . .

“The charges embodied in the foregoing published statements are substantially as follows:—

“1st. That one of the inmates of the institution, named Jacob Morgan, ‘was maltreated to death by inhuman monsters,’ the chief monster being Mr. Richard Stedman, the Deputy Superintendent of the Reformatory.

“2nd. That the coroner’s jury, which was summoned to inquire into the circumstances connected with Jacob Morgan’s death, was ‘packed’ with a view to ‘whitewashing’ the Reformatory officials, and covering up the alleged murder.

“3rd. That the Inspector of Prisons, being, as it is alleged, an accessory after the fact, is unfitted and disqualified to fairly investigate the charges.

“Having regard to the extremely serious nature of these charges, and the seeming authenticity of some of the statements, and above all to the good character and standing of one of the most important public institutions in the Province, I considered it my duty to institute a searching inquiry into all the circumstances. As the services of the County Attorney were not conveniently available, I thought

it desirable to associate with me in the investigation Mr. A. A. Thompson, a local magistrate of the highest standing, and he kindly consented to act.

"The investigation was commenced at the Reformatory at 10 a.m., on the 8th September, was subsequently adjourned to Toronto, and finally closed on the 10th, during which time every officer and *employé* of the institution, who was possessed of the slightest knowledge of any of the circumstances, was examined, apart from the others and from the officers against whom the charges were made. In addition, I officially notified the Editor of the *Collingwood Messenger*, by telegram, on the 6th inst., that I proposed proceeding with the investigation on the day named, informing him at the same time that if he could give any evidence in regard to the matter, under oath, his expenses as a witness would be paid. I also telegraphed to a like effect to the plasterers, Messrs. Barker and Buckner, upon whose letter, which will hereafter be referred to, the charges appeared to have been almost entirely based. Of these three persons, however, only Mr. Buckner appeared and gave evidence.

"I now transmit the evidence taken under oath, together with this my report thereupon. The enquiry brought out the following facts:—Jacob Morgan was committed to the Reformatory on the 8th September, 1877, for a term of three years, for the crime of larceny. He was sixteen years old at the time of his commitment, and nearly nineteen at the time of his death. He was a negro, rather tall but thin, and until within a short time of his death was wiry and very strong. All the evidence points to his being of low mental calibre, with the animal instincts developed in a very marked degree. He was generally classed as one of the worst and most troublesome young men in the Reformatory, and was one of the ringleaders in nearly all the troubles that have taken place in the Reformatory during the past year. So bad was he that some of the guards asked to have him removed from their care. His habits were of the filthiest kind, and during the past winter he was caught in the commission of the crime of sodomy, and he was also a confirmed victim to self-abuse. He was constantly being reported for his bad conduct, and altogether was so unamenable to reformatory influences that he should have been transferred to the Dominion Penitentiary at Kingston. The Superintendent states that he was frequently forgiven for his delinquencies in the hope that his stubborn and unruly spirit would be conquered by kindness. On the 28th April, however, for a serious offence, he had to be placed in the dark cell, which in the newspaper articles is called the 'black hole,' the 'dungeon,' etc. The dark cell of the Reformatory is the space under the covered gangway leading from the main building to one of the dormitories, and is in its dimensions about twenty feet by ten. In the centre of this space two cells are built parallel with each other with the entrance to each from opposite ends. These two cells are surrounded by a passage lighted by a window on each side, in addition to which the interior cells have proper ventilation openings, the whole structure being on the same level as the dining-room and the other domestic departments. The cells are raised above the floor level as a protection against dampness, and one cell is floored with pine, and the other, which is seldom used, with cement. On the 21st May last, the occasion of his alleged murder, Morgan was again committed to the dark cell, this time for the following offence, reported by Guard Fitzpatrick, to wit: 'For disobedience of orders, gross impertinence, for shouting loud and encouraging others to shout, and for using threatening language.' The acts and conduct of Morgan on this occasion were, as is shewn by the evidence elicited, of such a rebellious and mutinous character as to cause very serious apprehension to the Deputy-Superintendent. At the time, the Reformatory was much excited over the escape of a number of boys, and nearly all the guards were absent endeavouring to effect their recapture. Morgan was

therefore sent to the dark cell by Mr. Stedman, until the Superintendent, who was absent directing the search for the escaped boys, should return to the institution. Upon his return, the Superintendent made inquiry into the case, and finding that Morgan's conduct was calculated to lead to serious trouble and endanger the safe keeping of the inmates, he sentenced him to be confined for three days in the dark cell on bread and water. For two days Morgan remained stubborn and obdurate under this confinement, frequently cursing and shouting, but at the expiration of that time, upon his expressing sorrow for the offence committed, he was at once released by Mr. Stedman, the rule being that, as soon as contrition is shewn, the remainder of the punishment to which any boy is sentenced is remitted.

"The punishment was authorized by and inflicted under the written orders of Mr. McCrosson, the Superintendent, whose instructions the Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Stedman, merely executed. The punishment itself was strictly within the rules of the institution, and was duly reported to the Government by the Superintendent. That it was absolutely necessary there is no manner of doubt. Such being the case it only remained to discover whether there was any maltreatment of the young man while undergoing it.

"He was placed in the cell about ten o'clock a.m., on the 21st May, and released on the 23rd, at about nine a.m., so that he was about 47 hours in confinement. During that time he was visited three or four times a day by the Deputy Superintendent, and at night by the night watchman; and he received one pound of bread daily, with what water he wished. Owing to his filthy habits, and in order that his cell might be aired, he was removed for two or three hours from the cell with the board floor to the one with the cement floor. As has already been stated, this cell is seldom used, and the floor has a slight natural dampness perceptible to the touch; but the one in which he was confined for forty-four or forty-five hours out of the forty-seven, was proved in evidence to have been perfectly dry. It would appear that Morgan, as well as other inmates, preferred to be without shoes during the warm weather, and he was allowed by the Superintendent to go without them, which he did at the time he was placed in the dark cell. It would further appear from the evidence, that Morgan told Mr. Stedman, on his visit to the cell on the morning of Sunday, the 23rd of May, that his feet were sore and swollen, a statement which that officer, on examination, found to be true, and he at once took Morgan out of the dark cell, and placed him in the hospital. Whether the swelling of his feet was due to his restless walking about, to his confinement for the two or three hours in the cell with the cement floor, or to other causes, it is impossible to decide, either from the medical or from other evidence; but it was proven clearly that the swelling was reduced in a few days by the application of a simple anodyne, after which, Morgan, according to the Doctor's evidence, which is corroborated by that of others, was as well as ever; and he remained so up to the 21st June, when he commenced to complain, and as he did not seem to get better, he was, by the Doctor's orders, sent to the hospital on the 26th June, where he remained, and was kindly and carefully attended to until he died on the 10th August.

"With regard then to the first charge, that Jacob Morgan was maltreated to death by inhuman monsters, there is not a particle of evidence to shew that either unkindness or unnecessary harshness, let alone cruelty, was practised upon him by Mr. McCrosson or Mr. Steadman, or by any officer or *employé* of the Reformatory. On the contrary, so far as Mr. Steadman, who is characterized as the chief monster, is concerned, there is abundant evidence, in some instances coming from adverse witnesses, to prove quite the reverse.

"With respect to the second charge, that the coroner's jury was 'packed,' with a view to whitewashing the Reformatory officials, and covering up the alleged

murder, I will say very little. The conduct of the inquest was entirely in the hands of Mr. W. M. Rutledge and a sworn jury, who are responsible to the Government and the public for the manner in which they performed their duty, and for the verdict which they arrived at and recorded. Mr. Rutledge, the coroner, is one of the best known and most respected men in the County of Simcoe. In his letter to the Superintendent, which accompanied the evidence, he says:—‘I may here add, that in all my practice, I never held an inquest with a more intelligent foreman and jury, and that we thoroughly investigated the case to the bottom, sitting from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.’ It is also in evidence that the Superintendent told the coroner that ‘he wanted the most searching enquiry, that there were rumours of foul play, and insisted that every one who had the slightest knowledge of the matter should be summoned as witnesses, and they were;’ and it is also stated that among the witnesses, if not the jurors, there were local enemies who had grudges against both the officers charged with the foul play, and against the institution, which certainly savours of neither packing nor whitewashing. With respect to that portion of the verdict of the jury recommending ‘that some means be instituted whereby the officials may be able to determine the state of a boy’s health who is under punishment, so that they may know to what extent the punishment may be carried with safety,’ I may state that corporal punishment with the birch is only authorized in the case of boys under sixteen years of age, and that dark-cell confinement is the only other punishment, except ordinary deprivations, that can be meted out to inmates over that age, and that Morgan, for his rebellious and insubordinate conduct, came within the last-named class. Further, it is proven by the evidence, that, although the Physician to the Reformatory discovered in March last that Morgan had *fistula in ano*, denoting a consumptive tendency, there were no outward indications that would warrant the Superintendent in exempting him from the ordinary punishments. On the contrary, the doctor states in his evidence that ‘it would not strike one, unless after a professional examination, that he was unhealthy, and that the officers, other than himself, could not tell.’ It is further in evidence that, until within a short time of his death, Morgan was physically very strong and capable of doing the heaviest work in the Reformatory, besides being the largest eater.’ When, therefore, an inmate of the Reformatory becomes, under such circumstances, rebellious and incorrigible, it is difficult to decide what to do with him, unless he is transferred to the Penitentiary, which would, in all probability, result in making him a confirmed criminal. That he was placed in the dark cell without being compelled to put on shoes was, I think, an error in judgment on the part of the superintendent, arising out of a mere oversight.

Coming now to the last charge, that I, as Inspector, was disqualified and unfitted to investigate the charges, being, in fact, an accessory to the acts charged, I can only appeal to an official record of over twelve years, during which time I have conducted over one hundred investigations in relation to the management of the public institutions of the Province, and to challenge the proof of a single instance where I have shielded a friend, or persecuted a foe, in the performance of that portion of my official duty.

“It was no part of my duty to enquire into the motives which may have prompted the malicious and slanderous charges which have been made in this matter, and which are a disgrace to honest journalism. These charges, along with the libellous criticisms of Mr. Steadman’s antecedents, will doubtless be made the subject of enquiry before a proper tribunal. Still, a brief reference to the letter purporting to be signed by William Barker and Charles Buckner, upon which the charges published by the *Collingwood Messenger* are alleged to have been based, will shew how utterly unreliable the statements are. The letter, which the paper states is signed ‘by two reliable parties,’ is as follows:—

"KIRKFIELD, Aug. 1.

"To the Editor :

"We, the undersigned, can substantiate the following facts if called upon. We are plasterers by trade, and have been working at the Penetanguishene Reformatory. A coloured boy in that institution was caught with a false key in his possession, for which offence, Steadman, the Deputy Gaoler, had him put in the black hole for 70 hours. This dungeon has a clay floor, and Steadman flooded it with water, so that he could neither sit nor lie down. When he came out his legs were so badly swollen he could not walk, and has contracted consumption, from which the Reformatory doctor says he cannot recover. He is now in the hospital receiving port wine and other luxuries three times a day, and his death is daily expected. Steadman was once a guard in the Central Prison. These are facts, and we can prove them.

"WM. BARKER,
"CHAS. BUCKNER."

"As previously stated, I telegraphed, two days before the investigation commenced, asking the editor of the paper, and Barker and Buckner, to appear and give their evidence on oath. The editor did not reply, but in his issue of the 7th inst., states that he had 'only about a day's notice.' Had he deigned to reply he could have had what time he wanted to appear as a witness; but further on, in the same article, he is honest enough to give the real reason for not appearing, when he writes: "We may tell Mr. Langmuir that the editor of the *Messenger* knows nothing personally." To my telegram to Mr. Barker, I received the following reply:—

"From KIRKFIELD.

"To J. W. Langmuir, Inspector, Toronto :

"I cannot give any evidence on oath. I know nothing only what I heard.

"WILLIAM BARKER."

"Buckner did attend and give his evidence, after the investigation was adjourned to Toronto. And this is the substance of his evidence:—He swore that the letter in question was a forgery; that neither he nor Barker ever wrote or signed such a document; that they were not working at the Reformatory when Morgan was sent to the dark cell, nor until nearly two months after; that neither of them ever saw the dark cell; that he (Buckner) does not know the editor of the *Collingwood Messenger*, and he never wrote or spoke to him; and that all he knew was mere hearsay, picked up from the boys, except one conversation he had with Morgan, when he was in the Hospital, in the latter end of July, and only for a short time, on one occasion when he was repairing the plaster in that room, when he states that Morgan told him he was sick from being in the dungeon so long; and he adds, Morgan 'appeared to be kindly treated and well-cared for in the Hospital, and I saw baskets of delicacies consisting of beef-tea, spring onions, beef, and other things that Mr. Steadman had sent in to him from his own house.' The witness Buckner further stated that the only foundation for the alleged letter, which he neither wrote nor signed, was a conversation he had with a reporter of a paper published in Toronto, called the *Commonwealth*, to whom he communicated the hearsay information he had picked up at the Reformatory, but which differed in all important points from that given in the published letter, and whom he distinctly told that 'he saw nothing with his own eyes, but only received the statements from the boys.'

"Such being the foundation of the charges, it is perhaps unnecessary to notice the other sensational inaccuracies of calling an ordinary dark cell, a 'black hole;' a disciplinary punishment, 'a murder;' a full grown man of nineteen, 'a child;' a period of fifty days, 'a few days;' and the officers who are responsible for the proper management and discipline of an important public institution, 'inhuman monsters,' 'ruffians,' 'torturers,' and 'murderers.'"

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The following statement exhibits the cost of maintaining the Ontario Reformatory for Boys, for the year ending 30th September, 1880, and the annual cost per inmate for the various services and expenditures. The daily average of inmates for the year was 211, and the aggregate number of days' stay of the whole was 77,015.

HEADINGS OF ESTIMATES.		Total expenditure for year.	Average cost per inmate per annum.	Average daily cost per inmate.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.
Rations		6427 36	30 46	8.34
Bedding and clothing		4679 29	22 17	6.07
Fuel, light, and cleaning		2276 15	10 78	2.95
Furniture and furnishings		568 16	2 69	0.73
Farm feed, etc		1379 94	6 54	1.79
Repairs, ordinary		67 02	0 31	0.08
Stationery, telegrams, etc		582 61	2 76	0.75
Workshop, tools, etc		168 69	0 89	0.21
Hospital		116 67	0 55	0.15
Chapels, schools, and library		462 95	2 19	0.60
INCIDENTALS, VIZ.:				
Inmates travelling expenses	\$454 25			
Officers	60 89			
Elopements	444 05			
Freight	327 60			
Sundries	1454 04			
		2740 83	12 98	3 55
Salaries and wages		14560 56	69 05	18 90
Total		34,030 23	161 28	44 12

The total cost of maintenance for the year ending 30th September, 1879, was \$28,427.60, and the cost for each month per annum was \$136.67.

The very large increase was due to several causes, as follows: 1. A small increase in the number of inmates; 2. A very considerable increase in the cost of supplies; 4. A very great increase in the cost of fuel; 4. A very great increase in the farm expenditure; and 5. A large increase in the pay list, for additional guards during the building operations, and for other persons not formerly on the staff. These increased expenditures are to a great extent abnormal, and it is expected that they will be very much reduced during the ensuing year.

ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES.

This institution, of which a full structural description was given in my last annual report, was formally opened for the reception of the class for whom it was designed, on the 28th August, 1880.

The recommendation made by me in a previous report, that the institution should, as far as practicable, be officered by women, received the approval of the Government, and Mrs. James O'Reilly, of Kingston, was appointed Superintendent, and Mrs. R. W. Laird, of Toronto, Assistant Superintendent, with a full female staff of teachers, instructors, and guards. The only resident male officer is the Bursar, Mr. R. W. Laird. The Physician, the Engineers, and the Messenger, who are necessarily males, reside outside the institution.

Prior to entering upon their duties, the Superintendent visited the Reformatory for Women at Framingham, Massachusetts; and the Assistant Superintendent, the Reformatory for Women and Refuge for Girls at Indianapolis, Indiana. Through these visits, the two officers named gained a practical insight into the everyday working and routine of the two best-managed institutions of their class in the United States; and they were thereby enabled to enter upon their duties with the confidence which can only be gained from practical knowledge.

During the month that intervened between the opening of the Reformatory on the 28th August and the close of the official year on the 30th September, 30 females were transferred to it from the following Common Gaols of the Province: York 10; Wentworth 9; Carleton 4; Simcoe 2; Norfolk 2; Leeds and Grenville 1; Frontenac 1; and Northumberland and Durham 1.

In order to effect the transfer of prisoners from the Common Gaols to the Reformatory as economically as possible, a female officer was appointed for that duty, and attached to the staff of Provincial Bailiffs. This officer (who also has charge of the removal of female lunatics to the Asylums) is the wife of one of the Provincial Bailiffs, and when more than two females are to be removed she is accompanied by her husband. In this way the cost of transfer will be reduced to the lowest possible point.

On the discharge of a prisoner on the expiration of her sentence, it is intended to pursue a course similar to that which has been adopted with respect to the inmates of the Central Prison, and which has been found to work very satisfactorily, that is, to send her (at the expense of the Province, unless she has sufficient money to bear the cost herself) back to the place from which she was committed, provided, of course, a suitable situation has not been found for her elsewhere.

The following statistical information with respect to the 30 prisoners received up to the end of the official year, is obtained from the registers of the institution:

NATIONALITIES.—Canadian 13, Irish 8, English 4, United States 4, Scotch 1.

RELIGIONS.—Roman Catholic 12, Episcopalians 10, Presbyterians 5, Methodists 2, Baptist 1.

SOCIAL STATE.—Married 15, Single or Widowed 15.

HABITS.—Temperate 10, Intemperate 20.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS.—Could read and write 14, could read only 7, could neither read nor write 9.

OCCUPATIONS.—Servants 22, Prostitutes 3, Labouring Women 2, Seamstresses 1, Tailor 1, Nurse 1.

CRIMES.—Drunkenness 7, Inmates of Houses of Ill-fame 5, Vagrancy 5, Larceny 4, Keeping Houses of Ill-fame 3, Prostitution 2, Abduction and Escape from Gaol 1, Disorderly 1, Keeping Disorderly House 1, Procuring Defilement of Girls 1.

AGES AT TIME OF COMMITTAL.—Under eighteen 1, from eighteen to twenty 7, from twenty to thirty 13, from thirty to forty 5, from forty to fifty 3, from fifty to sixty 1.

PERIODS OF SENTENCE.—Sixty days 5, three months 6, four months 2, six months 13, twelve months 2, fifteen months 1, eighteen months 1.

The only matter calling for special remark in the foregoing statistics is the periods of sentence passed upon the prisoners. In nearly every case the women were habitual offenders against the law, and the lives of many of them had been largely spent in Common Gaols. Although half the number were returned as being married, very few of these lived in that relation, and if they had children, they contributed little or nothing to their support, and were a burden rather than a help in the family; the lives of nearly all of them being one of continued debauchery. It will be evident, even to those having the most superficial knowledge of the phase of human nature exemplified in this class of women, that, for the purpose of reformation, their imprisonment for periods varying from sixty days to six months will prove utterly futile, and that nothing short of the longest period which the law allows will avail for the purpose in view. But, apart altogether from the question of the reformation of the women committed, and their restoration to useful lives, which, as respects the class just referred to (certainly the largest proportion of the whole), is extremely problematical, it is undoubtedly in the public interest that these women should be committed for long periods, so that they may be withdrawn from the criminal courses which have not only wrecked their own lives, but also brought ruin and desolation on the lives of others.

It was thought desirable to restrict the power of sentencing direct to the Reformatory to Judges of the Superior and County Courts, and the Act relating to the Reformatory was framed with that provision. Further observation and experience, however, seem to point to the necessity of withdrawing that restriction so far as it relates to Police Magistrates. In the Courts over which these Magistrates preside, a better knowledge is obtainable of the class of offenders for whom the Reformatory was intended, as the frequent appearance in the Police Courts of such offenders makes the Magistrate acquainted with their lives and surroundings, and enables him to judge whether they have passed from the stage of occasional to that of habitual offenders, and also, in the case of youthful offenders, whether it is desirable, in their own and in the public interest, to remove them from vicious haunts and associates. In view of these considerations I have recommended that the law be amended, so as to give power to Police Magistrates to sentence offenders direct to the Reformatory, and I trust that the recommendation will receive favourable consideration.

EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.

Since the opening of the institution, the women have been fully employed in making bedding and clothing for the institution and its inmates, and in the various domestic services. A few inmates, owing to old age or physical disability, have been unable to do all the work required of them, and should not have been sent to the Reformatory.

Under instructions from the Government, I solicited, by public tender, offers for the labour of fifty or more of the inmates. Only three tenders were received,

two for making up coarse clothing, and one for making paper boxes and stationery equipment. Of the former, one was subsequently withdrawn, and the other was accepted for the labour of twenty-five of the women.

I have recommended that a uniform garb be adopted for all women confined in the Common Gaols, and that it be made up in the Reformatory. Should this recommendation be carried out, labour will be provided for a considerable number of the inmates. It is also expected that sewing by piece-work will be obtained in sufficient quantity to keep employed such of the inmates as are not fully engaged in other occupations.

At the time of writing this report, there are 61 women in custody, who are employed as follows: making clothing under contract 24, sewing and knitting 10, learning to sew and run a machine 6, learning to knit 2, house-cleaning and in the dining-room 4, in the kitchen 2, bakery 2, laundry 7, and as nurse in the hospital 1. Of the remaining three, two are sick, and one is under punishment.

DISCIPLINE.

The operations of the institution for the month, from the date of its opening to the 30th of September, have not afforded sufficient time to gain that intimate knowledge of its requirements and its general working, upon which by-laws and regulations can be framed for defining the duties of its officers and staff, for regulating the conduct of the inmates, and for the good government of the institution generally. I think, however, that the observation and experience of the ensuing three months will enable me to frame by-laws for the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. In the meantime, I am glad to report that, since the opening of the institution, the officers and the staff of servants have discharged their duties in a very satisfactory manner, and that no difficulties have arisen, either in the general management of the affairs of the institution, or in the conduct of the prisoners, which could not be promptly and effectually settled. The system of progressive classification has been successfully brought into operation, and already shews promise of becoming one of the greatest incentives to good conduct and industrious habits, and consequently one of the most efficient means of reformation, that could be placed at the disposal of the Reformatory authorities.

SECULAR AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

As is the case at the Central Prison, the religious instruction of the Protestant inmates is under the direction of the Prisoners' Aid Association, who have arranged with the Ministerial Association of Toronto for divine service to be held in the chapel of the Reformatory on one Sunday in each month, with an additional service on every Tuesday night. A Sunday-school for the Protestant inmates is also carried on by the same Association, under the superintendence of Mr. W. H. Howland and a staff of female teachers.

The religious instruction and lay teaching of the Roman Catholic inmates is under the direction of the Archbishop of Toronto, and service is conducted every Sunday.

The secular instruction of the prisoners, without regard to religion, is entrusted to the female resident teacher; and an hour and a half on five nights in each week is devoted to the work of instruction, the same teacher having charge of the classes in the Refuge for Girls during the day.

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

The portion of the Reformatory set apart as the Industrial Refuge for Girls, which was also described in my last report, was only ready for occupation a

a few days before the close of the official year, so that my report on the working of the institution will have to be deferred till next year.

STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS.

In order to provide the institution with an abundant supply of water, connection had to be made with the city main. As, however, the end of the main on King Street was distant about 500 yards from the Reformatory, and the city would not extend it, except under the provisions of the by-law authorizing such extensions to be made by persons desiring to use the city water, who should be repaid in water for their outlay, the extension had to be made at an expense of \$2,600, which has been charged to the maintenance for the past year. An arrangement has been made with the city for the supply of as much water as may be wanted at the rate of \$650 a year, so that the expenditure incurred in laying down the extension of the main will pay for the water-supply for four years.

The grounds of the institution are now open to the street, which, in the case of a Reformatory for women, is not a desirable thing, and I would recommend that a proper front fence be erected. The road to the building is almost impassable for vehicles in the spring and fall, and will require to be macadamized. Under instructions, I proposed that the work should be carried out conjointly by the Government, the City, and the Street Railway, but so far nothing has been done except the construction of a side-walk, half the cost of which was borne by the Government and half by the City.

As the institution was only in operation for one month of the past official year, it is obvious that the presentation of maintenance accounts for that portion of time can afford no reliable basis of the yearly cost of the whole establishment, nor of the separate branches of the service.

PART III.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.

The number of pupils in attendance at this institution during the year which ended on the 30th September, 1880, was the largest since its opening. Commencing in 1871, with an attendance of 100, the number of pupils increased to 149 in 1872, to 193 in 1873, to 221 in 1874, to 238 in 1875, to 256 in 1876, to 271 in 1877, to 277 in 1878, decreased to 269 in 1879, and during the year just ended, reached the maximum number, viz., 281. Of this latter number, 162 were males and 119 were females. From the time the institution was opened, on the 20th October, 1870, up to the 30th September last, 498 pupils were admitted.

Some very interesting statistics respecting these 498 deaf-mutes have been collected from the institution register by the Superintendent, and will be found in his Report in the Appendix. From these returns, it appears that no less than 215 of these pupils were deaf-mutes from birth, that in 73 cases their deafness was caused by fevers of various kinds, in 23 by colds, in 12 by accidents, in 12 by measles, in 20 by spinal disease, in 75 cases by various other causes specified in the Superintendent's report, and that in 68 cases the causes of deaf-mutism were unknown.

It further appears that in the cases where the deafness was not congenital, 121 of the children lost their hearing between the ages of one and three, 67 between the ages of three and six, 12 between six and ten, 9 between ten and sixteen, and that in 74 cases the time was unknown.

The statistics in regard to the consanguinity of the parents of deaf-mutes do not seem to bear out the commonly-accepted theory that intermarriage is one of the chief causes of deaf-mutism, for it appears that of the 498 pupils admitted to the institution, no blood relationship whatever existed between the parents of 420, and that only in 39 cases were the parents first cousins, in 10 cases second cousins, and in 2 cases third cousins; while in 8 cases the parents were distantly related, and in 19 cases the relationship was returned as being unknown.

From one family no less than 5 deaf-mute children were sent to the institution; 2 families sent four each, 8 families sent three each, 33 families sent two each, and 395 families sent one each. The 498 pupils received into the institution since it opened were received from the following counties:—

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	1	.....	1
Brant	12	5	17
Bruce	6	5	11
Carleton	11	5	16
Elgin	2	4	6
Essex	1	4	5
Frontenac	6	4	10
Gray	16	9	25
Haldimand	4	.....	4
Halton	1	4	5
Hastings	13	9	22
Huron	14	17	31
Kent	10	4	14
Lambton	9	3	12
Lanark	3	2	5
Leeds	5	2	7
Grenville	3	.....	3
Lennox	3	2	5
Addington	1	1	2
Lincoln	3	3	6
Middlesex	21	11	32
Norfolk	7	5	12
Northumberland	5	10	15
Durham	10	5	15
Prescott	3	1	4
Ontario	10	3	13
Oxford	6	2	8
Peel	4	2	6
Perth	18	9	27
Peterborough	9	2	11
Prince Edward	3	.....	3
Russell	2	2	4
Renfrew	5	5	10
Simcoe	11	10	21
Stormont	1	2	3
Dundas	2	1	3
Glengarry	3	.....	3
Victoria .....	.....	2	2
Waterloo	9	8	17
Welland	3	2	5
Wellington	12	10	22
Wentworth	15	4	19
York	17	15	32
Parry Sound District	1	.....	1
Muskoka District .....	.....	1	1
New Brunswick	2	.....	2
Total	303	195	498

EDUCATIONAL.

On the occasion of my various inspections, I enquired more or less minutely into the working and discipline of the literary department, but as time would not permit me to examine the classes, I recommended that such work should be done by one of the masters in the Normal School, and Dr. Carlyle was deputed for the purpose by the Minister of Education.

At my visit in January, I made special enquiry regarding the classification of the pupils, which in the past I had found to be rather defective. All the teachers expressed satisfaction with the class allocation, and it was evident that a great improvement had been made in that respect. Under these circumstances, I in-

formed the teachers that very marked progress would be looked for at the June examinations, more particularly in the classes in respect of which an unfavourable report had been made in the preceding year.

During my inspection in May, I directed the attention of the Superintendent to the cases of a good many pupils who had been under instruction for seven full sessions, and also to a few cases of mental defectiveness and incapacity, where no progress whatever had been made during the two previous terms. The Superintendent was requested to report as to what pupils of this character were likely to be benefited by further instruction in the literary classes or in the shops, in order that the authority of the Provincial Secretary might be obtained for their retention in the institution for longer than the customary seven years. He was also requested to report upon the cases of all over-age pupils, giving the reasons for which re-admission at the ensuing session was recommended.

Application was made to me by three of the most advanced pupils in the institution, for pecuniary assistance to enable them to finish their education at the Deaf-Mute College in Washington, in order that they might qualify themselves to become teachers in the Ontario or some other institution. Having regard, however, to the very limited number of deaf-mute teachers that can be efficiently employed, and to the fact that the number of that class then on the staff of the institution, either as regular or as monitorial teachers, was larger than necessary, I could not recommend such applications to the favourable consideration of the Government, nor shall I be able to do so except under special circumstances, where a deaf-mute may shew marked ability and fitness for the teaching profession. I strongly recommended the applicants to learn the trade of shoemaking or carpentering, or the occupation of farm and garden work (all of which are taught in the institution), as being the best means of earning a living after leaving the institution.

The examination of the literary classes was commenced by Dr. Carlyle on the 7th June and completed on the 12th, and he made the following report respecting it:—

“In compliance with your request, I began the inspection of the Literary Department of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville, on Monday, June 7th, and completed it on the Saturday following.

“Having made a very careful and thorough examination of the pupils in all the classes, I beg to submit the following general report:

“It affords me pleasure to be able to say, that, since my last visit to the institution, and in accordance with my previous recommendations, the pupils have been very carefully and accurately classified, and for each class an excellent graded course of study has been prepared. It is not necessary to inform you that it has been confidently asserted, that a systematic classification of deaf-mutes could not be carried out, and that a regular course of study was quite impossible. Both now, however, are accomplished in Belleville, and those who deemed such incompatible, are compelled to acknowledge the marked improvement, both in the quantity and in the quality of useful information acquired by the pupils during the first year of its trial; while three or four years' of continued faithful effort are necessary to fully realize the benefit of such a course.

“With two or three exceptions, the progress of the pupils, in all the classes, during the year, has been very satisfactory, while in some of them the improvement is very marked indeed. In those classes where improvement is less apparent, it may, to a very great extent, be attributed to the wretched system, or lack of any system, adhered to in the past. I confidently expect that another year of trial will effect a great improvement in these classes also.

"A very pleasing feature in the general improvement is the almost total absence of mutisms. In the lowest classes, and in the highest class, there were scarcely any. I feel very confident, that, if a general united effort be made by the officers and teachers of the Institute, to use our language in all their communications with the pupils, to encourage its use by the pupils among themselves, and to use the 'sign language' as little as possible in their teaching, the use of mutisms and other imperfections in the use of spoken language, will rapidly disappear. I am fully convinced, that the less the sign language is used, the more familiar will the pupils become with spoken language, and correspondingly the better prepared will they be for the duties and responsibilities of life.

"The subject of Arithmetic still seems to be a difficult one for the deaf-mutes. This arises from two causes: 1st, their imperfect knowledge of our language renders a correct appreciation of this subject difficult; and 2nd, the elements of arithmetic require to be more practically illustrated, and more thoroughly mastered. If the simple operations included in the addition, subtraction, and multiplication tables, be so mastered that they become acts of memory, and are known at once, the calculations of the pupils will become more accurate and more rapid. A deaf-mute can be taught to know that 7 and 5 make 12, as well as a speaking child; and it should be so learned that it will be known at once, without any making of marks or counting of fingers. As their knowledge of our language increases, and the simple rules are thoroughly mastered, the difficulties of arithmetic will also disappear.

"I am also able to report a fair improvement in the writing of the pupils, and in their style of putting their work on paper. On the whole there is good, honest work being performed. There may be less show, but there is more real progress accomplished.

"The success attending the efforts of the teacher of articulation and lip-reading is gratifying and encouraging. The progress made by some of the pupils seems to indicate that this method will supersede all others in the instruction of very many deaf-mutes.

"I have no hesitancy in saying that much of the improved condition in the literary department of the institution is due to the energy, application, and good management of the Superintendent, Mr. Matheson. His staff of teachers also deserve much credit for their hearty and willing co-operation in rendering their department more perfect.

"In conclusion, permit me to urge a liberality on the part of the Government in the supply of the various appliances for aiding in teaching. If such are found necessary with speaking children, they are much more requisite with the deaf and dumb.

"Accompanying this general report, I send you a copy of all the examination exercises, and a tabulated account of each pupil's marks; also a report of every class."

As the result of the foregoing report, and after a careful examination into the causes of the want of progress in some of the classes, the services of one of the teachers, who did not shew any aptitude for his work, were dispensed with, and his place was filled by a competent female teacher, who held a first-class certificate. One of the monitorial teachers having also failed to bring on his pupils as well as was reasonably looked for, his place was filled by a more competent teacher; and in three other instances, teachers were warned that a very decided improvement would have to be exhibited in their classes if they wished to retain their positions.

During my last inspection of the institution, on the 30th September, I found that the classes had been reorganized under an improved classification. The

course of study had been altered so as to more effectually meet the requirements of the different classes; and, altogether, the conditions were such as to fully warrant the expectation that very great progress would be made in the classes during the session. The class of the teacher who had replaced another at the beginning of the term, was examined, and judging from the manner in which she did her work, there appeared to be little doubt but that she would prove a valuable acquisition to the literary department.

The teaching staff, at the time of my September inspection, comprised 13 teachers, of whom 5 were male and 5 female hearing and speaking teachers, and 3 (2 male and 1 female) were deaf-mute teachers. The Superintendent reported that all these teachers were performing their duties in a very satisfactory manner, and my observations during the short visit which I paid to each class served to confirm his report. The visit to the articulation class was, as usual, interesting and gratifying. So satisfactory have been the results of the system, that it becomes a question whether it should not have wider scope in the educational routine of the institution. There is no doubt that the withdrawal of a number of pupils from the classes, in order that they may receive articulation instruction, interferes to a very considerable degree with the working and the efficiency of the ordinary classes. How this is to be overcome, and, at the same time, the science of articulation instruction is to be extended and taken greater advantage of, is the question which presents itself for solution, and to which the Superintendent and his staff have been requested to give their most serious consideration.

INSPECTIONS.

During the past year, I made three official inspections of the institution, at each of which the state of the premises, the condition and appearance of the inmates, and the general management of affairs were the subjects of careful observation and enquiry. My first inspection took place on the 22nd and 23rd January, 1880, when every department of the institution was inspected, and the conduct of affairs generally enquired into. There were then in attendance 235 pupils, viz., 137 males and 98 females. Their appearance in respect to clothing and bodily health was satisfactory.

Under the direction and control of the new Superintendent, the management and discipline of the institution had been vastly improved, and every branch of work appeared to be carried on in a very systematic and methodical way.

The condition of the buildings, considering the unusual wear and tear they are subjected to, was very good. On the girls' side every part was admirably clean and neat, but the floors of the boys' dormitories and sitting-rooms were sadly in want of renewing, and the interior woodwork of the entire premises wanted painting. In order that this might be done, the Bursar was authorized to purchase a sufficient quantity of hardwood, pine sheeting, and paint, and the work was at once proceeded with.

As the wooden bedsteads, which had been in use since the opening of the institution, were in a very dilapidated state, an order was placed for the delivery of 100 new ones before the opening of the next session. Authority was given to purchase 50 school desks, of the pattern best suited for the institution, as well as some other articles of furnishing that were required.

I had again to call attention to the unsatisfactory working of the carpenter and shoe shops, which, it appeared to me, were not performing their functions, either as trades-educators, or, so far as the carpenter shop was concerned, in supplying the needs of the institution. With a view to improvement, I recommended that the old carpenter should receive his retiring gratuity, and that a new man, who was both a carpenter and a cabinet-maker, should be appointed in his stead. With

respect to the shoe shop, as there was great difficulty in selling the boots and shoes when made up, I recommended that a portion of what were required for the London Asylum should be manufactured in the institution shop. These recommendations were approved of by the Treasurer and acted upon.

My second inspection of the institution took place on the 5th May, 1880. The changes in the population since my previous inspection were represented by two new admissions and the return of a pupil to his home, leaving 236 pupils in residence.

With the exception of an epidemic of measles, which was in progress at the time of my visit, the health of the institution had been very good since the opening of the session. There were fourteen pupils down with measles, but all the cases were of a very mild type. The hospital arrangements were found to be satisfactory, and the patients were well looked after. The pupils generally had a healthy and cheerful look, and, with a few exceptions, were well clad. Some of them, however, were rather ragged, as their parents were unable to provide clothes, and the municipal councils had neglected to do so. I have on many occasions recommended that a law be enacted, making it compulsory upon municipal councils to properly clothe the indigent deaf-mutes sent to the institution, and I would again press the matter upon the Government. As some of the pupils were actually suffering for want of clothes, I authorized the Superintendent to supply them with what were absolutely necessary.

In addition to the works of construction and the repairs authorized at my previous inspection, expenditures to the extent of \$1,122 were authorized on capital account, comprising the purchase of paints, hardware, and furniture and furnishings, as well as an outlay of \$300 for the improvement of the grounds and the institution surroundings.

Authority having been conferred by Government upon the Superintendent to value the house erected by the late Bursar, and the valuation having been approved of, I instructed the new Bursar to take possession and to occupy it as his residence.

Upon the suggestion of the Superintendent, he was authorized to issue a postal-card to every school-teacher in the Province, asking for the names of all known deaf-mutes, and for information respecting them, with a view to having all proper cases brought under instruction in the institution.

The third and last official inspection of the year was made on the 30th September. The most marked improvement had been effected in the state and appearance of the rooms on the boys' side of the house. The floors of the class-rooms, the study, and the dormitories had been entirely relaid with hardwood, and the plaster had been replaced with matched boards; the walls in some places had been painted and in others calcomined, and the entire woodwork had been painted and grained. The same kind of work had been completed in the class-rooms on the female side, and also in the dining-room. In addition to these structural improvements, the dilapidated bedsteads in the boys' dormitories had nearly all been replaced by new ones of a neat pattern, with hair mattresses, which enabled the beds to be tidily made up, thereby greatly improving the appearance of the sleeping-rooms, as well as adding to the comfort of the pupils. The carpenter-work in connection with these improvements had all been done by the carpenter and a few boys, and the painting and graining by days' work.

As it is desirable that these structural renewals should be extended to the girls' side of the institution, and to the remaining portions of the domestic department, it will be recommended that an appropriation be voted, at the next session of the Legislature, to enable the work to be proceeded with.

The only new structures required, so far as the wants of the institution now call for, are a coal-shed and a wharf, the recommendation for which will be brought under the notice of the Commissioner of Public Works.

I was able to make a good report of the condition of the premises. Order and cleanliness everywhere prevailed, and the affairs of the institution were very well administered.

The suggestion of the Superintendent that the wash-room on the boys' side be removed to the bath-room in the basement, and that the former room be converted into a reading-room, was approved of, and he was authorized to have the necessary work done.

The population of the institution, on the day of my visit, comprised 129 boys and 99 girls, or a total of 228, as compared with 216 on the same day of the preceding year. Of these, 21 boys and 19 girls had been admitted this session for the first time, all of whom were of the proper school age. In addition, 15 applications had been passed, and the parents advised that admission had been awarded.

From an examination of the registers, it appeared that of the pupils who had been under instruction last session, 53 had not returned, for the following reasons : expiration of term of instruction, 18 ; over-age, and incapacity to receive further instruction, 7 ; idiocy and weak-mindedness, 6 ; and for reasons not definitely known, 22.

The applications for the re-admission of several over-age pupils were examined into, and, as good reasons were advanced therefor, the Superintendent was authorized to admit them for another term. Six other cases were also enquired into, and as the applicants were not found to be proper cases, admission could not be authorized.

The operations of the shoe and carpenter shops, both in respect to the work done and as a means of instruction, were on a much more satisfactory footing, and gave evidence of further improvement. The Superintendent was requested to keep steadily in view the object aimed at in establishing these shops, namely, that at the close of each session, a fair number of pupils should be sent away from each of them with such a knowledge of the trades as would enable them to earn a living. In the carpenter shop 15 boys were at work, and in the shoe shop 26.

The Superintendent reported that the class which had been established to give instruction in cutting and sewing to some of the girls was progressing very satisfactorily.

The appearance of the pupils was satisfactory. They were all well, and, on the girls' side particularly, neat and clean ; and the institution Physician reported that the pupils admitted that term were the brightest and most intelligent that had been under instruction since the opening of the institution. Only four were absent from their meals during the time of my inspection, owing to some trifling ailments, and the Doctor reported that the general health of the institution was excellent. The food served at the various meals during my visit was good, well-cooked, and abundant.

The Bursar's accounts and statements were looked into, and instructions were given in regard to certain matters of account.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES.

The following statement exhibits the cost of maintaining the institution during the year ending 30th September, 1880, as well as the cost per pupil under each heading of the estimates :—

HEADINGS OF ESTIMATES.	Aggregate cost.	Cost per pupil.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Medicines and medical appliances	120 22	0 51½
Food of all kinds.....	9724 91	41 74
Bedding, clothing, and shoes... ..	916 87	3 93½
Fuel	3191 63	13 70
Light	1188 56	5 10
Laundry, soap, and cleaning.	449 99	1 93
Books and educational apparatus	769 76	3 30
Printing, postage, and stationery	718 72	3 08½
Furniture and furnishings....	718 94	3 08½
Farm-feed and fodder	1016 88	4 36½
Repairs and alterations	862 54	3 70¼
Miscellaneous	853 32	3 66¼
Salaries and wages.....	16064 43	68 94½
Total	36,596 77	157 06½

The sum of \$1,040 was received for the board of pupils, making the net cost to the Province of maintaining the institution for the year ending 30th September, 1880, \$35,556.77.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.

During the year which ended on the 30th September last, 203 pupils were in attendance at this institution, of which number 58 were admitted for the first time during the year. From the opening of the institution in 1872, up to the close of the past year, 296 pupils have been admitted from the following counties and cities:—

CITY OR COUNTY.	Males.	Females.	Total.	CITY OR COUNTY.	Males.	Females.	Total.
City of Belleville.....	3	....	3	County of Lincoln.....	3	1	4
County of Brant	3	3	6	City of London.....	4	7	11
City of Brantford	4	4	8	County of Middlesex.....	7	5	12
County of Bruce	3	6	9	District of Muskoka.....	1	....	1
“ Carleton	1	1	2	County of Norfolk	4	4	8
“ Dundas	2	2	4	“ Northumberland	1	6	7
“ Durham.....	1	3	4	“ Ontario	4	3	7
“ Elgin	2	1	3	City of Ottawa.....	2	....	2
“ Essex	2	3	5	County of Oxford.....	2	1	3
“ Frontenac.....	2	1	3	“ Perth	2	7	9
“ Glengarry.....	2	....	2	“ Peterborough.....	7	2	9
“ Grenville	2	....	2	“ Prince Edward.....	1	2	3
“ Grey	5	6	11	“ Renfrew	6	2	8
City of Guelph.....	1	2	3	“ Russell	1	1	2
County of Haldimand .....	....	4	4	City of St. Catharines.....	2	....	2
“ Halton	2	....	2	County of Simcoe	4	5	9
City of Hamilton	5	6	11	“ Stormont	2	....	2
County of Hastings.....	4	1	5	City of Toronto.....	9	11	20
“ Huron.....	5	5	10	County of Victoria	4	1	5
City of Kingston.....	2	2	4	“ Waterloo	4	3	7
County of Kent	6	4	10	“ Welland	2	1	3
“ Lambton	3	1	4	“ Wellington.....	7	5	12
“ Leeds.....	7	1	8	“ Wentworth	6	5	11
“ Lanark .....	....	1	1	“ York	6	4	10
“ Lennox and Addington ...	2	1	3	Province of Quebec.....	2	....	2
				Total No. of Admissions.....	162	134	296

The usual statistical information respecting the nationality, religion, age, occupation of parents, etc., of the pupils, will be found at the end of the Principal's Report in the Appendix.

LITERARY EDUCATION.

At my various official inspections, I thoroughly informed myself, by observation of the pupils and by as minute an examination of the classes as the time at my disposal would admit of, respecting the working of the Educational Department. In all the classes the progress was satisfactory, and in some it was exceedingly marked; and the good discipline and regularity that prevailed throughout the entire literary work were worthy of the highest commendation. Altogether, the condition of the classes for the training and education of the pupils afforded ground for gratification and encouragement. The teaching staff of the literary department comprises one male and four female teachers, the senior teacher having charge also of two classes of the lighter industrial work. The general course of instruction comprises finger-reading, by the various systems of relief-type and point characters; writing in the same characters as those used by seeing persons, the paper written on being placed, however, in a grooved card; mental arithmetic; English grammar and analysis; geography; history—ancient and modern; English literature, etc., etc. The most approved aids and appliances for the literary instruction of the blind are adopted in the institution, as soon as they have passed through the merely experimental stage and the Principal reports that they can be effectively introduced.

For the six years preceding the close of 1879, during the organization of the school, a sum of money was always available from capital account, for the purchase of articles required for the proper equipment of the literary department, but at the close of 1879 it was decided that all equipment, and all renewals of the same, should for the future be a charge upon the maintenance account; and for this reason the appropriation for "books, apparatus, and appliances" was increased from \$400 to \$600. This amount has not proved sufficient, and will have to be increased to \$750 per annum.

At my March inspection, the Principal was authorized to purchase the annual prizes, the cost of which, for the literary department, was not to exceed \$100.

At my various visits, the Principal reported that the teachers were performing their various duties to his entire satisfaction, and the condition of the classes seemed to verify his report. The absence of one of the teachers from duty, owing to the sickness of a relative, caused considerable inconvenience and disturbance in the routine of class-work, and necessitated my reminding the Principal, for the information and guidance of the staff, that a vacation of three months was annually given, which reduced the teaching term to nine months of the year, during which, except for sickness certified by the Physician, it would be expected that the teachers and instructors would not absent themselves from their work.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

The resignation of two teachers, and a considerable increase in the number of pupils, necessitated some changes in the staff of teachers in the musical department, which took effect at the opening of the current session. The respective duties comprised in the teaching of vocal music, harmony, pipe organ, and piano tuning, which had been provisionally assigned to three non-resident teachers, who only devoted a small portion of their time to the work, were combined in one teacher. The teaching staff of the musical department now comprises the male teacher, whose duties are above detailed, and three female teachers. The number

of pianos and reed organs on hand were reported to be insufficient for the instruction of the increased number of pupils in attendance, and such addition was made to the number of these instruments as the appropriation would admit of. In this respect, however, the equipment is still rather deficient, and it is recommended that an appropriation be voted to increase the stock.

Now that the number of the inmates of the institution has reached nearly 200, a figure which is exceeded in only a very few similar institutions on the continent, and seeing that organ instruction now forms an important part of the musical education of the blind, it is most desirable that a pipe organ should be obtained and placed in the large hall. For the want of this very necessary part of the equipment of the musical department, instruction has to be given on the organ of one of the city churches, a privilege which may be withdrawn at any moment. I would, therefore, strongly recommend that an appropriation be asked from the Legislature to purchase a suitable pipe organ.

INDUSTRIAL INSTRUCTION.

I have again to make a most favourable report respecting the industrial operations of the institution, and the results of the industrial training. For the boys, basket-making, willow manufactures, and cane-seating operations are being successfully carried on; and for the girls, machine and hand sewing, machine and hand knitting, and the making up of bead and ornamental work. The staff of instructors in this department comprises one male instructor in the willow and cane-seating shop, two female instructors in the girls' department, and two blind monitorial female teachers.

At my June inspection, the Principal was authorized to distribute among the most deserving pupils in the willow workshop, a small quantity of dried willow, so that they might continue their work during vacation, and also acquire experience in dealing with the outside world in their endeavours to dispose of their manufactured wares, and, at the same time, discipline themselves in habits of industry and independence, and thus become fitted for earning a livelihood, after they finally left the institution.

The industrial instructor reported that three pupils in the willow-work department were qualified to graduate, and authority was given to the Principal to purchase for each the usual outfit of tools, etc., granted on such occasions, the cost not to exceed \$50 for each boy.

The question of granting a similar privilege to girls in the knitting and sewing departments is worthy of consideration, as everything tending to increase the means of livelihood, and, therefore, the independence of the blind, should be fostered and encouraged. The drawback in this case is that no revenue whatever is received from the sewing department, and that the money earned for the knitting of socks and mitts is paid directly to the girls doing the work. I recorded the opinion that it would be better to open an industrial account for these departments, in the same way as is done in the willow-work shop, and pay into it all amounts earned by the girls for knitting, etc., and draw therefrom the money necessary to furnish an outfit in the shape of a knitting or sewing machine to graduating pupils. Should such an arrangement be feasible, a reasonable amount could be allowed to the sewing department, chargeable to maintenance account for the household sewing and other work done for the benefit of the institution.

INSPECTIONS.

During the twelve months under review, three official inspections were made, on which occasions, in addition to informing myself as to the working of the

educational department, a careful inspection was made of the premises, and the general management of the affairs of the institution.

The first inspection was made on the 15th and 16th of March. An examination of the register shewed that since the opening of the session on the 10th September, 1879, 176 pupils had been admitted, but that, for various reasons of a domestic character, 10 had subsequently been returned to their homes, leaving 166 pupils in the institution at the time of my visit, of whom 86 were males and 80 were females. All these inmates were seen either at their meals or in the class or work rooms. Their appearance was, on the whole, satisfactory, as, with few exceptions, they were well and comfortably clad. Respecting their health, I found, from the entries in the Physician's register, that a good deal of sickness had prevailed during the winter, the ailments being chiefly measles, scarlet fever, and colds. During the six weeks preceding my visit, 20 cases of measles and 6 of scarlet fever on the male side, and 17 cases of measles and 2 of scarlet fever on the female side, in all 45 cases, had been treated. The epidemics, were, however, of a mild form, as at the time of my visit none of the boys were in bed, and only 3 of the girls.

The institution was in a most commendable state of cleanliness, order, and neatness. The dormitories and the beds therein were neat and tidy. The classrooms were also in good order, and had a cheerful and comfortable air. The condition of the laundry and culinary department betokened good management and discipline on the part of the housekeeper. There were, however, certain structural defects, particularly in the condition of the corridor floors and the steam-heating apparatus, which, with other things to be mentioned hereafter, require early attention.

An appropriation of \$1,895.88, on capital account, having been made by the Legislature at its last session, the requirements of the institution were fully discussed with the Superintendent, and the following works and expenditures were authorized:—

Furniture and furnishings, as per requisition.....	\$752 00
Industrial outfit.....	200 00
Musical instruments and equipment.....	500 00
Road construction, trees, shrubs, and general ornamentation	450 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,902 00

The attention of the Principal was called to the report of the oculists, Drs. Reeve and Alt, who, a short time previously, had made an examination of the pupils, and to the fact that the consent of the parents had to be obtained to allow certain of the pupils to be placed under special treatment. The result was that 11 of the pupils were sent for treatment to the Eye and Ear department of the Toronto General Hospital.

The Bursar was instructed to make certain alterations in the pay-list, for which authority had been given in the Supply Bill passed by the Legislature.

The institution was again inspected on the 14th and 15th June. No new pupils had been admitted since the date of my previous visit, but 1 had been sent home ill, 1 had left the Province with his parents, and 3 had been recalled home for domestic reasons, leaving 171 pupils on the register. Of these, however, 11 were at the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary in Toronto, where they had been sent for the purpose of undergoing operations and special and continued treatment, with a view to the restoration of sight. The actual number in residence was therefore 160.

A very minute examination was made of the register, and information was obtained from the Principal regarding each pupil. It appeared that there were under instruction no less than 48 over-age pupils, or rather more than 25 per cent. of the total number admitted during the session. This appears to be a large proportion, but it was expected, when the institution was opened, that, for the first few years, a much larger number of over-age pupils would have to be admitted, until those whose education in ordinary schools had been prevented or interrupted by blindness, had all, in some degree, participated in the benefits offered by the institution. It is to be hoped that when two more sessions are passed, the education of the largest proportion of these over-age pupils will have been completed, and that the admissions will in future be confined to blind persons under 21 years of age.

The Principal submitted to me a list of the 48 over-age pupils, which was transmitted to the Government. For reasons given by him in each case, he was authorized to re-admit 38 of these pupils, also 1 from the Province of Quebec, upon the terms named by me; and special admission for another session was also granted to 3 other pupils.

The Principal was requested to try to obtain definite information regarding the number and names of blind children, of school age, who had not up to that time received the special education which, by reason of their infirmity, they required. To this end, he was authorized to follow the plan adopted by the Superintendent of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, for a similar purpose, namely, to issue a circular to the school-teachers in the various school sections of the Province, asking them to send him the names, addresses, ages, and other particulars of any blind children within their respective districts. These teachers, from their communication with the heads of families, and their general knowledge of the residents in the locality in which they are placed, should be better able to give the desired information than any other persons who could be applied to.

Applications are constantly being made to the Principal to allow the pupils to give exhibitions of their skill in industrial pursuits, and of their proficiency in music, at entertainments given for the purpose of raising money for churches and charities of various denominations. As the parents of many of the pupils object to their children taking part in these exhibitions, and as either all or none of the applications must be granted, the Principal has been informed that, in future, the pupils cannot be allowed to perform at any entertainments of the kind referred to.

With few exceptions, the building, in all its departments and surroundings, was found in a satisfactory state. The chief exception was the coal-shed, which was so dilapidated as to be unfit for use. An appropriation will be recommended for a new shed, to be built of brick. The Principal stated that there was a want of sufficient music rooms, and recommended that one of the large rooms should be divided into two. This he was authorized to do.

In addition to the works which, at my previous inspection, I had authorized to be carried out on capital account, I now gave sanction for the construction of a new approach to the main road to the institution,—an opening for the purpose being made in the fences of the side road,—together with gates, sidewalk, etc.; also for alterations to the hot-water boiler as per specifications.

As the works of the industrial department did not shew the amount and value of the work done by each boy in the willow-shop, the Bursar was instructed to provide a proper book, and the Principal was instructed to see that the same was properly entered up at the end of each month, and for that purpose, that a blotter should be kept in which the daily work of each boy should be entered. A similar record was instructed to be kept of the knitting done by the female pupils.

The Principal reported that the coal delivered under contract was of inferior quality, and he was requested to test it thoroughly and report the result to me.

As the Biennial Convention of the Instructors of the Blind was to meet at Louisville in August, it was considered desirable that the Province should be represented, and the Bursar was authorized to advance to the Principal \$100 on account of his expenses in attending the convention, the Principal being also instructed to visit and report upon any institutions for the blind which might be on his route.

My third and last inspection was completed on the 23rd September. The current term had just opened, on the 9th September, and 174 pupils had been enrolled, being the largest number which had been under instruction at any one time since the opening of the institution. The prompt arrival of so many pupils shewed, in a very marked manner, the growing appreciation of the merits of the institution. Eighteen pupils (10 boys and 8 girls) entered the institution for the first time, all except one being of proper school age. Of the whole number of pupils, 85 were males and 89 were females; 29 were Catholics and the remainder Protestants. Only 2 were coloured. Thirty were orphans who were being boarded and clothed at Provincial expense; and 12 were children of indigent parents, and had to be assisted in respect of travelling expenses and clothing.

The appearance of the pupils was very satisfactory; with few exceptions they were comfortably clad, although in some instances proper change of clothing had not been sent with the pupils. Generally speaking the pupils had entered in very good health, all being free from cutaneous or infectious disease. Every room in the building was inspected, and the entire premises were found in excellent order.

A few articles of furniture and furnishing were still wanted, and, with a view to obtaining the requisite appropriations, the Principal was instructed to furnish a list of them, under the headings, "House Furnishings," "Educational Equipment," and "Structural Fixtures." The Bursar was authorized to purchase, on the requisition of the Principal, materials for sundry dresses for the orphan pupils.

The estimates and expenditure were fully gone into, and some changes were determined upon, for which an appropriation will be recommended.

As the Principal is responsible for the industrial operations and the character and quality of the articles manufactured, the purchase of the necessary raw material was placed under his direction.

The Principal was also authorized to have storm-sashes placed in the windows of his residence, the cost not to exceed \$100.

The Bursar was instructed not to charge to "Books, Apparatus, and Appliances" articles required for the industrial employment of the pupils, as such articles ought to be paid for out of work-shop funds.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

The cost of maintaining the institution for the official year ending 30th September, 1880, is exhibited in the following statement, together with the annual cost per pupil, viz.:—

HEADINGS OF ESTIMATES.	Aggregate Cost.	Cost per Pupil.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Medicines and medical appliances.....	84 47	0 49
Butcher's meat, fish, and fowl.....	2643 01	15 63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flour, bread, and biscuits.....	1383 79	8 18 $\frac{1}{4}$
Butter ..	1118 46	6 61 $\frac{1}{2}$
General groceries.....	2238 29	13 24 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fruit and vegetables.....	165 27	0 97 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bedding, clothing, and shoes.....	314 79	1 86
Fuel.....	3330 60	19 70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Light.....	1400 36	8 28 $\frac{3}{4}$
Laundry, soap, and cleaning.....	247 95	1 46
Furniture and furnishings.....	235 51	1 39 $\frac{1}{4}$
Farm-feed and fodder.....	640 27	3 78 $\frac{3}{4}$
Repairs and alterations.....	737 32	4 36
Advertising, printing, stationery, etc.....	615 98	3 64 $\frac{1}{2}$
Books, educational apparatus, and appliances.....	1028 33	6 08 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miscellaneous.....	688 59	4 07 $\frac{1}{4}$
Salaries and wages....	13470 33	79 70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Daily average number of pupils, 169.....	30,343 32	179 51

PART IV.

HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AIDED BY
PROVINCIAL FUNDS.

HOSPITALS.

From the returns made to this office respecting the operations of the Hospitals for the official year ending 30th September, it appears that the number of persons who have been under treatment as in-door patients during that period has been greater than in any previous year, either before or since the passing of the Charity Aid Act in 1874. In that year the number under treatment was 3,587; in 1875, it was 3,915; in 1876, it decreased to 3,893; in 1877, it rose to 4,077; in 1878, to 4,372; in 1879, to 4,612; and in 1880, to 5,302; shewing an increase since 1874 of 1,715, or 48 per cent. Four Hospitals have been added to the list of those receiving Government aid, and deducting the number of patients received into those institutions during the year just closed, namely 616, we find the total number treated in the remaining Hospitals, to have been 4,686, as compared with 3,587 in 1874; being an increase during the six years, of 1,099, or about 31 per cent. The distribution of the 5,302 patients in the different Hospitals, and the general movements of their population, in respect of admissions, discharges, deaths, etc., for the year ending 30th September, are exhibited in the following table:

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	No. remaining under treatment on 1st Oct., 1879.	No. admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1880.	No. of Births in Hospitals during the year.	Total No. under treatment during the year ending 30th Sept., 1880.	No. discharged during the year.	No. who died during the year.	No. remaining under treatment on 30th September, 1880.
General Hospital, Toronto (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch).....	168	1535	150	1853	1574	122	157
City Hospital, Hamilton.....	48	404	26	478	410	32	36
General Hospital, Kingston.....	32	423	36	491	419	30	42
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	19	357	.....	376	347	13	16
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	33	267	.....	300	226	50	24
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....	31	528	.....	559	482	52	25
House of Mercy Lying-in-Hospital, Ottawa.....	.....	102	84	186	165	6	15
General Hospital, London	38	297	27	362	315	13	34
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	36	220	11	267	228	15	24
General Hospital, Guelph	13	148	9	170	145	7	18
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	9	120	.....	129	105	12	12
General Hospital, Pembroke .....	.....	131	.....	131	117	8	6
Totals	427	4532	343	5302	4533	360	409

A comparison of the figures in the foregoing table, with those furnished in the preceding year, shews that the number of patients treated in the Toronto Hospital increased from 1,687 to 1,853; in the Hamilton Hospital, from 461 to 478; in the Kingston General Hospital, from 456 to 491; in the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston, from 374 to 376; in the General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, from 254 to 300; in the Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa, from 502 to 559; in the General Hospital, London, from 348 to 362; in the General Hospital, Guelph, from 123 to 170; and at the St. Joseph Hospital, Guelph, from 114 to 129. At the General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines, the number decreased from 293 to 267. Of the 5,302 patients treated during the year, 2,973 were males, and 2,329 were females. Included in the total number of 5,302, are 343 infants born in the Hospitals, chiefly in the Lying-in Wards in the General Hospital, Toronto, and the House of Mercy, Ottawa. In these cases, no Government grant is assessed. The discharges from Hospitals during the year, numbered 4,533, as compared with 3,819 in the preceding year. Notwithstanding the large increase in the number of patients treated, the number of deaths was not so great as in the previous year. Thus, in 1879 the total deaths were 366, or 8 per cent. of the whole number treated; while during the past year they were 360, or 6.74 of the number treated. The number of patients remaining in the different Hospitals, at the close of the year, was 409, as compared with 427 on the 30th September, 1879.

From other returns made to this office, it appears that in addition to the 5,302 patients treated in the Hospitals during the past year, 9,540 persons received medicine and treatment as out-door patients. Of these, 7,216 were treated at the General Hospital, Toronto; 1,182 at the City Hospital, Hamilton; 53 at the General Hospital, Kingston; 105 at the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston; 100 at the General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa; 612 at the Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa; 240 at the General Hospital, London; 8 at the General Hospital, Guelph, and 24 at the General Hospital, Pembroke. It thus appears that the total number of patients treated during the year was 14,842, being 5,302 in-door, and 9,540 out-door.

The following statistics, relating to the sex, religion and nationality of the 5,302 in-door patients, as well as relating to the numbers received from the localities to which the Hospitals are in close proximity, and from other portions of the Province, respectively, are calculated from returns received from the different Hospitals:

Sex.

Male	2,973
Female	2,329
	5,302

Religious Denominations.

Protestants of all Denominations	2,974
Roman Catholics	2,166
Unknown	162
	5,302

Nationalities.

Canadian	2,500
Irish	1,242
English	970
Scotch	310

United States	169
Other countries or unknown	111
	<hr/> 5,302

Residence of Patients.

Received from cities and towns in which the Hospitals are located	3,188
Received from counties of which these cities and towns are the capitals	722
Received from other counties of the Province	1,119
Received from the United States	63
Received from other countries and unknown	210
	<hr/> 5,302

I furnish hereunder the usual tabulated list of diseases for which persons were admitted to Hospital treatment as in-door patients:—

Detailed Analysis of the Diseases or Ailments for which Patients received Treatment for the year ending 30th September, 1880.

DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.	DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abscess General	44	15	59	Cancer	37	28	65
“ of Brain	1	...	1	Cardiac disease	27	15	42
“ of Breast .....	...	1	1	Carbuncle	3	2	5
“ Abdominal	2	...	2	Concussion of Spine	1	...	1
“ of Psoas	1	1	2	“ of Brain	5	...	5
“ of Kidney	1	...	1	Cellulitis	1	2	3
“ of Thigh	2	1	3	Contusions	43	10	53
Alcoholism	92	27	119	Cystitis	13	3	16
Amblyopia	1	...	1	Cynanche Tonsilaris	3	3	6
Amputations	29	5	34	Crustalactea	1	...	1
Anchylolosis	1	...	1	Condylomata	1	2	3
Ankle-joint disease	1	...	1	Corneitis	5	3	8
Anasarca	1	...	1	Chorea	2	3	5
Ascites	3	1	4	Catarrh	8	12	20
Accidents	23	9	32	Cataract	25	16	41
Amenorrhœa .....	...	12	12	Conjunctivitis	26	18	44
Anæmia	4	16	20	“ Catarrhal	1	...	1
Aneurism	2	...	2	Caries	13	6	19
Atrophy of Optic Nerve	2	1	3	Chronic Bronchitis	4	2	6
Asthma	27	7	34	Congestion of Liver	8	2	10
Abortion .....	...	4	4	Constipation	10	12	22
Apoplexy	1	1	2	Colic	9	5	14
Acute Nephritis	2	...	2	Calculus	4	1	5
Asthanopia .....	...	1	1	Chancroids	1	2	3
Adenoma of Lachl. Gland.	1	...	1	Chancre	5	3	8
Aphasia	1	...	1	Confinements .....	...	94	94
Angina Pectoris	2	1	3	Chlorisis .....	...	1	1
Bronchitis	85	66	151	Cephalalgia	2	3	5
Bronchocele	4	1	5	Cholera Morbus	1	...	1
Brain, Disease of	15	7	22	Cirrhosis	1	...	1
Bubo	22	1	23	Debility	107	106	213
Burns and Scalds	11	7	18	Delirium Tremens	20	2	22
Balanitis	1	...	1	Dyspepsia	36	28	64
Blepharitis Ciliaris	3	2	5	Dyphtheria	5	8	13
Bursitis	7	4	11	Dysentery	12	7	19
Bluid Incurable	1	...	1	Diarrhœa	22	16	38

Detailed Analysis of the Diseases or Ailments for which Patients received Treatment for the year ending 30th September, 1880.—*Continued.*

DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.	DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dropsy...	6	5	11	Glaucoma	1	1	2
Dislocations	13	3	16	Hepatitis.....	6	13	19
Diabetes	5	3	8	Hysteria	3	42	45
Dysmenorrhœa .....	...	2	2	Hydrocele	11	...	11
Distichiasis .....	...	...	...	Hernia	10	...	10
Dipsomania	1	1	2	Hæmoptysis	12	2	14
Erosion of Os Uteri .....	...	1	1	Hemiplegia	9	6	15
Erysipelas	18	15	33	Hæmorrhoids	18	3	21
Eczema	14	8	22	Hydrothorax	2	...	2
Enlargement of Liver	2	2	4	Hypochondriasis	2	3	5
Epilepsy	23	19	42	Herpes	1	3	4
Episcleritis .....	...	...	...	Hæmatemesis .....	...	1	1
Epithelioma of Eyelid	2	1	3	Hæmatocele	1	...	1
" of Penis	1	...	1	Hepatic diseases.....	17	15	32
Entropion	1	6	7	Hare lip	1	1	2
Emphysema	5	3	8	Injury to Hip Joint.....	7	3	10
Epydidymitis	4	...	4	" Spine	3	2	5
Erythema	6	...	6	" Base of Brain .....	...	1	1
Endometritis .....	...	6	6	" Knee	4	2	6
Enlarged prostate	3	...	3	" Eyeball	7	1	8
Eruptions on face	2	3	5	" Sacrum .....	...	1	1
Ectropion	2	...	2	Insomnia	6	...	6
Epulis	1	...	1	Iritis	8	2	10
Epistaxis	2	...	2	Insolation	1	...	1
Elephantiasis	2	...	2	Insanity	8	10	18
Empyema	2	...	2	Icterus	7	...	7
Enuciation of Eye	2	3	5	Incontinence of Urine	5	2	7
Elbow, Excision of	1	...	1	Impetigo .....	...	1	1
Frost bite	22	2	24	Irido-Chloroditis.....	...	1	1
Fractures	86	19	105	Infiltration of Urine	1	...	1
Fistula in Ano	11	5	16	Influenza .....	...	2	2
" Urethral	2	1	3	Keratitis vascular	10	7	17
" Vesico-vaginal .....	...	1	1	Kidney, disease of	10	1	11
" not classed	2	...	2	Knee-joint, disease of	7	5	12
Fever continued	2	5	7	Lip, Epithelioma of	2	1	3
" Intermittent	39	19	58	Leucoma	2	1	3
" Remittent	7	6	13	Leucorrhœa .....	...	22	22
" Typhoid	73	56	129	Lead Poisoning	3	...	3
" Puerperal	3	1	4	Lumbago	17	2	19
" Catarrhal	3	5	8	Laryngitis	4	6	10
" Scarlet	2	9	11	Locomotor Ataxia	5	1	6
" Bilious	6	2	8	Lupus	4	1	5
" Ephemeral .....	...	3	3	Lepra .....	...	2	2
Foreign body in the Eye	2	...	2	Lymphangitis .....	...	3	3
Furunculus	3	5	8	Lachrymal duct, obstruction of .....	...	1	1
Fibroid Tumour of Uterus .....	...	6	6	Miscarriage .....	...	5	5
Favus .....	...	1	1	Morbus cordis	22	6	28
Gastritis	15	26	41	Morbus coxia	5	2	7
Ganglion	1	1	2	Metritis .....	...	10	10
Graves' disease	2	...	2	Marasmus	1	...	1
Gonorrhœal Rheumatism	4	2	6	Masturbation	8	1	9
Gonorrhœa	22	29	51	Menorrhagia .....	...	9	9
Gangrene	9	1	10	Meningitis	3	2	5
Gout	1	...	1	Myopia	1	...	1
Gunshot wounds	8	...	8	Morbus Brightii	7	1	8
Granular Ophthalmia	19	5	24	Malarial Cachexia	6	...	6
Gastralgia	2	4	6	Measles	25	38	63
Glandular disease .....	...	2	2				
Gleet	2	1	3				

Detailed Analysis of the Diseases or Ailments for which Patients received Treatment for the year ending 30th September, 1880.—*Continued.*

DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.	DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Myalgia	5	...	5	Rheumatism	139	72	211
Necrosis	26	7	33	Retention of Urine	6	3	9
Neuralgia	17	17	34	Rosacea	2	2	4
Nephritis	8	1	9	Rectum, disease of	2	...	2
Nebulous cornea .....	...	1	1	Retina, detachment of	3	...	3
Nævus .....	...	3	3	Syphilis	71	66	137
Nil	4	7	11	Synovitis	22	15	37
Ovaritis .....	...	1	1	Sprain	21	9	30
Ovarian Cystomata .....	...	6	6	Stricture	26	6	32
Orchitis	9	...	9	Sycosis	1	...	1
Ovariectomy .....	...	4	4	Scabies	8	10	18
Edema	1	2	3	Sciatica	15	7	22
Otitis Media	2	...	2	Septicæmia	1	1	2
Otalgia	2	...	2	Sinus	5	4	9
Ophthalmia	20	12	32	Spinal Curvature	22	9	31
Otorrhœa	3	4	7	Shock	2	1	3
Occlusion of Pupil	1	...	1	Spermatorrhœa	5	...	5
Onychia	1	...	1	Strabismus	3	2	5
Pneumonia, Typho	4	1	5	Stomatitis	3	4	7
“ Broncho	9	5	14	Staphe-Cornea	1	3	4
Pleuro-Pneumonia	7	2	9	Sympathetic Irritation .....	...	1	1
Pneumonitis	61	26	87	Scrofula	15	7	22
Phthisis	104	53	157	Spinal Irritation	4	1	5
Prostatic Hypertrophy	5	...	5	Sarcocele .....	...	...	...
Pleuritis	23	15	38	Suppression of Urine	2	...	2
Peritonitis	3	4	7	Sore foot	1	...	1
Psoriasis	9	5	14	Starvation	1	...	1
Paralysis	34	13	47	Shoulder, disease of	1	...	1
Prolapsus Uteri .....	...	14	14	Scorbutus	2	...	2
“ Ani .....	...	...	...	Splenitis .....	...	1	1
Pediculi Corporis	3	1	4	Scleroderma .....	...	1	1
Pleurodinia	1	1	2	Tetanus	12	17	29
Pharyngitis	2	2	4	Tumors	1	3	4
Parotiditis .....	...	1	1	Tonsillitis .....	...	1	1
Paraplegia	2	...	2	Tabes Dorsalis .....	...	2	2
Pregnancy	271	271	...	Tænia Solium .....	...	6	11
Pterygium .....	...	1	1	Tracheoma	5	6	11
Phlyctenula Conject .....	...	2	2	Talipes .....	...	4	4
Phthisis Bulbi	1	...	1	Tænia Tonsurans	3	1	1
Pelvic Celulitis .....	...	2	2	Torticollis .....	...	1	1
Phlebitis .....	...	1	1	Tendon, contraction of	3	...	3
Ptoxis	1	...	1	Testicle, disease of	3	...	3
Pemphigus	1	...	1	Ulcers	99	55	154
Pertussis	1	8	9	Urethritis	1	3	4
Paraphymosis	7	...	7	Uterus, retroversion of .....	...	5	5
Phymosis	5	...	5	“ disease of .....	...	22	22
Polypus	1	...	1	“ hyperplasia of .....	...	4	4
Paronychia	1	...	1	Urticaria	1	...	1
Periostitis	7	1	8	Vertigo .....	...	1	1
Priapism	1	...	1	Vaginitis .....	...	1	1
Poisoning by corrosive sublimate .....	...	1	1	Variola	118	67	185
Poisoning by Opium	1	3	4	Varicella	4	4	8
“ Gas	1	...	1	Vomiting .....	...	2	2
Pericarditis	3	2	5	Varicose Veins	1	6	7
Pyæmia	2	1	3	Veneral Sores	3	1	4
Perineum, Laceration of	1	3	4	Wounds	65	10	75
Panophthalmitis	2	...	2	Whitlow	1	...	1
Quinsy	1	2	3				

The following table shews the number of patients treated in the different hospitals during the year, the total number of days they remained therein, and the average period each patient was under treatment, viz.:—

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Number of patients, including infants born.	Collective stay of infants under 1 year of age.	Collective stay of adult patients.	Total collective stay of adults and infants.	Average stay of each patient, including the infants.
General Hospital, Toronto (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch, and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch)	1853	2305	69906	72211	39
City Hospital, Hamilton	478	614	16200	16814	35
General Hospital, Kingston	491	977	15327	16304	33½
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	376	....	10280	10280	27½
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	300	...	12918	12918	43
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	559	4	13073	13077	23½
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	186	105	5819	5924	32
General Hospital, London	362	506	16220	16726	46
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	267	184	7142	7326	27½
General Hospital, Guelph	170	178	6736	6914	40¾
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	129	....	4633	4633	35¾
General Hospital, Pembroke....	131	....	2517	2517	19
Totals	5302	4873	180771	185644	35

From these figures it appears that the 5,302 in-door patients remained under treatment in the various Hospitals for an aggregate period of 185,644 days. Deducting, however, the stay of the infants, for whose maintenance no part of Government grant is allowed, and the aggregate stay is reduced to 180,771 days, as compared with 172,566 days in the preceding year. Taking the whole number of patients, the average per patient during the past year was 35 days, as against 37½ days per patient for the preceding year. The shortest average period of treatment, per patient, was 19 days, in the Pembroke Hospital, from which returns were received for the first time; and the longest was 46 days, at the General Hospital, London. The remonstrances addressed to Hospital authorities, from time to time, with regard to the unduly protracted periods of treatment, have not entirely failed of their object, for during the past four years there has been a steady reduction in the average period of treatment. During the past year there have been reductions in the case of seven Hospitals, and increases in the case of three; and, as previously stated, the average stay of the entire Hospital population has been reduced from 37½ to 35 days per patient.

I have also to report a very considerable improvement in some of the Hospitals, in the matter of the retention of chronic and incurable cases of disease, and of cases in which these conditions were developed, as well as in the protracted stay of pregnancy cases. Under the Order in Council limiting the periods of

Hospital stay for which Government aid would be granted, a reduction of 30,687 days was made for the year ending 30th September, 1879; for the year just ended the reduction was 23,375 days, making the net aggregate period upon which Provincial aid is based 157,396 days, as against 141,879 in the preceding year. The following table exhibits the deductions made in respect of the different Hospitals, and the net aggregate period of residence in each:—

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants under one year of age.	Deduct for incurable and lying-in cases, for which only Refuge rate is to be allowed.	Number of days' stay for which Hospital allowance is to be made.
General Hospital, Toronto (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch).....	69906	7275	62631
City Hospital, Hamilton	16200	1271	14929
General Hospital, Kingston.....	15327	2628	12699
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	10280	905	9375
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	12918	2654	10264
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	13073	412	12661
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa.....	5819	2754	3065
General Hospital, London.....	16220	4961	11259
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.....	7142	276	6866
General Hospital, Guelph	6736	239	6497
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	4633	.....	4633
General Hospital, Pembroke.....	2517	.....	2517
Totals	180771	23375	157396

Having determined the periods of treatment in these Hospitals, upon which, under the Charity Aid Act, the fixed rate of twenty cents a day of Government aid is based, we may proceed to review the financial operations of these institutions for the past year, the result of which, so far as receipts are concerned, determined the amount of supplementary which they should receive.

The two following tables shew: (1) The receipts from all sources except the government aid; and (2) The amount which each Hospital is entitled to receive, based upon the collective period of treatment of the patients for whom twenty cents per day is allowed at the rate of Government aid, and the further supplementary aid of ten cents per day, provided one-fourth of the receipts equals such sum, otherwise the one-fourth of such receipts. This table also shews the number of days which were deducted for the stay of chronic and incurable patients, for whose periods of stay Refuge rates, under Schedule B of the Charity Aid Act, are allowed at the rate of seven cents per day. The table also gives the total amount which each Hospital is entitled to receive from the Government for the year ending 30th September, 1881.

The two tables are as follows:—

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.

	Amounts received from Municipalities as a grant, and for patients' maintenance.	Amounts received from patients for board.	Amounts received as income from property or investments belonging to Hospitals.	Subscriptions and donations of private individuals and incidental receipts.	Total receipts from all sources other than the Government grant.	One-fourth of such receipts.	Amount of the 10 cents per day additional grant.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
General Hospital, Toronto (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch, and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch)	15137 70	5806 57	11070 19	2637 05	34651 51	8662 88	6263 10
City Hospital, Hamilton	6708 42	169 91	.....	.....	6878 33	1719 58	1492 90
General Hospital, Kingston	145 00	150 90	272 47	1881 05	2449 42	612 35	1269 90
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	.....	514 00	110 35	2176 21	2800 56	700 14	937 50
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	1200 00	738 77	8 00	4028 94	5975 71	1493 93	1026 40
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	900 00	928 11	178 41	2786 97	4793 49	1198 37	1266 10
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	.....	971 20	164 43	1728 99	2864 62	716 16	306 50
General Hospital, London	3412 49	1228 65	411 18	.....	5052 32	1263 08	1125 90
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	1000 00	.....	.....	1590 69	2590 69	647 68	686 60
General Hospital, Guelph	2000 00	92 00	.....	1074 97	3166 97	791 74	649 70
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	517 00	174 00	410 00	695 29	1796 29	449 08	463 30
General Hospital, Pembroke	100 00	227 28	.....	624 00	951 28	237 80	251 70
Totals	\$31,120 61	\$11,001 39	\$12,625 03	\$19,224 16	\$73,971 19	\$18,492 79	\$15,739 60

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Collective days' stay upon which allowance at Hospital rates is based.	Collective days' stay upon which allowance at Refugee rates is based.	Fixed allowance at 20 cents per day.	Supplementary allowance of one-fourth of amount received from all sources other than Government.	Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day.	Allotment of 7 cents per day, being Refugee rates for improper cases for Hospital treatment.	Total Government allowance to each Hospital for the year 1881.
General Hospital, Toronto (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch, and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch).....	62631	7275	\$ 12926 20	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
City Hospital, Hamilton.....	14929	1271	2985 80	.....	6263 10	509 25	19298 55
General Hospital, Kingston	12699	2628	2539 80	612 35	1492 90	88 97	4567 67
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	9375	905	1875 00	700 14	.....	183 96	3336 11
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	10264	2654	2052 80	.....	.....	63 35	2638 49
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	12661	412	2532 20	1198 37	1026 40	185 78	3264 98
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa.....	3065	2754	613 00	.....	.....	28 84	3739 41
General Hospital, London	11259	4961	2251 80	.....	306 50	192 78	1112 28
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.....	6866	276	1373 20	.....	1125 90	347 27	3724 97
General Hospital, Guelph	6497	239	1299 40	647 68	.....	19 32	2040 20
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	4633	.....	926 60	.....	649 70	16 73	1905 83
General Hospital, Pembroke	2517	.....	503 40	449 08	.....	.....	1375 68
Totals	157,396	23,375	\$31,479 20	\$3,845 42	\$10,864 50	\$1,636 25	\$47,825 37

As compared with the preceding year, the receipts, as given in the first of the two foregoing tables, shew an increase of \$4,533.63 in the amount of Municipal contributions towards Hospital maintenance; while, in the amount received from paying patients, there was only an increase of \$233.78. In the revenue from property belonging to the Hospitals, and from investments, there has been a decrease of \$3,072.31; and in amount of donations, subscriptions, and bequests by private persons, an increase of \$2,125.03. The total receipts from all these sources for the past year were \$73,971.19, as against \$70,150.46 for the year preceding.

It will be noticed that the city of Kingston is the only corporation containing an Hospital, which does not contribute towards the maintenance of patients, leaving that work to be done altogether by the Government and by private individuals.

In the second of the two tables will also be found the proportion that one-fourth of the receipts, from all sources, except Government aid, bears to the supplementary aid of ten cents per day provided for in the Act, by which it will be seen that six Hospitals did not receive a sufficient amount to entitle them to receive from the Government the full amount of supplementary aid.

The total amount of Government aid earned by the Hospitals, under the provisions of the Act, amounts to \$47,825.37 for the past year, as compared with \$44,114.76 for the preceding year.

The total expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the Hospitals, for the year just ended, amounts to \$105,114.71, as against \$96,590.89 for the previous year. The following table shews, in a condensed form, under the headings of "cost of dietaries," "salaries and wages," and "all other expenditures;" the expense of maintaining the respective institutions, by which it will be seen that the lowest average daily cost per patient, was $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents, at the General Hospital, Kingston; and the highest, $64\frac{1}{2}$ cents, at the General Hospital, Toronto. The average cost, per patient, in all the Hospitals, was 57 cents:—

NAMES OF HOSPITALS	Total days' stay (excluding infants under 1 year of age).	Cost of dietaries.	Salaries and wages, medicine, fuel, light, bedding, and all other expenditures.	Total Expenditures.	Cost of each patient per day.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
General Hospital, Toronto, (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch).....	69906	20097 73	24834 69	44932 42	0 64½
City Hospital, Hamilton	16200	5087 91	6005 06	11092 97	0 37½
General Hospital, Kingston	15327	3187 44	2556 58	5744 02	0 37½
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	10280	3219 54	2094 76	5314 30	0 51½
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	12918	2470 48	4655 29	7125 77	0 55½
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	13073	3650 30	3834 73	7485 03	0 57½
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	5819	1185 36	1270 60	2455 96	0 42½
General Hospital, London.....	16220	3251 80	5014 44	8266 24	0 51
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	7142	1827 55	2408 37	4235 92	0 59½
General Hospital, Guelph	6736	1365 42	2798 99	4164 41	0 61½
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.....	4633	1381 30	1453 38	2834 68	0 61
General Hospital, Pembroke	2517	664 78	798 21	1462 99	0 58
Totals	180771	47389 61	57725 10	105114 71	0.57*

* Exclusive of City Hospital, Hamilton.

HOUSES OF REFUGE.

The Houses of Refuge aided by the Province under the Charity Aid Act, and their operations in respect of admissions, discharges, and the general movement of their populations for the year ending 30th September, 1880, are shewn in the following table :—

NAMES OF REFUGES.	Location.	Number of persons remaining in the Refuges on 1st October, 1879.	Number admitted to Refuges during the year.	Total number under lodgment during the year ending 30th Sept., 1880.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number of persons remaining in Refuges on the 30th Sept., 1880.
House of Industry.....	Toronto.....	75	61	136	51	10	75
House of Providence.....	“.....	178	263	441	213	26	202
Home for Incurables.....	“.....	16	7	23	4	2	17
House of Refuge.....	Hamilton.....	42	129	171	125	1	45
Home for Aged Women.....	“.....	23	3	26	2	.....	24
House of Industry.....	Kingston.....	41	93	134	97	2	35
House of Providence.....	“.....	54	28	82	13	11	58
Home for Aged and Friendless.....	London.....	30	16	46	21	1	24
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum (Refuge branch)	“.....	24	21	45	13	4	28
St. Patrick's House of Refuge.....	Ottawa.....	35	28	63	20	6	37
St. Charles' Hospice.....	“.....	46	44	90	34	10	46
House of Providence.....	Guelph.....	39	53	92	56	2	34
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch).....	St. Catharines.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	2
St. Thomas' Home.....	St. Thomas.....	11	16	27	11	4	12
House of Providence.....	Dundas.....	31	58	89	41	1	47
Totals.....	.....	648	820	1468	701	81	686

This table shews that 820 persons were admitted to the Refuges last year, as against 750 in the year preceding, and that, including the number who were in the Houses at the beginning of the year, a total of 1,468 were lodged and cared for during the year, as compared with 1,351 for the previous year. The number of inmates remaining at the close of the year increased from 648 to 686. Of the total number of 1,468 inmates, 81 died during the year, shewing the rate of mortality to have been only $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the entire population.

The usual statistical information respecting the sex, religion, and nationality of the inmates, and the localities from which they were received, is given in the following summary :—

Sex.

Males	623
Females	845
	<hr/> 1,468

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholics	996
Protestants of all denominations	472
	<hr/>

Nationalities.

Canada	372
England	203
Ireland	779
Scotland	61
United States	28
Other countries	25
	<hr/>

Previous Residence.

Received from city or town in which the Refuges are located	957
Received from counties in which the Refuges are located..	110
Received from other counties in the Province	307
Emigrants and foreigners	94
	<hr/>

1,468

As, under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, the first and fixed allowance of five cents per day, as Government aid, is based upon the number of days' stay of the inmates in the various institutions, the following table is submitted, shewing the total number of such inmates, their aggregate period of lodgment, and the average period per inmate :—

NAMES OF REFUGES.	Location.	Total number of inmates during the year.	Total stay, in days, during the year.	Average stay per inmate in days.
House of Industry	Toronto	136	29236	215
House of Providence	"	441	72606	164
Home for Incurables	"	23	6825	297
House of Refuge	Hamilton	171	18450	108
Home for Aged Women	"	26	8964	345
House of Industry	Kingston	134	16899	126
House of Providence	"	82	20466	249
Home for Aged and Friendless	London	46	9930	216
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum (Refuge Branch)	"	45	9687	215
St. Patrick's House of Refuge	Ottawa	63	13149	213
St. Charles' Hospice	"	90	16581	184
House of Providence	Guelph	92	13753	149
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch)	St. Catharines	3	1050	350
St. Thomas Home	St. Thomas	27	4228	157
House of Providence	Dundas	89	16904	190
		<hr/> 1,468	<hr/> 259,028	<hr/> 176½

A comparison of these figures with those for the preceding year, shews that the aggregate period of stay of all the inmates was 259,028 days, as compared with 234,642 days in 1879; and that the average stay per inmate increased from 173 to 176½.

The following table shews: (1) The amount which each Refuge is entitled to receive, based upon the fixed allowance of five cents per day; (2) the amount which each Refuge received towards its maintenance, from all sources other than Government aid, and the proportion which one-fourth of such amount bears to the additional grant of two cents per day under the Act; and (3) the total amount which each Refuge is entitled to receive from the Government for its work during the year:—

NAMES OF REFUGES.	Aggregate stay of Inmates.	Fixed allowance at 5 cents per day for aggregate stay of Inmates.	Amounts received from all sources other than Government.	Supplementary allowance of $\frac{1}{4}$ of such receipts, provided amount does not exceed the 2 cent allowance.	Supplementary allowance of 2 cents per day.	Total Government allowance to each House of Refuge for the year 1881.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
House of Industry, Toronto.....	29236	1461 80	7341 53	.....	584 72	2046 52
House of Providence, Toronto	72606	3630 30	9134 36	.....	1452 12	5082 42
Home for Incurables, Toronto.....	6825	341 25	3047 43	.....	136 50	477 75
House of Refuge, Hamilton	18450	922 50	826 74	|| 263 35	.....	1185 85
Home for Aged Women, Hamilton.....	8964	448 20 *	.....	.....	179 28	627 48
House of Industry, Kingston.....	16899	844 95	1805 43	.....	337 98	1182 93
House of Providence, Kingston	20466	1023 30 †	3599 43	.....	409 32	1432 62
Home for Aged and Friendless, London..	9930	496 50 †	3808 19	.....	198 60	695 10
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum (Refuge Branch), London	9687	484 35 †	11699 87	.....	193 74	678 09
St. Patrick's House of Refuge, Ottawa...	13449	672 45 ‡	.....	.....	268 98	941 43
St. Charles' Hospice, Ottawa.....	16581	829 05	2282 69	.....	331 62	1160 67
House of Providence, Guelph.....	13753	687 65	1656 39	.....	275 06	962 71
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch), St. Catharines	1050	52 50 \$	.....	.....	21 00	73 50
St. Thomas Home, St. Thomas.....	4228	211 40 †	964 83	.....	84 56	295 96
House of Providence, Dundas.....	16904	845 20	13024 79	.....	338 08	1183 28
	259,028	\$12,951 40	\$59,191 68	263 35	4,811 56	18,026 31

* Included with Protestant Orphan Asylum Receipts.

† Includes receipts of Orphanage Branch.

‡ Included with St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum Receipts.

\$ Included with Orphanage Branch.

|| This amount includes the balance of the one-fourth of the receipts of the City Hospital (\$56 67), after deducting the 10 cent supplementary rate, a large proportion of Refuge patients having been maintained in the Hospital during the year.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the amount of Government aid earned by all the Refuges during the past year was \$18,026.31, as compared with \$15,891.43 in the preceding year. The amount received by the Refuges from Municipalities, and from private subscriptions and donations, increased from \$39,859.09 in 1879, to \$59,191.68 during the past year; and in every Refuge, except one, a sufficient amount was obtained to entitle it to receive the full extent of seven cents per day as Government aid.

The next and last table furnishes the following information:— (1) The expenditure for salaries and wages in the various Refuges; (2) the expenditure for food, fuel, and all other things except salaries and wages; (3) the total cost of maintaining each Refuge; and (4) the average cost per day for each inmate:—

NAMES OF REFUGES.	Collective stay of Inmates.	Expenditure for salaries and wages.		Expenditure for food, fuel, and all general expenses.		Total expenditure, exclusive of extraordinary repairs.		Average cost per patient per day.
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
House of Industry, Toronto.....	29236	962	50	10423	73	11386	23	38 $\frac{3}{4}$
House of Providence, Toronto.....	72606	81	50	12572	15	12653	65	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Home for Incurables, Toronto	6825	687	35	1916	58	2603	93	39 $\frac{1}{8}$
House of Refuge, Hamilton.....	18450	350	04	1559	58	1909	62	.....
Home for Aged Women, Hamilton.....	8964	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	.....
House of Industry, Kingston.....	16899	564	42	2591	14	3155	56	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
House of Providence, Kingston	20466	1	65	6184	07	†	6185 72	.....
Home for Aged and Friendless, London	9930	823	20	3318	89	†	4143 09	.....
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum (Refuge Branch), London	9687	25	00	12773	79	†	12798 79	.....
St. Patrick's House of Refuge, Ottawa.....	13449	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	.....
St. Charles' Hospice, Ottawa.....	16581	269	19	2641	11	2910	30	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
House of Providence, Guelph	13753	104	00	2582	68	2686	68	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch), St. Catharines....	1050	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	.....
St. Thomas Home, St. Thomas	4228	159	75	877	02	†	1036 77	.....
House of Providence, Dundas.....	16904	.....	.....	2946	72	2946	72	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Totals.....	259,028	\$4,028 60		\$60,387 46		\$64,416 06		.....

* Included with Orphanage Branch.

† Includes expenditures of Orphanage Branch.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

During the past year two Asylums for orphans and destitute children were added to the list of such institutions receiving Government aid, namely, the Bethlehem for the Friendless, at Ottawa, and the Mission Orphan Asylum, at Fort William, in the Thunder Bay District. The Asylums now receiving Government aid are enumerated in the following table:—

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.	Location.	Number remaining in residence 1st October, 1879.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1880.	Total number under lodgment during the year.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number remaining in residence on 30th September, 1880.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.....	Toronto	256	205	461	204	19	238
Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society ..	"	100	44	144	37	....	107
Girls' Home.....	"	115	82	197	78	5	114
Boys' Home	"	76	44	120	46	....	74
Newsboys' Lodgings.....	"	10	184	194	179	....	15
Infants' Home and Infirmary.....	"	66	119	185	98	27	60
St. Nicholas Home... ..	"	22	61	83	62	....	21
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum.....	Hamilton.....	104	57	161	50	9	102
Orphan Asylum.....	"	24	13	37	16	....	21
Boys' Home.....	"	85	36	121	39	....	82
Girls' Home	"	61	30	91	24	....	67
Orphan's Home	Kingston.....	53	19	72	18	1	53
House of Providence Orphan Asylum....	"	46	28	74	38	1	35
Hotel Dieu Orphan Asylum	"	38	54	92	55	....	37
Orphans' Home.....	Ottawa	33	33	66	33	1	32
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	41	34	75	28	....	47
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum ..	"	66	86	152	76	2	74
Bethlehem for Friendless.....	"	13	141	154	15	122	17
Roman Catholic Orphan Home.....	London	95	61	156	72	3	81
Protestant Orphan Home	"	62	65	127	68	1	58
Protestant Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Catharines.	20	14	34	17	....	17
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	28	2	30	3	....	27
St. Thomas Home (Orphanage Branch)....	St. Thomas....	.....	6	6	6	...	.....
Orphan Asylum.....	Fort William..	26	7	33	8	....	25
Totals .....	.....	1440	1425	2865	1270	191	1404

The information to be obtained from the foregoing is that 2,865 children were lodged and cared for in the various institutions, as compared with 2,725 for the preceding year; that the admissions increased from 1,339 to 1,425; and that the discharges were 1,270 as compared with 1,271. During the year, 191 deaths took place, as compared with 49 in the previous year. No less than 122 of these deaths occurred in the Bethlehem for the Friendless, Ottawa, which is a Home for rearing the illegitimate infants of abandoned and unfortunate women. During the year, 154 infants were inmates of the institution, of whom 122, or 80 per cent. died. Respecting this extraordinary rate of mortality reference is made in the inspection report upon the institution.

The following statistics relating to the sex of the inmates, the religion and nationality of their parents, and the places from which they were received, are compiled from the returns made by the different institutions:

<i>Sex.</i>	
Males	1589
Females	1276
	<hr/> 2865
<i>Religious Denominations.</i>	
Protestants of all denominations.....	1363
Roman Catholics	1502
	<hr/> 2865
<i>Nationalities.</i>	
Canadian	2256
English	207
Irish	229
Scotch.....	71
United States.....	79
Other countries and unknown.....	23
	<hr/> 2865
<i>Previous Residence.</i>	
Received from cities in which Orphanages are located	2136
Received from counties in which Orphanages are located....	169
Received from other counties in the Province	467
Emigrants and foreigners.....	93
	<hr/> 2865

The following table gives the figures upon which the Government aid to these institutions is based, namely: (1) the aggregate stay of all the children in the Asylums, and the fixed allowance in respect thereof; (2) the amount received for their maintenance from all sources other than Government, and the proportion which one-fourth of that sum bears to the supplementary grant of one-half cent per day; and (3) the total amount which each Asylum is entitled to receive for the work of the past year:

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.

14

Location.

	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Fixed allowance at one and a half cents per day.	Amount received from Government.	Supplementary allowance of one-fourth of such receipts, provided amount does not exceed the half-cent allowance.	Supplementary allowance of half a cent per day.	Total Government grant for the year 1881.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.....	92507	1387 60	6096 28	...	462 54	1850 14
Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society.....	37564	563 46	3448 14	\$..	187 82	751 28
Girls' Home	27322	640 83	3556 54	...	213 61	854 44
Boys' Home	27334	410 01	3800 34	...	136 67	546 68
Newsboys' Lodgings	5688	85 32	1946 35	...	28 44	113 76
Infants' Home and Infirmary	24532	367 98	3203 61	...	122 66	4690 64
St. Nicholas' Home	8735	131 03	2851 18	...	43 67	174 70
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	38469	577 03	5338 12	...	192 35	709 38
Orphans' Asylum	8201	123 02	3311 70	...	41 00	104 02
Boys' Home.....	30872	463 08	3640 62	...	154 36	617 44
Girls' Home.....	23214	348 21	1893 18	...	116 07	464 28
Orphans' Home.....	20273	304 09	2148 78	...	101 37	405 46
House of Providence Orphan Asylum	13193	197 90	+	...	65 96	263 86
Hotel Dieu Orphan Asylum	15599	233 98	651 13	...	78 00	311 98
Orphans' Home.....	12486	187 29	2187 10	...	62 43	249 72
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	14177	212 66	4496 34	...	70 88	283 54
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	26217	333 25	3393 92	...	131 09	524 34
Bethlehem for Friendless	4668	70 02	835 63	...	23 34	93 36
Roman Catholic Orphan Home	33213	498 20	+	...	166 06	664 26
Protestant Orphan Home.....	20842	312 63	+	...	104 21	416 84
Protestant Home (Orphanage Branch).....	7724	115 86	*1216 36	...	38 62	154 48
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	10168	152 52	940 52	...	50 84	203 36
St. Thomas Home (Orphanage Branch)	397	5 95	+	...	1 99	7 94
Orphan Asylum.....	8291	124 37	708 00	...	41 45	165 82
Hospital for Sick Children .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00
Totals.....	527,086	7,906 29	56,363 84	.....	2,635 43	10,841 72

* Includes receipts of Refuge Branch.

+ Included with Refuge Branch.

++ This amount includes a supplementary allowance of \$200 in respect of the Infirmary Branch.

§ A sufficient amount was received in every case to entitle all the institutions to receive the additional half cent per day as supplementary aid.

As compared with last year's figures, the table shews that the aggregate stay of the inmates has increased from 506,372 days to 527,086, and the fixed allowance of one and a half cents per day, paid by the Government, from \$7,595.58 to \$7,906.29. The amount received from Municipal and private sources in aid of the Asylums was reduced from \$59,800.68 to \$56,363.84; and the total amount of Government aid which all the institutions are entitled to, has increased from \$10,327.44, in 1879, to \$10,741.72 in 1880.

The expenditure incurred in the maintenance of these Asylums for the year, and the daily average cost per inmate, are shewn in the following table:

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.	Location.	Aggregate days' stay of Inmates.	Total Expenditure for the year 1880.		Average cost per patient per day.
			\$	cts.	
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	92507	7863	00	08½
Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society	"	37564	4283	02	11½
Girls' Home	"	42722	4469	82	10½
Boys' Home	"	27334	4412	89	16
Newsboys' Lodgings	"	5688	2084	35	30½
Infants' Home and Infirmary	"	24532	3782	53	15½
St. Nicholas' Home	"	8735	3046	30	30½
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	38469	6447	73	16¾
Orphan Asylum	"	8201	* 3989	94	.....
Boys' Home	"	30872	4254	85	13¾
Girls' Home	"	23214	2295	58	09½
Orphans' Home	Kingston	20273	2397	16	11¾
House of Providence Orphan Asylum	"	13193	† .....	.....	.....
Hotel Dieu Orphan Asylum	"	15599	1766	03	11¾
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	12486	2393	33	19
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	14177	* 6331	82	.....
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	26217	3888	17	15
Bethlehem for Friendless	"	4668	826	24	17½
Roman Catholic Orphan Home	London	33213	† .....	.....	.....
Protestant Orphan Home	"	20842	† .....	.....	.....
Protestant Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Catharines	7724	* 1542	30	.....
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	10168	1131	81	11
St. Thomas Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Thomas	397	† .....	.....	.....
Orphans' Home	Fort William	8291	975	00	11¾
Totals .....	.....	527,086	68,181	87	.....

* Includes expenditure of Refuge Branch.

† Included with Refuge Branch.

MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

Five institutions of this class are aided by the Provincial Treasury, under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, which entitles them to receive two cents per day for each inmate. The following table gives the name and location of each of these institutions, and their operations in respect to the admission and discharge of inmates, for the official year ending 30th September, 1880:—

NAMES OF MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.	Location.	No. of persons in residence on 1st Oct., 1879.	No. admitted during the year ending 30th Sept., 1880.	Total number under lodgment during the year.	No. discharged during the year.	No. discharged during the year.	No. in residence on 30th Sept., 1880.
Magdalen Asylum	Toronto	33	53	86	57	....	29
Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women.	"	23	39	62	39	1	22
Home for Friendless	Hamilton	17	44	61	46	....	15
Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum	Ottawa	88	61	149	65	3	81
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	London	19	46	65	42	8	15
Totals		180	243	423	249	12	162

The usual statistical information in respect to the nationality and religion of the inmates, together with the places they were received from, is furnished in the following summaries:—

Religious Denominations.

Protestants of all denominations	178
Roman Catholics	245
	423

Nationalities.

Canadian	203
English	45
Irish	142
Scotch	14
United States	9
Other countries or unknown	10
	423

Previous Residence.

Received from cities in which institutions are situated	228
Received from counties in which institutions are situated ..	44
Received from other counties in the Province	133
Foreigners or unknown	18
	423

The aggregate number of days that the women were inmates of the respective Asylums, and the amount that each institution is entitled to as Government aid, based upon such days' stay, and receipts from all sources other than the Province, are shewn in the following table:—

NAMES OF MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.	Location.	Aggregate days' stay of Inmates.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Total Government grant for 1880, at the rate of two cts. per day.
			\$ c.	\$ c.
Magdalen Asylum.....	Toronto	11213	3394 63	224 26
Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women	"	7236	5659 64	144 72
Home for Friendless	Hamilton ..	7078	2318 70	141 56
Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum ...	Ottawa	35713	4007 34	714 26
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	London.....	6189	1444 74	123 78
Totals .....	.....	67429	16825 05	1348 58

The cost of maintaining the respective Asylums, and the daily cost of each inmate, is shewn in the annexed table:—

NAMES OF MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.	Location.	Aggregate days' stay of Inmates.	Total expenditure during the year.	Average cost per patient per day.
			\$ c.	c.
Magdalen Asylum.....	Toronto	11213	3394 63	30 $\frac{1}{4}$
Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women	"	7236	5802 28	80 $\frac{1}{4}$
Home for Friendless	Hamilton.....	7078	2456 44	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum	Ottawa	35713	7519 91	21
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	London.....	6189	1620 02	26 $\frac{1}{8}$
Totals .....	.....	67429	20793 28	30 $\frac{3}{8}$

SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS UPON HOSPITALS, REFUGES, ORPHAN ASYLUMS, &c.

HOSPITALS.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The entire operations of this Hospital, so far as they relate to the admission, discharge and the general movements of the patients for the official year, ending 30th September, 1880, are exhibited in the following summary:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients remaining in all departments of the Hospital on 1st October, 1879.....	109	59	168
Number admitted during past year,.....	843	692	1,535
Number of children born in Hospital during the year.....	80	70	150
Total number under treatment.....	1,032	821	1,853

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharges during year including infants.....	855	719	1,574
Deaths during year.....	75	47	122
Remaining in Hospital on 30th September, 1880...	102	55	157
	1,032	821	1,853

The distribution of these 1,853 patients in the three respective branches of the Hospital was as follows:—

Main Hospital.—At the close of the preceding year there were 130 patients in this branch of the Hospital, and during the year 1,212 were admitted, making a total of 1,342 patients who were under treatment during the year, of which number 1,103 were discharged, 115 died, and 124 remained in the Main Hospital on the 30th September, 1880.

Burnside Lying-in Branch.—Twelve women remained in the wards of this branch on 1st October, 1879, and during the past year 180 women were admitted to, and 150 children born in them, making 342 inmates during the twelve months. During the same period 183 women and 144 children were discharged, and 6 infants died, leaving 9 women in the wards at the close of the year.

Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary.—Twenty-six patients remained in this department of the Hospital at the close of the previous year, and during the twelve months ending 30th September, 1880, 143 patients were admitted, making the total number of patients under treatment for diseases of the eye and ear, 169. During the same period 144 were discharged, 1 died; and 24 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

The 1,853 patients admitted during the past year were returned as having been received from the following places :—

From the City of Toronto (including infants born).....	1,303
From the County of York.....	100
From other counties of the Province.....	396
From United States.....	16
From other countries, including emigrants.....	38
	<hr/>
	1,853

A comparison of the foregoing figures with similar statistics for the preceding year shews that there was an increase of 185 in the number of patients admitted, a decrease of 9 in the number of births, an increase of 187 in the number of patients discharged, a decrease of 10 in the deaths, and a decrease of 11 in the number of patients remaining under treatment at the close of the respective years.

The usual statistical information in respect to the nationality and religion of the patients is returned as follows :—

Nationality.—Canadians (including births) 817 ; English, 426 ; Irish, 364 ; Scotch, 134 ; United States, 64 ; other countries, 48.

Religion.—Protestants, of all denominations, 1,326 ; Roman Catholics, 374 ; unknown, including infants, 153.

The following summary shews the receipts of the Hospital from all sources for the year ending 30th September, 1880 :—

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$18,240	61
From the City of Toronto, in payment of patients' maintenance.....	14,377	00
From the County of York, in payment of patients, maintenance.....	170	80
From other Municipalities of the Province.....	589	90
From paying patients themselves.....	5,806	57
Income from property belonging to Hospital Trust....	11,070	19
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals.....	102	60
Interest on bank balance and investments.....	173	20
Other sources not above enumerated.....	2,361	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$52,892	12

The expenditures for maintaining the Hospital for the same period are shewn under the following headings :—

Beer, wine and spirits.....	\$ 1,590	08
Medicine, medical comforts and appliances.....	2,209	78
Milk.....	2,667	05
Butcher's meat, bread, groceries and provisions.....	15,840	60
Salaries and wages.....	8,536	95
Fuel, light, water, taxes, insurance, etc.....	8,410	88
Furniture, furnishings, clothing, etc.....	4,641	17
Ordinary repairs.....	566	69
Interest on debentures and mortgages.....	3,536	27
Advertising, printing, postage, etc.....	326	32
Extraordinary repairs.....	1,011	70
Other expenditures.....	613	30

\$49,950 79

If the two foregoing financial statements be compared with those of a similar kind for the previous year, it will be found that there is a slight falling off in the receipts, namely from \$54,910.74 to \$52,892.12. In respect to the expenditures there is an increase of \$2,156.15, namely, from \$47,794.64 in 1879, to \$49,950.79 in 1880.

From the tables in the general report upon Hospitals, it will be found that, exclusive of the infants born in the Hospital, for whom no Government allowance is made, the patients were under treatment during the year for an aggregate period of 69,906 days. But under the terms of the Order in Council limiting the period of treatment in certain cases, a deduction is made for the stay of patients not entitled to be paid for at Hospital rates to the extent of 7,275 days. Based upon these figures the Hospital is entitled to receive the following amount as Government aid for the work of the past year, viz:—

Allowance for 62,631 days at 20 cents.....	\$12,526 20
Allowance for 7,275 days at 7 cents.....	509 25
Supplementary aid for 62,631 days at 10 cents.....	6,263 10
Total grant for 1881.....	\$19,298 55

INSPECTIONS.

The Hospital was visited several times during the year, when I passed through the wards and generally observed the condition of the premises. On the 30th December, however, a more minute inspection was made of the Hospital, when the roll was checked, and every patient whose name then appeared on the register was seen. There were then under treatment 193 patients—120 males and 73 females—who had been admitted from the following places, viz: City of Toronto, 141; County of York, 13; County of Simcoe, 6; Peel, 4; Victoria, 3; Grey, 2; Essex, 2; Peterboro', 2; Muskoka, 2; other counties, 13; and emigrants, 5.

Of these 193 patients, 98 were being supported in the Hospital by the City of Toronto; 9 by various counties and municipalities of the Province; 50 were paying for their own maintenance; 5 were being paid for by Railway Companies; and 31 were on the free patient list.

At this visit there were an unusually large number of accident cases under treatment, many of them of a very severe kind, and, with comparatively few exceptions, the patients generally appeared to be proper subjects for Hospital treatment. There were, however, 12 patients who had been continuous residents of the Hospital for periods of one year and over, in whose cases, along with some others, only Refuge rates of seven cents per day can be allowed.

The ward classification of the patients according to diseases and ailments is very good, but it is very desirable that a complete separation should be made of the convalescent patients from those undergoing active treatment. At present they sit, and take their meals, in the wards, a condition of things which must, in many instances, very seriously retard complete recovery.

The condition of the Hospital, throughout, was highly satisfactory. The wards were extremely neat and orderly, and the bedding and Hospital furnishings were in a clean and well kept state. The wards and halls, which are usually bright and cheerful, were particularly so at this visit owing to the Christmas decorations. The basement offices, including the kitchen, pantries, stores, etc., were also found in excellent order, and the various appliances and equipment for the heating, water supply, protection against fire, as well as the sanitary requisites, were all found in a very effective state.

CITY HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The operations of this Hospital during the year are shewn in the following summaries, viz :—

Number of patients remaining on the 1st October, 1879....	47
Admitted during the year	405
Births in the Hospital during the same period.....	26
	<hr/>
Total number of patients under treatment during the year	478
Discharged during year	410
Died	32
Remaining under treatment at close of official year ..	36
	<hr/>
	478

These 478 patients were admitted from the undermentioned places—

From the City of Hamilton, including births	308
From the County of Wentworth	17
From other counties in the Province	135
From other countries	18
	<hr/>
	478

Of these 478 patients, 259 were males and 219 females. Their nationalities and religions were as follows :—Canadians, 158 ; English, 116 ; Irish, 118 ; Scotch, 45 ; other countries, 41. Protestants of all denominations, 350 ; Roman Catholics, 126 ; other religions, 2.

The revenue and expenditure of the Hospital during the past year are given in the following tables :—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	\$4,819 58
From the City of Hamilton	6,485 92
From the County of Wentworth.....	222 50
From paying patients themselves	169 91
From Insurance Co'y, on account of damage by fire ..	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$12,697 91

Expenditure.

Groceries, bread, provisions, liquors, vegetables, light, etc.	\$3,031 94
Medicine and medical comforts	633 46
Butcher's meat	1,453 36
Milk	602 61
Salaries and wages ..	2,227 40
Fuel, water, taxes, insurance, rent, etc.	895 16
Furniture, furnishing, clothing, etc.....	1,667 54
Ordinary repairs	141 00
Advertising, printing, postage, etc.....	148 33
Other expenditures	292 17
Extraordinary repairs, after the fire	1,604 94
	<hr/>
	\$12,697 91

An analysis of the Hospital returns indicates that the aggregate period of residence of the patients admitted during the year was 16,824 days, or an average age of 35 days to each patient.

The Hospital will be entitled to receive Government aid for the year 1881 as follows:—

Allowance on 14,929 days' treatment of Hospital cases at 20 cents	\$2,985 80
Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day	1,492 90
Allowance at 7 cents per day for 1,271 days' stay of improper Hospital cases	88 97
Total grant for 1881	<u>\$4,567 67</u>

The daily cost of each patient cannot be accurately stated, as the expenditures incurred in maintaining the House of Refuge are not shewn separately in the City Treasurer's books, and as some of the lying-in patients included in the Hospital statistics were maintained in the Refuge, owing to the prevalence of puerperal fever in the Hospital.

NEW BUILDING.

The Council of the city of Hamilton, during the past year, took definite action for the erection of a new hospital. A plot of land, four acres in extent, the site of which was approved of by me, was purchased by the Council, and a sum of \$25,000 included in the estimates of the city for a suitable building. The Council further had a sketch plan prepared, shewing the accommodation required for the purposes of the hospital, and offered a prize for the most suitable plans, based upon the sketch plan. As this sketch had not been originally submitted to me I wrote for it, and on examination I found it to be very defective in many points. I therefore addressed the following letter to the City Clerk, on the 17th August, in which the defects in the sketch plan are indicated, viz.:—

"I duly received your letter of the 9th inst., together with the sketch plans of the proposed new hospital for the city of Hamilton. After examining the plans I returned them to you yesterday by express. I regret that they were not submitted to me before designs for a new hospital were invited, for, in my opinion, there are some very serious defects in these plans.

"In the first place, provision is only made for two classes of non-paying patients, who will constitute ninety per cent. of the hospital population. It will be impossible to obtain a proper classification of patients in these two wards. Moreover, when it is considered that these wards are not only sleeping dormitories, but also day rooms, and in winter will be in constant use, it will, I think, be apparent that their superficial area is too little, and that there should be at least fourteen feet passage way down the centre of the room, the total width of which should not be less than twenty-six feet. I also would point out that there is no necessity for a window for each bed, either for the purpose of natural ventilation or for light. Under such circumstances it would be found most difficult to heat the building. There ought to be space enough between each window for two beds.

"I notice that the wards are very much in projection of the main building. I am of opinion that this is objectionable, both from a sanitary and a structural point of view. If it is considered necessary, by the medical men, that the wards should run north and south, I should have suggested, had the plans been submitted to me earlier, that the wards should have projected very slightly in front, and

more to the rear, and that the transverse passage through the main building should be continued right through the wards on each side, so as to divide each wing into two wards, one, of course, being smaller than the other. This would be much better than one large unwieldy ward. The extreme ends of the dividing halls would be admirably suited for baths, and water-closets; the water-closets being slightly in projection. Underneath this passage should have been placed the furnace boilers for heating and providing hot water. A means of thorough ventilation of the water-closets, and of creating artificial ventilation in the wards, would thus be provided. I enclose a rough sketch which will give an idea of what I mean. As only the same cubic space is asked, with the exception of widening the wards, I do not think the cost would be greater under the plan I suggest. It will be seen, by a glance at my sketch, that it would suit for further extension without doing violence to the original design.

"In the manner proposed by me, wards for all classes would be provided, including fevers, accidents, and lock-up cases, which classification you could not have in large associated wards.

"I shall be glad if you will bring this letter before the Council at an early day."

INSPECTION.

I made a statutory inspection of the Hamilton City Hospital on the 10th July. There were then under treatment 23 men and 13 women. With the exception of ten, all the patients had been recently admitted, and were all reported to be under active treatment. It was clear that some of the cases of disease were of a chronic character, and that the treatment required could be just as well given had the patients been in a House of Refuge.

Owing to the presence of fever of a puerperal type, and which almost assumed an epidemic form, it was decided to admit lying-in cases to the female department of the House of Refuge instead of to the Hospital. As this step had been taken for sanitary reasons, I authorized the Steward to make out a supplementary return at the close of the year of the lying-in cases treated in the Refuge, so that the Government allowance at Hospital rates might be granted in respect thereto.

Since my previous visit several changes had been made in the staff of the Hospital, the former Steward and his wife, the Matron, having been replaced by a new Steward and a Matron, not related to him.

The condition of the Hospital was about the same as at the time of my previous inspection, and was as clean and as well kept as such a defective structure could well be. A fire took place at the Hospital on the 28th October, last, by which the roof was destroyed and had to be renewed at a cost of \$1,600.

The beds and bedding were clean and comfortable in appearance, and the ventilation of the rooms was very good, but there was an absence of everything tending to make the wards bright and cheerful—a defect which is now considered to be very serious as regards a curative institution.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following is a summary of the movements of the 491 patients who were treated in this Hospital during the official year:—

Patients remaining on 1st October, 1879.....	32	
Admitted during year.....	423	
Births in Hospital during year.....	36	
Total number under treatment	—	491

Discharged	419	
Died	30	
Remaining in Hospital, 30th September, 1880.....	42	
		<hr/> 491

These patients were admitted to the Hospital from the following places, viz :

From the City of Kingston (including births).....	227	
From the County of Frontenac.....	92	
From other counties of the Province.....	139	
From other countries.....	33	
		<hr/> 491

Of these 491 persons, 293 were males, and 198 females ; 339 were Protestants, and 152 were Roman Catholics ; 243 were Canadians, 84 were English, 127 were Irish, 14 were Scotch, and 23 were natives of other countries.

The receipts of the Hospital during the year were reported to be as under :—

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$3,379	76
From the Dominion Government.....	500	00
From the City of Kingston.....	145	00
From patients themselves.....	150	90
By subscriptions, donations, bequests, interest on investments, etc.....	1,021	22
From other sources.....	632	30
		<hr/> \$5,829 18

The following expenses were incurred in maintaining the Hospital :

Medicine and medical comforts.....	\$264	72
Butcher's meat, flour, milk, groceries, vegetables, etc..	3,187	44
Salaries and wages.....	1,243	46
Fuel, light and water.....	356	62
Furniture and furnishings, etc.....	243	85
Ordinary repairs	118	97
Advertising, postage, stationery, etc.....	29	01
Other expenditures.....	299	95
Investments	3,545	00
		<hr/> \$9,289 02

The average daily cost per patient was 37½ cents, excluding the last item.

The following summary shews the amount of Government aid to which this Hospital is entitled for 1881 :—

Allowance for 12,699 days' treatment of patients at 20 cents per day.....	\$2,539	80
Supplementary allowance of one-fourth of revenue....	612	35
Allowance of 7 cents per day on 2,628 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment.....	183	96
		<hr/>
Total aid for 1881.....	\$3,336	11

INSPECTION.

I inspected the Hospital on the 23rd January, when I found under treatment 29 men and 16 women. There were also 3 infants in the Hospital who had been born there. Six of these patients had been in the Hospital since the previous 1st October, these persons were all afflicted with chronic ailments, and therefore the Hospital was not entitled to receive the full grant in respect of them. All the other patients were comparatively recent admissions.

The condition of the Hospital was only fair. The water-closets were untidy, and in one of the wards the air was somewhat vitiated. Some of the beds were not over clean.

The books were examined. The register was kept much neater than formerly and afforded all the requisite information.

I paid a second visit, during the official year, to the Kingston General Hospital, on the 2nd August, when I found in its wards 22 men, 14 women, and 2 infants, or a total of 38, as compared with 48 at my previous inspection.

There were still in the Hospital some patients suffering from chronic diseases, as well as a few old and infirm persons who should have been in one of the City Refuges and for whom Refuge rates will only be allowed in the allocation of the Provincial grant. There were 7 patients in the lying-in ward.

An examination of the register shewed that only one small-pox patient had been admitted since the previous 1st October.

I saw and conversed with all the patients, receiving no complaints from them.

The condition of the Hospital was much the same as previously reported. Some of the wards were very bare and cheerless, and the water-closets were somewhat slovenly kept; although it could not actually be said that the parts of the building referred to were in a dirty state, still there appeared to be a great absence of tidiness and order.

I examined the various books kept in the Hospital. The record of the visits made by the Physicians was not properly entered up according to the directions contained in a previous minute of inspection. For this reason I was unable to see whether the proper number of visits had been paid or not, and as it is expected that I shall report to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council all such information, I requested that, in future, if the visiting Physicians did not comply with the rule, the House-Surgeon should enter the date and hour of such visits and initial the same.

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

During the past year 376 patients were under treatment in this Hospital. The general operations, in respect to admissions and discharges, were as follows:—

Patients remaining on 1st October, 1879.....	19
Admitted during the year.....	357
Total number under treatment.....	— 376
Discharged.....	347
Died	13
Remaining in Hospital, 30th September, 1880.....	16
	— 376

These patients were admitted to the Hospital from the following places, viz.:—

From the City of Kingston	169
From the County of Frontenac.....	110
From other counties of the Province	82
From other countries	15
	— 376

The following statistical information is given in respect of those 376 patients : 180 were males, 196 females ; 39 were Protestants, 337 were Roman Catholics ; 361 were Canadians, 1 was English, 3 were Irish, and 11 were of other nationalities.

The figures given in the summary below shew the revenue of the Hospital during the official year ending 30th September, 1880 :—

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$2,496 50
From paying patients	514 00
Income from property.....	110 35
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	1,544 76
From other sources	631 45
	— \$5,297 06

The expenditures incurred during the same period were as under :—

Beer, wine and spirits	\$ 31 30
Medicine and medical comforts	316 76
Butchers' meat, flour, groceries, vegetables, milk, etc...	3,188 24
Salaries and wages	203 00
Fuel, light, water, taxes, insurance, etc.....	761 55
Bedding, furnishings, etc.....	540 78
Repairs, ordinary.....	122 50
Advertising, printing, postage, etc.....	73 67
Other expenses.....	76 50
	— \$5,314 30

The average daily cost per patient was 51 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents.

The following summary shews the amount of Government aid to which this Hospital is entitled for 1881 :—

Allowance for 9,375 days' treatment of patients at 20 cents per day	\$1,875 00
Supplementary allowance equal to one-fourth of revenue.	700 14
Allowance of 7 cents per day on 905 days' stay of improper cases for hospital treatment.....	63 35
	—
Total aid for 1881.....	\$2,638 49

I visited this Hospital on the 2nd August, 1880, when the names of twenty-five patients appeared on the register, twenty-three of whom I saw. As usual, a number of these persons did not seem to be of the class for which the Act provides that aid shall be granted. Differing from other hospitals, it is not the protracted detention of patients I have to speak of, but the admission of persons with the most trifling ailments, and those afflicted with chronic diseases or the infirmities of old age. That an allowance of thirty cents per day should be made for such patients is not in accordance with the spirit of the Act, as they only

require the ordinary comforts of the Hospital, without reference to medical treatment, and they can be provided with such comforts at a less cost than the Government daily allowance. It is clear that some action will have to be taken to exclude such patients from the schedule of persons for whom aid is to be granted.

The condition of the Hospital was, as usual, all that could be desired, so far as cleanliness of the premises, comfortable beds, and cheerful surroundings are concerned; and the Sisters evidently do all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the patients.

Of the twenty-five persons in the Hospital, only three were entered as paying for their treatment. I examined the books, and found them to be well and neatly kept, and to afford all the information the Act requires.

GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admissions, discharges, etc., for the past year, were as follows:—

Number remaining under treatment on the 1st October, 1879.	33
Number admitted during the year.....	267
	<hr/>
Total number under treatment during the year....	300
Discharged.....	226
Died.....	50
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1880..	24
	<hr/>
	300

The localities from which the patients were received were as under, viz.:

From the City of Ottawa.....	195
From the County of Carleton.....	32
From other counties in the Province	34
Other countries	39
	<hr/>
	300

Of these patients, 179 were males, and 121 were females. Respecting their religious denominations, 264 were returned as Protestants, and 36 as Roman Catholics. It is further shewn that 166 were Canadians, 61 English, 45 Irish, 11 Scotch, and 17 were natives of other countries.

The revenue and expenditure of the Hospital are shewn in the two following statements:—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$2,737 44
From the City of Ottawa.....	600 00
From the County of Carleton.....	500 00
From other Municipalities.....	100 00
From paying patients	738 77
From subscriptions, bequests, donations of private individuals, and income from property	4,036 94
	<hr/>
	\$8,713 15

Expenditures.

Beer, wine and spirits.....	\$ 250 34
Medicine and medical comforts.....	561 31
Meat, flour, general groceries, vegetables, milk, etc.....	2,220 14
Salaries and wages.....	1,815 99
Fuel, light, water, taxes, insurance, etc.....	1,280 57
Bedding, clothing, furnishings, etc.....	255 99
Extraordinary repairs, and interest on mortgage, etc....	1,852 85
Advertising, printing, postage, etc.	162 74
Other expenditures.....	578 69
	<hr/>
	\$8,978 62

If the charge for extraordinary repairs be deducted, it will be found that the daily cost per inmate was 55½ cents.

The Hospital has earned Government aid as follows:—

Allowance for 10,264 days' treatment of patients at 20 cents per day.....	\$2,052 80
Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day.....	1,026 40
Allowance of 7 cents per day on 2,654 days' stay of improper cases for hospital treatment.....	185 78
	<hr/>
Total aid for 1881	\$3,264 98

INSPECTION.

This Hospital was inspected on the 29th March. The wards were then in good order, clean, well aired, and cheerful looking. The beds were in a well kept state and comfortable, and the general condition of the Hospital was satisfactory, although greater neatness might have been observed in some of the partially occupied wards.

There were in the main building, at the time of my inspection, 22 males and 14 females, and in the small-pox department 8 males and 3 females, or a total population of 47. As on former occasions, I found that many of the inmates were improper subjects for hospital residence. Some of them had been in the Hospital for years, and, with many of the more recent admissions, should have been in a house of refuge. The names of these persons were taken, so that the necessary reductions could be made when the schedules were made up at the close of the official year.

Since the previous 1st October no less than 77 persons, suffering from small-pox, had been admitted, 24 of whom had died. Only one of the patients was reported to be paying for the treatment received.

A patient was entered upon the register as being demented. Clearly he was an improper person for residence in an hospital, and should have been sent to an asylum for the insane.

At the time of my previous visit to the Hospital, I urged upon the Board of Management the necessity of establishing wards for lying-in patients. This recommendation was made in view of the facts that there appeared to be a great want for such wards, as there was no Lying-in Hospital in the eastern section of the Province, and that there was plenty of vacant space at the disposal of the Board. No action was taken in the matter, and I was informed that the Board did not intend to adopt my suggestion. Under these circumstances I recommended that the House of Mercy Lying-in Refuge be placed upon the schedule of the Charity Aid Act as an hospital.

GENERAL ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admissions, discharges, etc., for the past year, were as follows:—

Number remaining under treatment on the 1st October, 1879	31
Number admitted during the year	528
	<hr/>
Total number under treatment during the year	559
Discharged	482
Died	52
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1880 ..	25
	<hr/>
	559

The localities from which the 559 patients were received were as under, viz.:

From the City of Ottawa	373
From the County of Carleton	124
From other counties in the Province	42
Other countries	20
	<hr/>
	559

Of these patients, 269 were males, and 290 were females. Respecting their religious denominations, 16 were Protestants, and 543 Roman Catholics. It is further shewn that 315 were Canadians, 6 English, 220 Irish, 4 Scotch, and that 14 belonged to other countries.

The following statements shew the revenue and expenditure of the Hospital during the year:—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	\$3,801 40
From the City of Ottawa	800 00
From the County of Carleton	100 00
From paying patients	928 11
From subscriptions, bequests, donations of private individuals, and income from property	1,029 01
From other sources, not enumerated	1,936 37
	<hr/>
	\$8,594 89

Expenditures.

Beer, wine and spirits	\$ 69 57
Medicine and medical comforts	222 30
Meat, flour, general groceries, milk, vegetables, etc	3,580 73
Salaries and wages	343 45
Fuel, light, water, taxes, insurance, and interest	1,695 54
Bedding, clothing, furnishings, etc.	1,215 28

Extraordinary repairs	1,151 18
Ordinary repairs	105 79
Other expenditures	252 37
	<hr/>
	\$8,636 21

If the charge for extraordinary repairs be deducted, it will be found that the daily cost per inmate was $57\frac{1}{4}$ cents.

The Hospital has earned Government aid as follows:—

Allowance for 12,661 days' treatment of patients at 20 cents per day	\$2,532 20
Supplementary allowance equal to one-fourth of hospital revenue	1,198 37
Allowance at 7 cents per day for 412 days' stay of improper cases for hospital treatment	28 84
	<hr/>
Total grant for 1881	\$3,759 41

INSPECTION.

At the time of my visit to this Hospital on the 29th March, there were 18 men and 14 women under treatment, some of whom were not proper subjects for a curative institution.

Since my previous inspection, the small-pox wards, which were contiguous to the main building of the Hospital, had been closed and a separate Hospital built at a cost of about \$2,000. The building is a brick one, 40 feet by 30 feet, and space is provided for 35 patients. Since the 1st October, 67 small-pox patients had been admitted to it, of whom 18 died. At the time of my visit 8 men and 8 women were in this Branch Hospital.

The condition of the General Hospital was as usual all that could be desired in respect to cleanliness, order and neatness, and the wards were cheerful and homelike. I brought to the attention of the Managers of the Hospital, the desirableness of providing means for a better classification of patients than was obtainable by only two large associated dormitories, one for each sex, as the indiscriminate mixing up of all classes of patients in those dormitories could not but have a disturbing effect. Besides which, privacy is necessary in some cases, and under the then existing circumstances, that could only be secured by placing screens round the beds, which practice on sanitary grounds is an objectionable one. A considerable portion of the building was used for other than hospital purposes. I expressed my opinion that considering the number of patients admitted to the Hospital, and the variety of the diseases for which they are treated, more room should be taken for the Hospital, so that the patients could be properly classified.

I again visited the Hospital on the 31st July, when the register shewed that 22 patients were under treatment.

The Hospital was in a thoroughly clean and well kept state, and I was glad to find that the Managers had complied with my recommendation and had added six additional rooms, with space for twelve beds, to the Hospital accomodation. There is still great need for a laundry, as well as space for other domestic services, and it is to be hoped that the Sisters will be enabled to raise funds to provide the necessary additions.

HOUSE OF MERCY LYING-IN HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The Managers of the above named Hospital having petitioned the Government to grant them aid, under the provisions of the Act, I was instructed to inspect the Hospital and report upon its operations, etc. A copy of my report, dated 10th April, is annexed, viz:—

“I have the honour to report for the information of His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that, a petition having been received praying that the House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital in Ottawa should be placed on the schedule of the Charity Aid Act, I paid on the 29th March, a statutory visit to the Institution, as required by the provisions of the Act justnamed. I found that the house used for the purposes of the Hospital is a substantial brick one, situated on Richmond Street, in the suburbs of Ottawa, and that it is built on a good sized lot. The location is well suited to the objects of the Hospital. The house comprises a good basement and two storeys, but having been built for a private dwelling house, its interior arrangements have had to be altered, so that a classification of the inmates might be effected. This, at present, has only been done in a temporary way, but will afterwards be made permanent. The only drawback to the place at present is the want of a proper supply of water, and the limited space, there being only room for about 28 patients, but these defects can be overcome by a small expenditure.

“There seemed to be a great necessity in this section of the Province for such an institution, as none of the Hospitals in Ottawa receive lying-in patients, and as a natural consequence unsupervised, private houses, often of a bad character, had to be resorted to. Observing this want, I recommended to the managers of the Protestant Hospital the setting apart of certain wards for lying-in purposes, but they have neglected to carry out the suggestion. I am of opinion therefore, that the Lying-in Hospital in Ottawa, now being reported upon is a necessity.

“This Hospital was opened on the 19th May, 1879, since which time 73 women had been admitted, and on the day of my visit, 25 were in the house.

“The majority of the patients had come from the Eastern section of the Province generally, but many had being received from the Province of Quebec. The admission of patients from that Province is a difficulty which has to be met, not only in respect to this Institution, but to all the hospitals and charities in Ottawa. Indeed a critical analysis of the registers of all these institutions would shew that about one-third of the inmates were former residents of the Province of Quebec. How this trouble is to be overcome it is difficult to understand. It may, of course, be presumed that a number of hospital patients and indigent persons from the eastern portion of the Province of Ontario find their way into the charitable institutions in Montreal. It is, however, for the Government to decide, and I submit the matter for instructions whether the allowance provided for by the Charity Aid Act should only be granted, especially as regards hospital patients, the payments for them being very large, for *bona fide* residents of the Province of Ontario.

“The greater part of the revenue of this Lying-in Hospital appears to be from the patients themselves. Of the 25 in residence, 19 were paying sums varying from 25 cents to \$1. per day, leaving only 6 patients on the free list. A good deal of support is received from the churches in the diocese, and some from private individuals.

“I regret to say that no well devised scheme of labour is provided for such patients as are able to work. The want of water does not admit of washing being done, and it is difficult to find employment suitable to the class. I, of course,

found that the practice prevailed here, as in nearly every other similar Hospital, of admitting patients too soon, and retaining them longer than is necessary. I called the attention of the Sister in charge to this, and informed her of the regulation on the subject laid down by the Government, by Order in Council.

"The register gives the information required, with the exception that the actual period of residence of each patient in days is not shewn. The attention of the Sister was also called to this.

"Having regard to the necessity which exists for an Institution of the kind in Ottawa, I would beg to recommend that the House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa, be, by Order in Council, placed on schedule A of the Charity Aid Act."

This recommendation was approved of by the Government, and an Order in Council passed, placing the House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital on schedule A of the said Act.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admissions, discharges, etc., for the past year, were as follows:—

Number under treatment on the 1st October, 1879.....	13
Number admitted during the year.....	89
Number born in the Hospital during the year.....	84
Total number under treatment during the year.....	186
Discharged	165
Died.....	6
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1880....	15

The localities from which the patients were received were as under, viz.—

From the City of Ottawa.....	57
From the County of Carleton.....	9
From other counties in the Province	93
Other countries	27
	186

Of these patients, 47 were males, and 139 were females. Respecting their religious denominations, 27 were returned as Protestants; 154 as Roman Catholics; and 5 as of other religions. It is further shewn that 67 were Canadians, 38 English, 73 Irish, and 8 Scotch.

The following statements shew the revenue and expenditure of the Hospital during the year:—

Revenue.

From paying patients.....	\$ 971 20
From subscriptions, bequests, and donations of private individuals.....	1,728 99
From income from property.....	164 43
	\$2,864 62

Expenditures.

Beer, wine and spirits.....	\$ 21 99
Medicine and medical comforts.....	16 99
Meat, flour, general groceries, milk, vegetables, etc....	1,163 37

Salaries and wages.....	\$90 38
Fuel and light.....	140 45
Bedding, clothing, furnishings, etc.....	632 73
Ordinary repairs.....	118 58
Other expenditures.....	271 47
	<hr/>
	\$2,455 96

The Hospital has earned Government aid as follows:—

Allowance for 3,065 days' treatment of patients at 20 cents per day.....	\$613 00
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents per day	306 50
Allowance at 7 cents per day for 2,754 days' stay of improper cases for hospital treatment	192 78
	<hr/>
Total grant for 1881.....	\$1,112 28

INSPECTION.

I made a second inspection of the Hospital on the 31st July.

The names of 15 women were on the register, 12 of whom I saw. Twenty-four beds were made up, although that number somewhat overcrowds the house.

The Hospital was in good order, and well kept in all its departments.

The various books were examined. The suggestions I made at my previous visit regarding the same had been carried out.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The operations of this Hospital during the period under report are indicated in the following summary:—

Remaining under treatment on 1st October, 1879.....	38
Admitted during official year	297
Number of births in the Hospital during same period.....	27
	<hr/>
Total number of patients under treatment.....	362
Discharged during the year.....	315
Died.....	13
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1880.....	34
	<hr/>
	362

The admissions were made from the undermentioned places:—

From the City of London.....	268
From the County of Middlesex.....	48
From other counties of the Province	35
From other places.....	11
	<hr/>
	362

The sex, religious denominations and nationalities of these patients are returned as follows:—

Males, 245; females, 117; Protestants of all denominations, 283; Roman Catholics, 79. English, 69; Irish, 107; Scotch, 39; Canadian, 129; other countries, 18.

The two annexed statements shew the revenue and expenditure respectively of the Hospital during the year:—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$3,303 92
From the City of London.....	2,369 09
From the County of Middlesex, in payment for patients..	1,043 40
From paying patients	1,228 65
From income from property or investments.....	411 18
	<hr/>
	\$8,356 24

Expenditures.

Medicine and medical comforts.....	\$ 778 54
Butcher's meat, groceries, milk, vegetables and liquors...	3,251 80
Salaries and wages.....	2,043 50
Fuel, light, etc.....	678 43
Bedding, clothing, furniture, etc.....	560 99
Ordinary repairs.....	220 82
Printing, postage, stationery, etc.....	33 01
Other expenditures	799 15
	<hr/>
	\$8,366 24

It will be observed that nothing was received by this Hospital during the year by subscriptions, etc., from private individuals.

The cost of maintaining each patient averaged 51 cents per day.

The Government aid earned by this Hospital is shewn in the following summary, viz:—

Allowance on 11,259 days' treatment of Hospital patients, at 20 cents per day.....	\$2,251 80
Supplementary allowance at 10 cents per day.....	1,125 90
Allowance at 7 cents per day on 4,961 days' stay of im- proper cases for hospital treatment.....	347 27
	<hr/>
Total aid for 1881	\$3,724 97

INSPECTION.

I inspected this Hospital on the 12th July, when 26 men and 12 women were in the wards thereof. Of these persons, 14 had been continuously in residence for periods over a year. The House-Surgeon informed me that he had received instructions to admit no more persons of this class, but only acute cases of curable disease. If this rule be adhered to the London Hospital will soon recover its position as a curative institution, instead of degenerating, as it was fast doing, into a house of refuge. All the other patients had been admitted at comparatively recent dates, and appeared to be proper subjects for hospital treatment. It is to be hoped that the City Council will make arrangements for the

establishment of a refuge, and that the old, homeless, and afflicted poor may be cared for there instead of in the Hospital. The treatment of the patients was evidently well and efficiently performed by a large and attentive staff of physicians.

The condition of the building as regards order and cleanliness was fairly good, but the isolated ward for males, as compared with well-kept wards in other hospitals, was by no means up to the standard, either in neatness or cheerfulness. Means of brightening it up were also wanting, I hope that something may be done to improve the interior of the Hospital in this respect. Both gas and water had been laid on since the time of my previous inspection.

The grounds and surroundings of this Hospital are really excellent, and everything about them was well and neatly kept.

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES.

From returns made to me, I gather that the movements of patients in this Hospital during the past official year, were as under:—

Under treatment on 1st October, 1879	36
Admitted during the year	220
Born in Hospital during same period.....	11
	<hr/>
Total under treatment	267
 Discharged during year	 228
Died	15
Remaining in residence, 30th September, 1880	24
	<hr/>
	267

The patients under treatment were admitted from the following places:—

City of St. Catharines	103
County of Lincoln.....	28
Other counties of Ontario and sailors.....	119
Other countries.....	17
	<hr/>
	267

The nationalities of these persons are returned to me as follows:—Canadian, 81; English, 56; Irish, 82; Scotch, 17; other countries, 31. Their sexes were, males, 186; females, 81; and religious beliefs, Protestants of all denominations, 152; Roman Catholics, 114; other religions, 1.

The Hospital income during the year, with the sources from which derived, is shewn hereunder:—

From the Province of Ontario	\$2,364 85
From the Dominion Government (for sailor patients) ..	500 00
From City of St. Catharines.....	600 00
From the county of Lincoln.....	400 00
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons.....	1,000 69
From other sources.....	90 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,955 54

The expenditures during the same period are shewn in the following summary:—

Beer, wine and spirits	\$ 85 68
Medicine and medical comforts	384 33
Butchers' meat, groceries, vegetables, milk, etc.	1,741 87
Salaries and wages	943 25
Fuel, light, water, insurance and taxes	542 76
Bedding, clothing, furniture, etc.,	141 76
Ordinary repairs	249 33
Extraordinary repairs	193 25
Printing, postage and stationery	69 29
Other expenditures	78 31
	<hr/>
	\$4,429 17

Deducting the expenditures for extraordinary repairs, the daily cost per patient was equal to $59\frac{1}{2}$ cents, as compared with $66\frac{2}{3}$ in the preceding year. The amount of Government aid due to this Hospital for 1881, is arrived at as follows:—

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 6,866 days' treatment of patients	\$1,373 20
Supplementary allowance equal to one-fourth of revenue	647 68
Allowance at 7 cents per day for 276 days' stay of improper cases for hospital treatment	19 32
	<hr/>
Total Government aid for 1881	\$2,040 20

INSPECTION.

This Hospital was visited by me on the 12th January, when it was found to be in the most commendable order throughout. The wards were very clean and neat looking, and had a comfortable and home-like air. Proper attention was evidently paid to sanitary requisites, as the air was sweet and pure in all parts of the building. The beds were clean.

Sixteen men and five women were under treatment. With the exception of one, all these persons had been recently admitted. Only three of the patients were paying anything for their maintenance.

I examined the books and found them to be much more neatly kept than previously.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The movements of patients in this Hospital during the year are exhibited in the following statement:—

Remaining in the Hospital 1st October, 1879	13	
Admitted during the year	148	
Births	9	
Total number under treatment	<hr/>	170
Discharged	145	
Died	7	
Remaining 30th September, 1880	18	
	<hr/>	170

These 170 patients were admitted to the Hospital from the following places:

City of Guelph.....	76
County of Wellington.....	94
	— 170

Statistics regarding these 170 patients were given me as follows:—Sex—Male, 107; female, 63. Religion—Protestants, 136; Roman Catholics, 34. Nationalities—Canadian, 68; English, 40; Irish, 28; Scotch, 28; other countries, 6.

The revenue and expenditure of the Hospital respectively during the past official year are given in the two subjoined statements:—

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario.....	\$1,807 30
From the City of Guelph and County of Wellington....	2,000 00
From paying patients themselves.....	92 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.....	912 25
From other sources.....	162 72
	— \$4,974 27

Expenditures.

Beer, wine and spirits.....	\$56 30
Medicine and medical comforts.....	241 77
Butchers' meat, flour, groceries, milk, vegetables. etc....	1,309 12
Bedding, furnishings, etc.....	172 00
Salaries and wages.....	797 00
Fuel, light, etc.....	456 85
Water, taxes and insurance.....	177 06
Repairs, ordinary.....	119 93
New buildings and interest.....	724 68
Improvements to property.....	199 74
Other expenditures.....	409 96
	— \$4,664 41

The Hospital has earned Government aid to the following extent:—

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 6,497 days' treatment of hospital patients.....	\$1,299 40
Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day.....	649 70
Allowance of 7 cents per day on 239 days' stay of im- proper cases for hospital treatment.....	16 73
	—
Total grant for 1881.....	\$1,965 83

INSPECTION.

A statutory inspection of this Hospital was made on the 16th June, when there were found under treatment 10 men, 4 women and 2 children. Of these patients 12 were received from the County of Wellington and the others from the City of Guelph. The county pays \$1,000 per annum towards the maintenance of the Hospital. In checking the Register, I found that none of the patients who were in the Hospital on the previous 1st October still remained there at the time of my visit. All the cases under treatment appeared to be proper ones, and only

in two cases were the periods of residence in excess of what they should have been, and good reasons were given for the excessive period of treatment.

The physicians of the city all attended the Hospital, and a proper record is kept of the dates of their visits. No house-surgeon was on the staff but the patients were under the care of the Steward, who was formerly an army hospital sergeant.

The condition of the Hospital in all its departments was exceedingly satisfactory. Since the time of my previous visit, the city water had been laid on to the building, and the sewage and sanitary arrangements had been thereby improved.

I called the attention of the authorities to the fact that no proper record was kept of the exact quantity of food supplies consumed.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The movements of patients in this Hospital during the official year, in respect to admissions, discharges, etc., were as under :—

Remaining in Hospital, 1st October, 1879.....	9	
Admitted during the year.....	120	
Total number under treatment.....	—	129
Discharged.....	105	
Died.....	12	
Remaining 30th September, 1880.....	12	
	—	129

The localities these 129 persons were drawn from, are reported to be as follows :—

City of Guelph.....	65	
County of Wellington.....	45	
Other counties and countries.....	19	
	—	129

Seventy-three of these patients were males and 56 females. All were Roman Catholics except 11. Their nationalities were :—Canadian, 50, English, 6 ; Irish 65 ; Scotch, 3 ; other countries, 3.

The receipts and expenditures of the Hospital during the official year are shewn in the two summaries given below :—

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$1,163 40
From the County of Wellington.....	500 00
From paying patients.....	174 00
Income from property.....	410 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.....	528 00
Other sources.....	184 29
	<hr/>
	\$2,959 69

Expenditures.

Beer, wine and spirits.....	\$113 00
Medicine and medical comforts.....	166 00
Butchers' meat, groceries, milk and provisions of all kinds.....	1,268 30

Salaries and wages	\$ 90 00
Fuel, light, insurance, taxes and interest	297 02
Bedding, clothing, furniture, etc.....	297 00
Ordinary repairs	136 52
Printing, postage, stationery, etc.....	18 04
Other expenditures	258 80
	<hr/>
	\$2,644 68

The amount of statutory aid to be voted to this Hospital is arrived at as follows :—

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 4,633 days' treatment of patients	\$926 60
Supplementary allowance equal to one-fourth of the revenue.....	449 08
	<hr/>
Total aid for 1881	\$1,375 68

INSPECTION.

I instructed Mr. Hayes to inspect this Hospital. He did so, and made the following report to me, viz :—

"I have the honour to state that in accordance with your instructions I made an inspection of the St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, on the 16th August. There were then twelve patients under treatment, who, with the exception of three, had all been admitted a short time before my visit.

"The Hospital building throughout was in excellent condition, and the Sisters in charge appeared to do all in their power to make the patients as comfortable as possible.

"The register was examined and found to be well kept."

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE.

The managers of the above named Hospital having petitioned the Government to be granted aid under Schedule "A" of the Charity Aid Act, I inspected the Hospital, and as the result of such inspection made the following report to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, viz :—

"I have the honour to report for the information of his Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, that application having been made to have the above named Hospital placed upon Schedule "A" of the Charity Aid List, I visited and inspected it on the 27th September. The building is a good brick structure, with fairly suitable interior arrangements for the purpose of a small hospital. Eight beds were made up at the time of my visit, and there was room for four more. The sleeping rooms are cheerful and home-like, and the entire premises were found in a thoroughly neat and well kept state.

"The Hospital was opened on the 9th February, 1878, and since that date up to the time of my visit, the names of ninety patients appear on the Register, which is properly kept and affords all the information required under the Act. I was informed that no regular account of receipts and expenditures is yet kept, so that I could not inform myself of the source of revenue and the cost of maintenance.

"In considering this application for Government Hospital Aid received from a corporation in a small town, I am of opinion that it should not be lost sight of

that there is a growing tendency under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act to multiply benevolent institutions, and in the case of hospitals a still more serious trouble has to be contended with, viz.: the admission of improper subjects as patients, whose slight ailments could be quite as well treated in their own houses. For important cases requiring surgical or medical aid, the Ottawa Hospitals, five hours distant by rail, are available for this section of the country. I submit the application however, with this my report thereon, for the instructions of the Government as to whether the Hospital shall be placed on Schedule A of the Charity Aid Act."

After consideration of the matter, an order in Council was passed, including the name of the General Hospital, Pembroke, in Schedule A of the above named Act.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admissions, discharges, etc., for the past year, were as follows:

Number remaining under treatment on the 1st October,		
1879	1	
Number admitted during the year	130	
Total number under treatment during the year	—	131
Discharged	117	
Died	8	
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September,		
1880	6	
	—	131

The localities from which the 131 patients were received were as under, viz.:

From the Town of Pembroke	44	
From the County of Renfrew	23	
From other counties in the Province	27	
Other countries	37	
	—	131

Of these patients, 103 were males, and 28 were females. Respecting their religious denominations, 32 were returned as Protestants; and 99 as Roman Catholics. It is further shewn that 45 were Canadians, 10 English, 67 Irish, 6 Scotch, and 3 were natives of other countries.

The revenue and expenditure of the Hospital are shewn in the two following statements:—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	\$ 400 00
From the County of Renfrew	100 00
From paying patients	227 28
From subscriptions, bequests, and donations of private individuals	584 00
From other sources, not enumerated	40 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,351 28

Expenditure.

Medicine and medical comforts	\$ 46 09
Butchers' meat, groceries, vegetables, milk, etc.	658 53

Salaries and wages	\$144 00
Fuel, light, water, insurance, taxes, and rent	350 59
Bedding, clothing, furniture, etc.....	93 33
Ordinary repairs	39 00
Other expenditures	131 45
	<hr/>
	\$1,462 99

The grant earned by the Hospital for the year 1881, is shewn as under :

Allowance on 2,517 day's stay at 20 cents per day.....	\$503 40
Supplementary aid equal to one-fourth of revenue.....	237 80
	<hr/>
Total grant for 1881.....	\$741 20

INSPECTION.

I visited the Hospital on the 27th March, on which day there were ten men and two women under treatment. With two exceptions, these patients had been admitted only a short time before the date of my visit. Some of the ailments for which patients were being treated, were of the most trifling kind. I informed the managers that the Government grant to hospitals is not intended to be granted in respect to slight complaints which could be treated without hospital residence.

The Hospital was very clean in all parts, and everything about it was neat looking and tidy, although my visit was made at seven in the morning.

The register was examined. The entries did not correspond with the returns made to Government, and such instructions were given which would obviate inaccuracies in the future.

I again inspected the Hospital on the 28th July, when six men and nine women were in the wards, and from the nature of their ailments they appeared to be proper subjects for treatment.

I requested that a record should be kept of the date and hour at which the Hospital was visited by the physicians who attended the Hospital.

The condition of the building was very satisfactory, both in regard to cleanliness and sanitary arrangements, although in many respects it is unsuited to the purposes of an hospital.

Instructions were given to have the register balanced off at the end of the year. It was also noticed that the date of discharge, the period of stay, and the disease treated were not recorded in each case. I requested that these most necessary particulars should be entered in future.

HOUSES OF REFUGE.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, TORONTO.

From returns made to me it would appear that 136 indigent persons were maintained in this House during the past year. The movements of these persons were as follows:—

Remaining in the House 1st October, 1879.....	75	
Admitted during the year.....	61	
Total number of inmates	—	136
Discharges during year.....	51	
Deaths during year.....	10	
Remaining in residence 30th September, 1880.....	75	
	—	136

The places from which these 136 persons were admitted into the House are returned as under, viz:—

From the City of Toronto.....	87	
From the County of York and other counties.....	34	
Emigrants and foreigners.....	15	
	—	136

The following statistical information is given to me regarding these inmates: Sex—male, 70; female, 66. Nationality—English, 46; Irish, 63; Scotch, 17; Canadians, 7; other countries, 3. Religions—Protestants of all denominations, 115; Roman Catholics, 21.

The receipts of the House in aid of maintenance for the official year were as follows:

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$ 2,188 55
From the City of Toronto.....	4,000 00
Received from inmates.....	76 83
Income from property belonging to the House.....	687 88
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals.....	1,821 00
From other sources.....	755 82
	\$9,530 08

The expenditures for the same period were as under, viz:

Food of all kinds.....	\$6,402 14
Clothing, furniture and furnishings.....	526 51
Fuel, light and cleaning.....	2,637 57
Salaries and wages.....	962 50
Repairs, ordinary.....	202 10
Other expenditures.....	655 41
	\$11,386 23

Of the above amount, \$6,315.09 was expended in distributing out-door relief in the way of bread, groceries and fuel, and in supporting a soup kitchen. It is reported to me that the number of families thus relieved during the year, was 1,072, representing 4,154 persons. In addition, 4,959 people received casual accommodation, consisting of a night's lodging, with supper and breakfast, and frequently dinner.

The collective stay of the 136 inmates amounted to 29,236 days. The Institution is thus entitled to the Government aid as under :—

Allowance for 29,236 days, at 5 cents.....	\$ 1,461 80
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day.....	584 72

Allowance for 1881.....	\$2,046 52
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INSPECTION.

I instructed Mr. Hayes to inspect this Institution, and I append a copy of his report, viz.,

"I beg to report that in accordance with your directions I visited the House of Industry, Toronto, on the 5th of January. As the register was not entered up, I could not ascertain what had been the operations of the charity since the close of the past official year. I told the Superintendent that the register ought to be written up daily, and he promised that in future he would see that it was. From a day book kept by the Superintendent, I found that 48 males and 39 females or a total of 87 were being cared for. I saw all these persons except 6 males and 1 female, who were said to be out, some on errands for the authorities. The majority of them were old and feeble, many were cripples, and some were bedridden.

"All parts of the building were very clean. The upper dormitories were well ventilated, but the air in some of the sleeping rooms in the basement was not quite sweet. Considering the class of inmates and the situation of the rooms this is not to be wondered at.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, TORONTO.

The operations of this Refuge in respect to the movements of inmates, are exhibited in the following summary :

Inmates remaining in the House on 1st October, 1879..	178	
Admitted during the year.....	263	
Total number of inmates	441	
Discharged	213	
Died.....	26	
Remaining in residence 30th September, 1880.....	202	
		441

These persons were received into the Refuge from the following places :—

City of Toronto.....	313
County of York and other counties of Ontario.....	104
Emigrants and foreigners.....	24
	441

From the returns made to me, I gather that of the inmates above enumerated 132 were males and 309 females; 416 were Roman Catholics and 25 Protestants; 90 were Canadians, 28 English, 309 Irish, 3 Scotch, and 11 were natives of other countries.

During the year the House received the following amounts in aid of its ordinary maintenance:

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$4,617 82
From the City of Toronto	750 00
From the inmates in payment of board.....	1,132 98
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	6,612 73
From other sources	638 65
	<hr/>
	\$13,752 10

The expenditures for the same period were as under, viz:—

Food of all kinds	\$6,448 33
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	1,430 78
Fuel, light and cleaning.. ..	2,079 15
Wages	81 50
Ordinary repairs	110 25
Additions to buildings.....	1,000 00
Other expenditures.....	2,503 64
	<hr/>
	\$13,653 65

The aggregate stay in the House of all the inmates amounted to 72,606 days, which entitles the establishment to the following appropriation for the year 1881:—

Allowance for 72,606 days, at 5 cents.....	\$3,630 30
Supplementary aid, 2 cents per day	1,452 12
	<hr/>
Total Government aid for 1881	\$5,082 42

INSPECTION.

Under my directions Mr. Hayes visited this charity. He reported to me as follows, viz:—

“I have the honour to state that as instructed by you, I inspected the House of Providence, Toronto, on the 4th of January.

“The register, which is very well and neatly kept, shewed the names of 65 men and 151 women as being in residence. I did not, however, see that number of inmates. A great number of the women were suffering from chronic and incurable diseases and many were confined to their beds.

“The premises were as usual, clean and well kept, but were very much overcrowded, more especially as regards the accommodation for the children and old men. I was informed that it is the intention of the managers to build an addition to the east of the main building, so as to provide additional space for the orphan boys and old men, and also that in a short time a large rough-cast house adjoining the House of Providence premises, would be placed at the disposal of the Sisters. This is a matter for congratulation, as the present over-crowded condition cannot but be hurtful to the health of the inmates, and the sooner increased accommodation is provided the better it will be for all concerned.”

HOME FOR INCURABLES, TORONTO.

The following is a summary of the movements of inmates of this House during the past year:—

Remaining in the Home on 1st October 1879	16	
Admitted during the year.....	7	
Total number in the Home during the year	23	
Discharged	4	
Died	2	
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1880.....	17	23

The above enumerated persons were, with the exception of two, all received from the City of Toronto. I gather from the returns made to me that 11 were men and 12 were women, that all save 4 were Protestants, and that 8 were of English birth; 13 of Irish; 1 of Scotch; and 1 of Canadian.

The receipts of the year were as follows:—

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$417 27
From the City of Toronto.....	500 00
Income from property.....	45 60
Payments from inmates	83 00
Subscriptions and donations.....	2,338 36
Other receipts	80 47
	<u>\$3,464 70</u>

The expenditure for maintenance for the same period were as under:—

Food of all kinds.....	\$878 78
Clothing and furnishings	81 07
Fuel, light, and cleaning	204 07
Salaries and wages.....	687 35
Repairs	10 05
Rent.....	500 00
Other expenses.....	242 61
	<u>\$2,603 93</u>

The 23 inmates remained in the House for a collective period equal to 6,825 days, or an average of $296\frac{3}{4}$ days per inmate, which entitles the House to the following Government aid for 1881, viz:—

Allowance for 6,825 days at 5 cents per day.....	341 25
Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day.....	136 50
Total Government aid for 1881.....	<u>477 75</u>

NEW BUILDINGS.

It having become apparent that specially designed buildings were required before this charity could properly fulfil its mission, the Managers thereof, about two years ago, offered a premium for the most suitable plan. That sent in by

Mr. Frank Darling, architect, Toronto, was finally chosen, and on its being submitted to me, I suggested a few alterations in some of the details, which were accepted by the Board. The building was commenced in September 1879 and opened in December 1880.

The following description of the building was furnished to me by Mr. Darling, the architect, viz. "Funds unfortunately not permitting of the carrying out of the design as originally prepared, the directors decided upon erecting such portions of it as would for the present meet their wants, trusting that in the future they will be enabled to complete it. The building as it at present stands is 135 feet long, with an average depth of 50 feet, and is four storeys in height. For the present, the upper floors are devoted to the use of the female patients, the ground floor to the use of the male, the intention being, when the building is completed to place the men in the western end of the building and the women in the eastern, the centre forming the administrative block. The building as far as it goes, notwithstanding that only half of it is erected, comprises everything necessary to make it complete, with the exception of the washing, steam drying, and ironing rooms, which had to be placed in the western wing. Temporary provision, however, has been made for these rooms. The basement storey is kept well up out of ground, and contains all the working portions of the establishment—a large, well-lighted airy kitchen, sculleries, serving pantry, store rooms, etc., and a bath-room and a lavatory furnished with hot and cold water for the use of the servants, nurses, and attendants. A bedroom for the fireman adjoins the boiler-room, in connection with which, by means of a glazed passage under the verandah, is provided ample storage for coal and wood. A service stair extends from the basement clear through to the attic, as does also the passenger elevator, which however, unfortunately cannot be put in working order until the city water is laid on to the building—which it is hoped will be before long. For the present water is supplied to the tank in the main tower by a force pump in the basement connected with the well. On each floor there is a large service pantry, furnished with a china closet, sink, with hot and cold water, and every convenience for supplying meals to those patients who are unable to leave their rooms. A dumb-waiter connects the series of pantries with the serving-room in the basement. The clean linen is also sent directly from the basement into the various linen rooms on each floor by means of a lift specially arranged for the purpose, while from the house-maids' closets on the several flats shafts for throwing down soiled clothes and linen are provided. By these means each floor is placed in direct communication with the basement, and can be worked independently of the others. Dust and sweepings of the various floors are sent down through flues into closed bins in the cellar, and, generally speaking, every expedient which could be employed at a reasonable expenditure for saving labour and reducing the running expenses of the house has been resorted to. With the exception of the space devoted to the entrance hall and main staircase, the reception room, and the general dining-room, the ground floor is devoted to the use of the male patients. On each floor the south-east corner room is used as a sitting-room by patients occupying that particular flat. The matron has quarters over the main entrance, and bedrooms have been provided for the attendants on each floor, and apartments for the servants in the attic. With regard to the drainage and sanitary arrangements of the house, special care has been taken; the rooms on each floor containing the baths, closets, housemaids' sink, etc., being separated from the main corridors by cut-off passages or lobbies opening to the outer air, and having their system of ventilation quite independent and distinct from that of the wards. The soil-pipe drainage system is also kept separate from the drainage which carries off the surface and roof water, and the overflows from the wells and cisterns. Drain traps are made accessible and kept

outside the building, while the house end of the main drain is left open and carried up in a brick flue well above the highest part of the roof, every trap and soil-pipe as well being ventilated separately into the open air. The building is heated by steam. The foul air is taken out of the wards through gratings in the floor, and carried into the large ventilation shaft, the upcast current in which is maintained by means of a steam coil as well as by the heat given out by the kitchen flue, which is carried up inside of it. Fresh air is admitted into the wards near the ceiling any desired quantity by an arrangement of the window sashes.

The wards contain from two to five beds each, and provision has been made to set aside some half-dozen pleasant single rooms for the reception of pay patients. The entire building will accommodate something like seventy beds in all.

INSPECTION.

I desired Mr. Hayes to visit the Institution. His report upon it is given hereunder:—

“I have the honour to state that on the 6th January I, in accordance with your instructions, inspected the Home for Incurables. I am glad to be able to report that the new building lately erected by the Managers of this Charity, in Parkdale, is now occupied. The patients were transferred to it from the old building in Bathurst Street on the 8th December last, and on the 13th of the same month the building was formally opened by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor. There were on that day 20 inmates, since which time 6 persons have been admitted, and not one has died or been discharged, consequently there were 26 being cared for at the time of my visit. I saw these persons, all of whom were suffering from some chronic ailment, such as rheumatism, paralysis, heart disease, asthma, palsy, etc.

“Some suggestions were made to the Matron in regard to the mode of keeping the books of record.

“Good order prevailed in the house, and the inmates seemed to be very pleased with the excellent accommodation provided for them. The air in one or two of the rooms was a little foul, and some parts of the building were heated to excess.

“It is unnecessary for me to give you a detailed description of the building, as this has already been afforded to you by the architect, but I may state that the interior of the building appears to be very convenient and well planned. The want of the city water and of gas is, of course, much felt, but this defect will, I presume, be remedied before very long.

“I was informed that none of the patients were paying for their maintenance.”

HOUSE OF REFUGE, HAMILTON.

The following summary exhibits the operations of this House for the past year, ending 30th September, so far as they relate to the inmates:—

Number remaining in the House on 1st October, 1879.....	42
Admitted during the past year.....	129
Total number of inmates	171
Discharged during the year.....	125
Died.....	1
Remaining on 30th September, 1880	45
	171

These indigent persons were admitted from the following places, viz. :—

City of Hamilton.....	134
County of Wentworth and other counties.....	8
Other places.....	29
	— 171

Of these people, 73 were men, and 98 women ; 121 were Protestants, and 50 were Roman Catholics ; 49 were Canadians, 36 English, 52 Irish, 21 Scotch, and 13 were of other nationalities.

The above figures include the information respecting the old men who are cared for in an outbuilding attached to the City Hospital.

The income of the Refuge during the official year, and the sources thereof, are shewn in the subjoined statement :—

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$1,082 88
From the City of Hamilton.....	715 74
From inmates themselves.....	111 00
	— \$1,909 62

The expenditures of the House for the same period were as follows :—

Food of all kinds	\$1,108 37
Clothing, furnishings, etc	136 94
Fuel	132 30
Salaries and wages.....	350 04
Ordinary repairs... ..	95 29
Other expenses	86 68
	— \$1,909 62

The above amount does not include the cost of maintaining the old men in the Hospital, as the City Treasurer states that the manner in which his books are kept does not enable him to give such information.

The entire period during which the inmates received board and lodging was equal to 18,450 days. This aggregate stay entitles the institution to receive the following sum as Provincial aid for the year 1881 :—

Allowance for 18,450 days at 5c.....	\$922 50
Supplementary aid, equal to one-fourth of revenue.....	263 35
	—
Total Government aid for 1881	\$1,185 85

INSPECTION.

I made an inspection of the main building of the Refuge on the 10th July. There were then in residence 22 women and 2 men, the latter being there for the purpose of doing the out-door work. With one exception, all the inmates had been received from the City of Hamilton, and nearly all of them were decrepit persons and physically incapacitated from supporting themselves. Three of the number were paying a small amount for their board.

The building was exceedingly clean in all parts, but as has been previously stated, it was in a dangerously delapidated condition. It is to be hoped that a new hospital will soon be erected, so that the present building may be used for the Refuge purposes.

In this, as in other similar places, it is difficult to find out the daily population without going through the register, and in many cases also there is no record of the quantity of food consumed each day. Both of these defects could be remedied by entering daily in a proper book the population of males and females, and the weight of bread, meat, and vegetables, etc., used. I recommended that such a book should be kept by the Steward.

On the 10th July I also inspected the male branch of the Refuge, which is carried on in an outbuilding on the Hospital premises. Twenty-two persons were in the Refuge. They had all been received from Hamilton, and were aged and infirm men, who were quite unable to earn a living. Most of them had been supported by this charity for from two to eight years.

The condition of the Refuge, as regards order and cleanliness, was pretty fair, considering that the buildings used are mere sheds.

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, HAMILTON.

The operations of this Institution during the year are shewn in the following summary :—

Remaining in residence on 1st October, 1879.....	19	
Admitted during year.....	7	
Total number in the Home during year.....	—	26
Discharged.....	2	
Remaining 30th September, 1880.....	24	
	—	26

All these women were Protestants, and were all admitted from the City of Hamilton. Sixteen of them were English, 7 Irish, and 3 Scotch.

The receipts and expenditures of this Institution are included with those of the Protestant Orphans' Home, Hamilton, and therefore details cannot well be given here. The Government aid for 1880 was \$443.66.

The 26 inmates remained in the Home for a collective period of 8,964 days. The Provincial aid for 1881 will therefore be as under :—

Allowance for 8,964 days at 5 cents.....	\$448 20
Supplementary aid at 2 cents.....	179 28
Total Government aid for 1881.....	\$627 48

I am informed that, during the year, relief was afforded, in grants for food, clothing, rent, fuel, etc., in 626 instances, in many cases more than once to the same family ; and, in addition, during the winter months, 2,524 meals were given at the soup kitchen, and 865 meals sent to the different families.

INSPECTION.

On the 10th July I made an inspection of this charity, on which day twenty women were receiving its benefits. With but two exceptions, all of these persons were very old, and nearly all of them belonged to the better class of indigents. In the arrangement and discipline of the Home this fact is held in consideration, and the inmates are much better cared for than in an ordinary refuge for the poor. The rooms were particularly neat and tidy, and everything seemed to be done to promote the comfort of the inmates.

The rule in regard to admissions provides that no woman shall be admitted unless some charitably disposed person pays the sum of fifty dollars to the managers of the Charity on her behalf. When this is done, she is entitled for life to the benefits of the institution.

I was able to make a very favourable report upon the condition of the Home and the excellent care taken of its inmates.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, KINGSTON.

During the past year, 134 indigent persons were lodged and maintained in this House. Their movements were as follows:—

Remaining in the House, 1st October, 1879	41	
Admitted during the year.....	93	
Total number in the House during the year.....	—	134
Discharged.....	97	
Died	2	
Remaining in residence, 30th September, 1880.....	35	
	—	134

These inmates were admitted from the following places, viz:—

City of Kingston	69	
County of Frontenac	28	
Othes counties of Ontario.....	31	
Other places	6	
	—	134

Of the total number of inmates, 93 were males and 41 females; 86 were Protestants and 48 Roman Catholics; 34 were Canadians; 26 English; 70 Irish; 3 Scotch, and 1 was a native of another country.

The receipts of the House for the year, and the sources from which they were derived, are as follows:—

From the Province of Ontario	\$ 988 42
From the City of Kingston and other municipalities.....	1,269 00
Income from property	45 33
Payment from inmates	128 75
Subscriptions and donations.....	243 60
Other receipts.....	118 75
	<hr/>
	\$2,793 85

The expenditures during the same period were as under:—

Food of all kinds	\$1,294 36
Clothing, furniture, and furnishings.....	264 28
Fuel.....	191 03
Salaries and wages.....	564 42
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	99 68
Other expenses, including rent and taxes	816 79
	<hr/>
	\$3,230 56

The collective stay of all the inmates numbered 16,899 days, or an average of 126 days for each inmate. The House would thus be entitled to receive, under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, the following appropriation:—

Allowance for 16,899 days' stay, at 5c. per day.....	\$844 95
Supplementary aid, at 2c. per day	337 98

Total Government aid for 1881\$1,182 93

INSPECTION.

I visited the House of Industry, Kingston, on the 2nd of August, on which day there were 23 men and 16 women in residence.

I was informed that since the supplementary Government grant to this charity was stopped and the appropriation reduced to the amount earned under the provisions of the Act, considerable difficulty had been experienced in providing funds wherewith to carry on the work of the Refuge. I was glad to learn that the city of Kingston had for the first time made a direct vote of \$100 towards that object. The authorities had reduced the salary of the Superintendent, by \$100, an act of rather doubtful economy, as that officer appeared to be an efficient one. I pointed out that an effort ought to be made to obtain an annual grant from the County of Frontenac, as many persons are received from all parts of the county, which certainly should bear a portion of their cost of maintenance. No clothing had been bought for the patients, and consequently their appearance was not very satisfactory.

The affairs of the Charity appeared to be well managed and the House itself was as clean and orderly as such place could well be.

The books were well kept. The institution is visited by two doctors when required. The rations were supplied under contract and the cost of food did not exceed 7½ cents per day per inmate.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

The following summary shews the movements of inmates in this Refuge for the past year, viz.:—

Remaining in the House 1st October, 1879.....	54	
Admitted during the year	28	
Total number during year	82	
Discharged during year	13	
Died	11	
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1880... ..	58	
	82	

The admissions were made from the undermentioned places:—

City of Kingston.....	31	
County of Frontenac.....	4	
Other counties and places	47	
	82	

These 82 persons included 42 males and 40 females, and all but 3 were Roman Catholics. Their nationalities are stated in the statistical returns to be as follows:—Canadians, 14; English, 5; Irish, 48; Scotch 7; other countries 8.

The receipts and expenditures of this Refuge include those of an orphanage, which is conducted in the same building. The annexed statements shew what they were:—

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	\$1,823 29
From the City of Kingston	667 60
From inmates in part payment of board.....	482 80
Income from property	111 45
Subscriptions, donations, etc.....	2,194 22
From other sources.....	143 36

\$5,422 72

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds.....	\$3,221 52
Clothing and furnishings	464 91
Salaries and wages.....	1 65
Fuel, light and cleaning.....	579 97
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	865 42
Other expenses.....	605 57
Out-door poor relief	446 68

\$6,185 72

The aggregate stay in the House of all the inmates was equal to 20,466 days. The Government allowance to the House for the year 1881, based upon these figures would be as follows:—

Allowance for 20,466 days at, 5 cents per day.....	\$1,023 30
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day.....	409 32

Total Government aid..... \$1,432 62

INSPECTION.

A statutory visit to this charity was paid on the 2nd August. A thorough examination was then made of the premises, and I was able to make a most favourable report upon their condition. There were under accommodation 53 persons, 49 of whom I saw, the rest being out. They were as a rule very old, and many of them required constant care. There were, however, in residence 3 idiotic girls and 5 young women—the latter being kept in the hope of preserving them from vice.

I examined the books and found them to be exceedingly well and neatly kept. I made a few suggestions in regard to the manner of entering them up.

I regretted to find that the City of Kingston did not in any way aid the finances of this Charitable Institution.

PROTESTANT HOME FOR THE AGED AND FRIENDLESS, LONDON.

The following is a summary of the movements of inmates in this Home' during the past year:—

Remaining in the Home on the 1st October, 1879.....	30
Admitted during the year.....	16
Total number in the Home during the year.....	— 46
Discharged	21
Died.....	1
Remaining on 30th September, 1880.....	24
	— 46

Of these inmates 25 were males and 21 females. All were Protestants. Their nationalities are returned to me as follows:—Canadians, 7; English, 21; Irish, 12; Scotch, 3; other countries 3. Admissions were made from the City of London and county of Middlesex only, except in the cases of three emigrants.

Connected with the Home is an Orphan Asylum, the receipts and expenditures of which are included in those of the Home. The following statements shew the items under their respective heads:—

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$ 1,098 84
From inmates in part payment of board.....	722 24
Subscriptions, donations, etc.....	1,475 43
From other sources.....	1,610 52
	\$4,907 03

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds....	\$ 1,707 65
Clothing and furnishings.....	363 23
Salaries and wages.....	823 20
Fuel, light and cleaning.....	443 66
Repairs, ordinary, and extraordinary.....	587 27
Other expenses.....	717 08
	\$4,642 09

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 9,930 days. The Government allowance will, therefore, be as under:—

Allowance for 9,930 days, at 5 cents per day.....	\$ 496 50
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day.....	198 60
Total aid for 1881.....	\$695 10

INSPECTION.

I paid a visit to this Charity on the 14th July. The names of twenty-seven persons were on the Register, but I only saw six men and thirteen women, none of whom were in bed.

The condition of the building was excellent; every part of it being clean and tidy. The affairs of the Charity appeared to be well managed.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON, (REFUGE BRANCH).

The following is a summary of the work of the Refuge branch of this Charity during the year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1879.....	24
Admitted during the year.....	21
Total number cared for	45
Discharged.....	13
Died	4
In residence 30th September, 1880.....	28
	45

Of these persons, 24 were males and 21 females; all were, but one, Roman Catholics; and were of the following nationalities:—Canadian, 12; Irish, 29; other countries, 4. Eighteen were received from the City of London, and 27 from other parts of the Province.

The stay of these 45 persons aggregated 9,687 days. The Government grant for next year will therefore be as under:—

Allowance for 9,687 days at 5 cents.....	\$484 35
Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day	193 74
Total grant for 1881.....	<u>\$678 09</u>

The receipts and expenditures of this Charity are shewn in the report upon the Orphanage.

INSPECTION.

As stated in my report upon the Orphanage Department, I visited this Home on the 14th July, but as the Mother in charge was absent I could not see the books of the Charity; inspection, therefore, had to be deferred.

ST. PATRICK'S REFUGE, OTTAWA.

The following summary shews the movements of inmates in this Refuge for the past year, viz.:—

Remaining in the House 1st October, 1879	35
Admitted during the year.....	28
Total number cared for	<u>63</u>
Discharged during the year.....	20
Died	6
In residence on 30th September, 1880.....	37
	<u>63</u>

Of these inmates, 22 were males and 41 females, all of them being Roman Catholics. The nationalities were returned as follows:—Irish, 58; English, 1; Scotch, 1; Canadian, 2, and other countries 1. These persons were received into the Refuge from the following places:—

City of Ottawa	42
County of Carleton and other counties	20
Emigrant	1
	<u>63</u>

The receipts and expenditures of this Charity are included with those of the Orphanage branch.

The period of stay of the 63 inmates was equal to 13,449 days, thus entitling the Refuge to the following amount of Government aid:—

Allowance for 13,449 days at 5 cents.....	\$672 45
Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day	268 98
Total grant for 1881.....	<u>\$941 43</u>

INSPECTION.

I visited this Refuge on the 30th July, when the names of 44 inmates were on the register, only 30 of whom I saw—the rest were said to be out on leave.

Defects existed in the keeping of the register, as entries of admissions and discharges are not made at the time such occurrences take place, the books being made up at intervals by a person not living in the building; some little trouble is therefore experienced in finding the exact number of persons in residence.

The dormitories were overcrowded, so much so that the beds were nearly touching each other—otherwise the appearance and condition of the House was very satisfactory, and owing to good window ventilation the air was sweet.

The persons whom I saw in the Refuge were mostly old and infirm, but only two of them were in bed.

ST. CHARLES' HOSPICE, OTTAWA.

The operations of the House in respect to the admission and discharge of inmates for the year ending 30th September, are returned to me as follows:—

Remaining in the Hospice, 1st October, 1879.....	46	
Admitted during the year.....	44	
Total in residence during the year.....	—	90
Discharged	34	
Died.....	10	
In residence, 30th September, 1880.....	46	
	—	90

Of these 90 inmates, 46 were males and 44 females, and all were Roman Catholics. Respecting nationalities, all were returned as Canadians. They were received into the House from the following places, viz;—

City of Ottawa.....	61	
County of Carleton, and other counties.....	29	
	—	90

The receipts of the Hospice in aid of maintenance were as follows:—

From the Government of Ontario.....	\$1,205	52
From payments made by inmates.....	556	55
Subscriptions, donations, etc.....	1,507	46
Other sources.....	218	68
	\$3,488	21

The expenditures for the year are returned as under, viz:—

Food of all kinds.....	\$1,509	41
Clothing and furnishings.....	332	63
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.....	197	56
Salaries and wages.....	269	19
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary.....	263	25
Other expenses.....	562	91
	\$3,134	95

The stay of the 90 inmates during the year was equal to 16,581 days. The Charity will be entitled to receive Provincial aid for 1881 as follows:—

Allowance for 16,581 days at 5 cents per day.....	\$829 05
Supplementary grant at 2 cents per day.....	331 62
	<hr/>
	\$1,160 67

INSPECTION.

There were 21 men and 22 women being cared for when I visited the St. Charles' Hospice on the 31st July. This number of inmates very much overcrowded the House which was neatly and tidily kept, and, with the exception of the over-crowding, the sanitary arrangements were well carried out. The beds and bedding were clean.

The inmates were all proper subjects for a refuge of this kind, and with one or two exceptions, were all old and feeble, or otherwise unfitted to earn a livelihood.

A large garden is cultivated by the inmates, and sufficient vegetables grown to supply the wants of the Hospice.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, GUELPH.

The following is a summary of the operations of this House, in respect to admissions and discharges for the past year:—

Remaining in the House 1st October, 1879.....	39	
Admitted during the year.....	53	
Total number of inmates during the year.....	—	92
Discharged during the year	56	
Died.....	2	
Remaining in the House on 30th September, 1880	34	
	—	92

These 92 indigent persons were admitted to the House from the undermentioned places, viz:—

From the City of Guelph.....	40	
From the County of Wellington and other counties.....	32	
Foreigners, emigrants, etc.....	20	
	—	92

Forty-one of the number were males, and 51 were females, and with the exception of 5, all were Roman Catholics. Fifty-five were natives of Ireland, 31 were Canadians, 5 English, and one was a native of the United States.

The receipts for the year, out of which the House was maintained, were derived from the following sources, viz:—

Province of Ontario.....	\$962 71
From inmates	564 80
Income from property	417 00
From all other sources	674 59
	<hr/>
	\$2,619 10

The expenditures for the same period were, for—

Food of all kinds.....	\$1,679 37
Clothing and furnishings	348 00
Fuel, light and cleaning.....	242 00
Salaries and wages.....	104 00
Ordinary repairs.....	117 00
Other expenses	446 67
	<hr/>
	\$2,937 04

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 13,753 days, which would entitle the House to the following Government grant for the year 1881:

Allowance for 13,753 days at 5 cents per day	\$687 65
Supplementary aid, 2 cents per day	275 06
	<hr/>
Total grant for 1881.....	962 71

INSPECTION.

The inspection of the Refuge was at my request made by Mr. Hayes, who reported thereupon as follows:—

“I have the honour to state that in accordance with your instructions and under the authority of an Order in Council, I inspected the House of Providence, Guelph, on the 16th August.

“There were then 39 inmates. One was a baby for whom the Government allowance at orphanage rates only should be allowed. Six of the inmates were paying for their board at rates varying from two to eight dollars per month.

“The accommodation provided for these persons was in good order, as were also the grounds attached to the building.”

PROTESTANT HOME, ST. CATHARINES, (REFUGE BRANCH.)

The following summary shews the operations of the Refuge Branch of this charity.

In residence 1st October, 1879.....	3
Admitted during the year.....	0
Total number of inmates during the year.....	— 3
Discharged... ..	1
Remaining in the Home on 30th September, 1880.....	2
	<hr/>
	3

Of these inmates, 1 was a male and 2 were females; all were Protestants; all were received from the City of St. Catharines, and all were English.

The receipts and expenditures of this Branch of the Charity, are included in the accounts of the Orphanage.

The stay of the inmates equalled 1,050 days. The Government grant for the ensuing year will therefore be as under:

Allowance for 1,050 days at 5 cents per day.....	\$ 52 50
Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day.....	21 00
	<hr/>
Total grant for 1881	\$73 50

INSPECTION.

I passed through the Refuge Branch of the Protestant Home St. Catharines, on the 12th January, when 3 indigent adults were in residence, two of whom were being paid for by the City Council.

The affairs of this Charity are more fully referred to in the report upon the Orphanage department.

THE HOME, ST. THOMAS.

The following summary shews the operation of this Charity during the past official year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1879.....	11	
Admitted during year.....	16	
Total number in residence.....	—	27
Discharged during year.....	11	
Died.....	4	
In residence on 30th September, 1880.....	12	
	—	27

Of the 27 persons, 13 were males and 14 females. All but 6 were Protestants, and all were received from the town of St. Thomas. Their nationalities were—Canadians, 5; English, 9; Irish, 5; other countries, 6.

The revenue and expenditure of the Home which are shewn in the two subjoined statements, also include the expenses of keeping a few orphaned or abandoned children.

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$267 66
From the town of St. Thomas.....	900 00
From payments by inmates.....	40 53
From subscriptions, donations, etc.....	22 25
From other sources.....	2 05
	<u>\$1,232 49</u>

Expenditure.

Food of all kinds.....	\$432 26
Clothing and furnishing.....	67 89
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.....	84 04
Salaries and wages.....	159 75
Other expenses.....	92 83
	<u>\$836 77</u>

The Government grant for 1881, will in respect to the adult inmates, be as follows:

Allowance on 4,228 days' stay of adults at 5 cents per day,	\$211 40
Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day.....	84 56
Total grant for 1881.....	<u>\$295 96</u>

INSPECTION.

On the 12th July I visited this Home, on which day 9 persons (3 men and 6 women) were under accommodation, which number exhausted all the available space. With but two exceptions, all these people were very old, two being over ninety years of age, and two over eighty-five. The wants of the inmates appeared to be very well attended to.

The House was reasonably clean and orderly, considering the character of the inmates, but it is not at all fitted for the purposes of the Charity. I was therefore glad to learn that a movement was on foot to provide a new building of a proper kind.

The register, not being of the proper pattern, did not give all the necessary information. The secretary was requested to get one of the regulation form.

THE ST. VINCENT'S HOME, HAMILTON.

An application having been made by the Sisters of St. Joseph to have the St. Vincent's Home placed on the Schedule of the Charity Aid Act, I visited the Home on the 22nd October, 1879. There were then thirty persons in the House, which was overcrowded by such a number of inmates. The accommodation also was exceedingly defective, but I was told that the community were about to remove to Dundas, where a large house had been purchased in which to carry on the work of the Orphanage for Boys, and that it was intended to combine with it the St. Vincent's Home. Under these circumstances an Order in Council was passed, placing the Institution on the Charity Aid Act Schedules, and a sum of \$400 was granted to it in respect of its operations during the year ending 30th September, 1879.

The following summary exhibits the operations of this House for the past year, ending 30th September, so far as they relate to the inmates:—

Number remaining in the House on 1st October, 1879 ..	31	
Admitted during the past year	58	
Total number of inmates	—	89
Discharged during the year	41	
Died	1	
Remaining on 30th September, 1880	47	
	—	89

These indigent persons were admitted from the following places, viz.:—

City of Hamilton	49	
County of Wentworth and other counties	30	
Other places	10	
	—	89

Of these people 30 were men, and 59 women; all, except 2, were Roman Catholics; 28 were Canadians, 2 English, 55 Irish, and 4 were of other nationalities.

The receipts of the House in aid of maintenance for the official year were as follows:—

From the Province of Ontario	\$	400	00
Received from inmates		384	55
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals		10,871	19
Other sources		1,769	05
		<u>\$13,424</u>	79

The expenditures for the same period were as under, viz.:—

Food of all kinds	\$ 1,698 54
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	573 46
Fuel, light and cleaning	328 28
Cost of new building	16,000 00
Other expenditures	346 44
	<hr/>
	\$18,946 72

The collective stay of the inmates numbered 16,904 days. The Charity would thus be entitled to receive the amount of aid shewn hereunder.

Allowance for 16,904 days' stay at 5 cents per day.....	\$ 845 20
Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day.....	338 08
	<hr/>
Total Government aid for 1881.....	\$1,183 28

INSPECTION.

I made a statutory inspection of the St. Vincent's Home on the 10th July. The names of 39 persons appeared on the Register, but I only saw 3 men and 29 women. The remainder were said to be in the new Home in Dundas, where they were at work getting it ready for general occupation.

The register was not properly kept. The Sister in charge was therefore shewn the way in which it should be entered up.

Seeing that the premises were quite unsuited to the purposes of the Home, their condition was as good as could be expected under the circumstances.

Since the date of inspection the house in Dundas above referred to has been occupied for the purposes of this Charity, which in future will be known as the House of Providence, Dundas.

ORPHANAGES.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the year :—

Number in residence on 1st October, 1879.....	256
Admitted during the year.....	205
Total number in residence during the year	461
Discharged during the year.....	204
Died.....	19
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1880.....	238
	— 461

The statistical information regarding these children, is as follows :—Sex, male, 218 ; females, 243. Religious denominations, Roman Catholics, 439 ; Protestants, 22. Nationalities, Canadian, 416 ; English, 17 ; Irish, 16 ; other countries 12. Places admitted from :—City of Toronto, 338 ; County of York, 21 ; other counties, 83 ; emigrants, etc., 19.

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant of \$1,764.72, were \$7,861.00, and the expenditures incurred were \$7,863.00.

The collective stay of the inmates was 92,507 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$1,850.14 as Government Aid for the year 1881.

INSPECTION.

The following is the report made to me by Mr. Hayes after he inspected this Orphanage :—

“I beg to state that in accordance with your instructions I visited the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Toronto, on the 4th January. The names of 249 children were entered as being inmates, about which number I saw. They seemed to be healthy and well cared for. The House at “Sunnyside,” where the younger children used to be kept, having been closed, they are now lodged in the main building.

“The dormitories were rather over-crowded, but as explained in my report upon the House of Providence branch of this charity, steps are being taken to remedy this defect. The portions of the buildings used for the Orphans were as usual very clean and tidy.”

ORPHANS' HOME AND FEMALE AID SOCIETY, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Institution during the past year :—

Number in residence on 1st October, 1879.....	100
Admitted during the year.....	44
Total number in residence during year	144
Number discharged	37
In residence on 30th September, 1880	107
	— 144

The statistical information regarding these 144 children, is as follows:—Sex, Male, 86; Female, 58. Religious denominations, Protestants, 143; Roman Catholic, 1. Nationalities, Canadian, 118; English 13; Irish, 6; Scotch 2; other countries, 5. Places admitted from: City of Toronto, 116; Province of Ontario, 28.

The expenditure incurred in maintaining the Home during the year was \$4,283.02 and the receipts during the same period were \$4,177.66, including the Government grant of \$729.54.

The aggregate stay of the children lodged was 37,564 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$751.28, as the Government grant for 1881.

INSPECTION.

I instructed Mr Hayes to visit this Orphanage. He did so and made the following report to me:—

“I have the honour to report that as desired by you, I inspected the Orphans’ Home, Toronto, on the 8th November. The premises were very clean and in good order. The basement had been painted during the past year, and a new porch built. The roof was being re-shingled at the time of my visit.

“The names of 65 boys and 41 girls, a total of 106, were registered on the books. I saw all of these children, who were dressed fairly well and looked clean and healthy. Ninety-nine of them were in school.

“A great deal of work in the way of sewing, knitting and washing is done by the children, as all the clothing worn by them is made up and washed in the Orphanage. They are also instructed in other domestic duties. The affairs of this Charity seem to be well managed.”

GIRLS’ HOME, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the year:

In residence on 1st October, 1879.....	115
Admitted during year.....	82
Total number in residence.....	— 197
Discharged during year.....	78
Deaths.....	5
In residence on 30th September, 1880.....	114
	— 197

The statistical information regarding these children is as follows:—Sex—Male, 64; Female, 133. Religious denominations—Protestants, 197. Nationalities—Canadian, 197. Where admitted from—City of Toronto, 197.

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant, of \$874.72, were \$4,431.26, and the expenditures incurred in maintaining the Home were \$4,469.82.

The collective stay of the inmates was 42,722 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$854.44, as Government aid for the year 1881.

INSPECTION

The statutory visit to this charity was made by Mr. Hayes, whose report upon it is annexed:—

"I have the honour to state that as directed by you, I inspected the Girls' Home, Toronto, on the 8th November. One hundred and one children were then being cared for, all of whom I saw. They were generally healthy looking and neatly dressed. The premises were clean and tidy throughout, and the beds appeared to be comfortable.

"I found that the register had not been entered up since the previous 1st October. The matron was told for the information of the Secretary that admissions to and discharges from the Home should be recorded as they occur or as soon thereafter as possible.

"It would be well for the Managers of this Charity to consider whether it be not desirable to provide some means within the building for extinguishing a fire, should such occur."

BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the year:

In residence on 1st October, 1879.....	76
Since admitted.....	44
Total number during the year.....	120
Discharged.....	46
In residence on 30th September, 1880.....	74
	120

The statistical information regarding these boys is as follows:—Religious denominations—Protestants, 120. Nationalities—Canadian, 88; English, 20; Irish, 1; Scotch, 2; other countries, 9. Places admitted from—City of Toronto, 89; County of York, 6; other counties, 12; other countries, etc., 13.

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of \$588.18, amounted to \$4,388.52, and the expenditures incurred on account of maintenance were \$4412.89.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 27,334 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$546.68, as Government aid for the year 1881.

INSPECTION.

I directed Mr. Hayes to inspect this Institution. His report thereupon is given hereunder:

"I have the honour to state that on the 8th November I visited the Boys' Home, Toronto. The building was as usual in a most satisfactory condition, being clean, orderly and well painted, and white-washed throughout.

"The boys received into this Home are made to do a good deal of work. All the painting, white-washing, wood-cutting etc., required is done by them, as well as the mending of their own clothes. This practice is a very good one as it teaches the boys to be useful and forms in them habits of industry.

"Ninety-eight boys were entered on the register. I saw ninety-two—the other six were out in search of a cow which had gone astray. Supper was served to the boys while I was in the Home. If good appetites were any evidence of good health, then these boys were far from being ill."

"The register continues to be very well kept."

THE NEWSBOYS' LODGINGS, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Institution during the past official year:—

Remaining in residence on 1st October, 1879	10	
Since admitted	184	
Total in residence during year	—	194
Discharged	179	
In residence on 30th September, 1879	15	
	—	194

The statistical information respecting these lads is as follows:—Religion—Protestants, 147; Roman Catholics, 47. Nationalities—Canadian, 135; English, 19; Irish, 8; Scotch, 2; United States, 25; other countries, 5. Places admitted from—City of Toronto, 107; County of York, 7; other counties and places, 80.

The income of the Institution during the year, inclusive of the Government grant of \$111.58, was \$1,957.93, and the expenditures were \$2,084.35.

The collective period of residence of the boys was 5,688 days, which will entitle the Institution to a Government grant of \$113.76 for 1881.

INSPECTION.

Mr. Hayes inspected these lodgings, and reported to me upon their condition as follows:—

“I have the honour to state that in accordance with your instructions I visited the Newsboys' Lodgings on the 8th November. Fifteen boys had taken breakfast in the Institution that morning, but only a few of them were seen, the majority being out at work.

“The house was in good order. Hardwood flooring has been laid in the dining room and entrance hall, much improving the appearance of those places. A small organ has also been bought for use in the services held in the Lodgings. It was paid for by subscriptions from the boys and the scholars in the various Sunday Schools in town.

“The books are properly kept.”

ST. NICHOLAS HOME, TORONTO.

The operations of the Home during the official year ending 30th September, 1880, are shewn in the following summary:—

In residence on 1st of October, 1879.....	22	
Admitted during year	61	
Total number of inmates during year.....	—	83
Discharged.....	62	
In residence on 30th September, 1880.....	21	
	—	83

The statistical information regarding these lads is as follows:—Religious denominations—Protestants, 2; Roman Catholic, 81. Nationalities—Canadian, 61; English, 5; Irish, 8; other countries, 9. Where received from—City of Toronto, 83.

The revenue of the Home during the year was \$3,027.28, and the expenditure amounted to \$3,046.30.

The collective stay of the boys was 8,735 days. The Home will be entitled to Government aid to the extent of \$174.70.

INSPECTION.

I instructed Mr. Hayes to visit this Home. His report upon it is appended.

"I beg to state that as instructed by you, I visited the St. Nicholas Home, Toronto, on the 8th November. The register shewed that on the 1st October, 21 inmates were in the Home, since which 9 had been admitted, 3 had been discharged, and 1 had died, leaving the names of 26 on the books. Of these, 2 were described as clerks, 1 as a medical student, 7 as newsboys, 2 as messengers, and the rest were entered as following various other callings.

"The building was, as usual, in very good order. Dinner was about to be served while I was in the Home. The food appeared to be of good quality and in sufficient quantity."

THE INFANTS' HOME, TORONTO.

The operations of this Home during the year are shewn in the following summary:—

	Mothers.	Infants.	Total
Number of mothers and infants remaining in the Home on the 1st October, 1879.....	18	48	66
Admitted during the past year	47	72	119
Total number during the year.....	65	120	185
Discharged during the year.....	45	53	98
Died.....	—	27	27
Remaining in the House 30th September, 1880	20	40	60
	65	120	185

All the infants except three were born in Canada, and the religious denomination of the mothers of 103 is stated to be Protestants, and of 17, Roman Catholic. The places the infants were admitted from are as under:—City of Toronto, 100; County of York, 2, and other counties 18. The statistical information regarding the 65 mother nurses in residence during the year is as follows:—Religious denominations—Protestant 54; Roman Catholic, 11. Nationalities—Canadian, 29; English, 20; Irish, 7; Scotch, 4; other countries, 5. Places received from—City of Toronto, 49; County of York, 1; other counties and places, 15. The receipts of the Home during the year were \$3,821.69, and the expenditures during the same period amounted to \$3,782.53.

The collective stay of the mother nurses and children equalled 24,532 days. The Home therefore will be entitled to \$490.64, in addition to which \$200 have been granted in respect of Infirmary work.

INSPECTION.

The Inspection of this Home was made by Mr. Hayes, whose report is given hereunder:—

"I have the honour to state that as instructed by you, I visited the Infants' Home on the 8th January. The books, which are very well kept, shewed that on the 30th September, 20 mother nurses and 40 infants were in the Home, that since then 12 of the former and 21 of the latter class had been admitted; that 14 mother nurses had been discharged, and that 15 infants had been taken away, adopted or died, leaving the names of 21 adults and 46 infants on the Register. Three nurses and 14 infants were entered as being on the Infirmary list. The number of inmates above mentioned were seen by me.

"The house was in excellent condition so far as cleanliness was concerned, and as a general thing the air was sweet. Except the attic dormitories, the rooms were bright and cheerful looking, but they were all over-crowded. I was informed that the managers have obtained from the Corporation the lease, at a low rent, of a lot on St. Mary's Street, on which they intend to build in the spring. The plans for the new building are now being prepared."

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the year :—

In residence on 1st October, 1879	104
Admitted during the year	57
Total number of inmates during the year.....	161
Discharged.....	50
Died.....	9
In residence on 39th September, 1880	102
	— 161

The statistical information respecting these 161 children is as follows:—Sex—male, 83; female, 78. Religious denominations—Roman Catholic, 157; Protestants, 4. Nationalities—Canadian, 151; Irish, 3; American, 7. Places received from—City of Hamilton, 83; County of Wentworth, 14; other counties and countries, 64.

Including the government grant of \$778.14, the revenue of the Asylum during the year amounted to \$6,316.26, and the expenditures to \$6,447.73.

The collective period of residence of these Orphans was 38,469 days. The Government grant for 1881 will therefore be \$769.38.

INSPECTION.

I visited the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum on the 10th of July. The names of 125 children were on the register of whom I saw 116 (62 boys, 54 girls). Three boys and 2 girls were said to be in Dundas, and 4 children in the St. Vincent's Home. Measles had at this time become an epidemic in the Orphanage, as no less than 29 boys and several girls were ill with them.

I was told that so soon as the new house in Dundas was ready for occupation it was intended to remove to it the boys then in the Orphanage under report, which would thereafter be used for the care of girls only, thus relieving the crowded dormitories and enabling a better classification of the girls being made.

The condition of the Orphanage was all that could be desired, and its affairs appeared to be managed in a most systematic way.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the year:—

In residence 1st October, 1879.....	24	
Since admitted	13	
Total number of inmates during year.....	—	37
Discharged	16	
In residence 30th September, 1880	21	
	—	37

The statistics concerning these 37 orphans are as follows:—Sex—male, 24; female, 13. Religious denominations—Protestant, 37. Nationalities—Canadian, 17; English 13; Irish, 5; Scotch, 2. Where admitted from—City of Hamilton, 37.

The receipts of the Asylum during the year were \$3,923.34, and the expenditures were \$3,989.94. The receipts and expenditures of the Aged Women's Refuge are included in these amounts.

The collective stay of the children was 8,201 days, which will entitle the Institution to a statutory allowance of \$164.02 for 1881.

INSPECTION.

I made my annual inspection of this charity on the 10th of July. The register shewed that 28 children were in residence on the previous 1st October; that 8 had since been admitted, making a total of 36 who had been cared for, and that of this number, 8 had been indentured and 1 returned home, leaving in residence on the day of my visit, 27 children, of whom 19 were boys and 8 girls. Differing from the inmates of most of the so-called Orphan Asylums, these children were nearly all orphans. Some of the girls entered on the Orphanage books were really adults. Authority was therefore given to the Secretary to place their names upon the books of the Refuge branch, so that the grant at the higher rate might be obtained for them.

Since my previous visit to the Asylum a teacher had been appointed by the Education Board, to conduct the school in the Asylum, and the Matron reported that this change had resulted in a great improvement in the condition of the school.

The various departments of the house were found in their usual excellent order.

BOYS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1879	85	
Since admitted	36	
Total number of inmates during year	—	121
Discharged	39	
In residence on 30th September, 1880	82	
	—	121

These 121 boys were all Protestants, and all except one were admitted from the City of Hamilton. Their nationalities are returned as follows:—Canadian, 36; English, 10; Irish, 25; Scotch, 45; other countries 5.

The receipts of the Home during the year were \$4,150.20, and the expenditures were \$4,254.85.

The aggregate period of residence of the inmates was 30,872 days, entitling the Home to receive the sum of \$617.44 as Provincial aid for 1881.

INSPECTION.

I made an inspection of this Home on the 10th July.

An examination of the register shewed that with those in residence on the previous 1st of October, 112 boys had been cared for up to the day of my visit, and that of these 32 had been discharged, indentured or removed, leaving the names of 80 boys on the books.

In the absence of the Matron, a member of the board of management went with me through the building, every part of which was found in most excellent order. The beds were particularly clean and tidy. The good health of the Home was evidenced by the fact that not a boy was ill at the time of my visit. I saw all the inmates but two, who were at the market. All were comfortably clothed and had a happy and cheerful appearance.

GIRLS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The operations of this Home are shewn in the summary given below:—

In residence on 1st October, 1879	61	
Since admitted	30	
Total number of inmates	—	91
Discharged	24	
In residence 30th September, 1880	67	
	—	91

All these inmates were girls, and all were Protestants. Their nationalities were:—Canadian, 59; English, 27; Irish, 4; Scotch, 1. With the exception of three, all the children were admitted from the City of Hamilton.

The revenue of the Home during the year was \$2,304.23, and the expenditure equalled \$2,295 58.

The aggregate period of residence of the 91 children was 23,214 days. The Government grant for 1881 will be \$464.28.

INSPECTION.

An inspection was made of the Girls' Home by me on the 10th July. It was found in very good order, with neatness and tidiness prevailing in the dormitories, class-rooms and other departments. The sanitary arrangements also appeared to be generally good and effective. Some improvements in the way of painting and such like had been made in the appearance of the house.

The names of 64 children appeared on the register, but only 56 were mustered. It was stated that the rest were absent on leave.

The children are taught by a teacher appointed for that purpose by the Board of Education.

ORPHANS' HOME, KINGSTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Institution during the year:—

In the Home on 1st October, 1879.....	53	
Admitted during the year	19	
Total number in residence.....	—	72
Discharged.....	18	
Died	1	
In residence on 30th September, 1880.....	53	
	—	72

The following statistical information is returned to me respecting the 72 children: Sex—male, 40; female, 32. Religion—Protestants, 72. Nationalities—Canadian, 62; English, 6; Irish, 3; United States, 1. Places admitted from—City of Kingston, 59; other places, 13.

The revenue of the Home during the year was \$2,516.00, including the Government grant, and the expenditure was \$2,397.16.

The total stay of the children was 20,273 days, consequently the Government grant for 1881 will be \$405.46.

INSPECTION.

I made an inspection of the above named Institution on the 22nd August, there being then 57 children in the Home, viz.: 31 boys and 26 girls. The children had a healthy and contented look, and apparently their wants were well attended to. The number in the House had been somewhat reduced since my previous visit. There remained in the Home on the 1st October, 1879, 69 children, since which date 19 had been admitted and during the same period 31 had been discharged, leaving the population as above stated.

Owing to building operations being in progress, the Home was somewhat in confusion. An addition was being erected at the rear of the present structure, in order to provide a playroom, Matrons' quarters, hospital ward, as well as a bathroom, and closets; and arrangements were to be made to heat the whole of the house with hot water. These additions and alterations will cost something in the neighborhood of \$5,000.

I examined the books of the Home and made a few suggestions in regard to the mode of keeping them, with a view to their affording the requisite information.

ORPHANAGE OF THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Orphanage during the year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1879.....	46	
Admitted during year.....	28	
Total number in residence.....	—	74
Discharged during year.....	38	
Died	1	
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1880.....	35	
	—	74

The statistical information regarding these children is as follows:—Sex—males, 72; female, 2. Religion—Roman Catholic, 64; Protestants, 10. Nationalities—Canadian, 65; English, 4; Scotch, 1; other countries, 4. Places admitted from—City of Kingston, 51; other counties and places, 23.

The receipts and expenditures of this Orphanage are included with those of the House of Providence and cannot well be shewn separately.

The collective period of residence of the above-indicated children, was 13,193 days. The Orphanage will therefore be entitled to draw Provincial aid to the extent of \$263.86.

INSPECTION.

I made an inspection of this Orphanage on the 2nd August. From an examination of the books, it would appear that 46 children remained in the Orphanage at the beginning of the official year, since that time 20 had been admitted, making a total of 66 who had been under protection. Of this number 37 were sent out and 1 died, leaving 28 in residence on the day of my visit, all but one of whom were boys.

Like the Refuge Department, the House was in perfect order and thoroughly clean, and the children were tidily and neatly clad. The books were well kept and afforded all requisite information.

HOTEL DIEU ORPHAN ASYLUM, KINGSTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the official year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1879.....	38	
Since admitted.....	54	
Total number of inmates during year.....	—	92
Discharged.....	55	
In residence on 30th September, 1880.....	37	
	—	92

The statistical information respecting these 92 children is as follows:—Sex—males, 3; females, 89. Religious denominations—Roman Catholic, 92. Nationality—Canadian, 92. Places admitted from—City of Kingston, 56, County of Frontenac, 9; other counties and places, 27.

The income of the Asylum during the year amounted to \$980.59, and the expenditures on account of maintenance to \$1,766.03.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 15,599 days, thus entitling the Institution to Provincial aid for 1881 to the extent of \$311.98.

INSPECTION.

I visited the above named Orphanage on the 2nd August. The structural accommodation is the same as last reported. The entire space is insufficient for the purposes of the charity, and its position in the upper flat of the Hospital building must somewhat restrict the airing and exercise of the children. The Asylum, however, was in the most admirable order; everything being thoroughly neat and clean, and the children themselves had a very tidy and well cared for appearance. The names of 38 children appeared on the roll—32 of whom I saw, the rest being absent. During this year 47 children had been admitted.

ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the year :—

In residence on 1st October, 1879.....	33	
Since admitted.....	33	
Total number of inmates during year.....	—	66
Discharged.....	33	
Died.....	1	
In residence on 30th September, 1880.....	32	
	—	66

Statistical information respecting the inmates is returned to me as follows :
Sex—male, 35 ; female, 31 ; Religious denominations—Protestant, 65 ; Roman Catholic, 1. Nationalities—Canadian, 55 ; English, 1 ; Irish, 4 ; Scotch, 1 ; American, 5. Places admitted from—City of Ottawa, 56 ; County of Carleton, 9 ; other counties and places, 1.

The revenue of the Home for the year was \$2,462.82, and the expenditures incurred during the same time were \$2,393.33.

The collective period of residence of the children was equal to 12,486 days, the Government grant for 1881 will therefore be \$249.72.

INSPECTION.

I made an inspection of the above named institution on the 30th July. The house cleaning for the morning was going on, but, with the exception of a little disorder, everything was in a thoroughly clean and well kept state. The dormitories were well aired and cheerful, and the bedding clean and comfortable looking.

The names of 31 children appeared on the roll, all of whom I saw with the exception of one, who was absent on an errand. Altogether the Home appeared to be well and systematically managed. The children had a clean and tidy appearance, and were evidently well cared for.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum, during the official year :

In residence 1st October, 1879.....	41	
Since admitted.....	34	
Number of inmates during year.....	—	75
Discharged.....	28	
In residence 30th September, 1879.....	47	
	—	75

The statistical information, regarding the inmates, is as follows :—Sex—male, 42 ; female, 33. Religious denomination—Roman Catholic, 75. Nationalities—Canadian, 8 ; English, 2 ; Irish, 64 ; Scotch, 1. Places admitted from—City of Ottawa, 60 ; County of Carleton, 3 ; other counties and places, 12.

The collective stay of the children was equal to 14,177 days. Based on this, the Government grant to the Asylum, for 1881, will be \$283.54.

INSPECTION.

I made an inspection of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum on the 30th July. The names of 44 children appeared on the register, but it was stated that the names of some had not been entered. I saw 41 of these children.

Both in the Orphanage and Refuge departments of this Charity, as in many other institutions, there seemed to be some difficulty in arriving at the exact number of persons in residence; this could be easily obviated by keeping a daily register of the movements of the inmates.

The middle flat of the building is occupied for the Orphanage department. The condition of the rooms, beds, and bedding, and the house generally, was good, and cleanliness and neatness everywhere prevailed. The children were neat and clean in appearance.

An examination of the register shewed that the names of the inmates were not entered at the time they were received, nor were the discharges marked off as they occurred, as this work was done by an outside person. I stated that it is better that the register should be kept by someone constantly in the House, and that admissions and discharges should be entered as they take place. The names of some children appeared on the register who had evidently been discharged, but I could get no definite information about them.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The operations of this Charity are shewn in the following summary:—

In residence on 1st October 1879	66
Since admitted	86
Total number of inmates during year	— 152
Discharged	76
Died	2
In residence on 30th September, 1880	74
	— 152

The statistical information respecting the inmates is as follows:—Sex—male, 57; female, 95. Religious denomination—Roman Catholic, 152. Nationalities—Canadian, 128; English, 6; Irish, 15; other countries, 3. Places received from—City of Ottawa, 70; County of Carleton, 27; other places, 55.

The receipts of the institution for the year were \$3,895.60, and the expenditures during that time were \$3,888.17.

The entire period of residence of the children was 26,217 days, thus entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of \$524.34 as Government aid for 1881.

INSPECTION.

I made a statutory inspection of this Orphanage on the 31st July, finding it in its usual neat and orderly condition, both in respect to the rooms and dormitories and the beds and bedding.

The register which was neatly and properly kept, shewed that there were 73 inmates in the House; of whom I saw 16 boys, 35 girls and 10 infants. The rest were said to be temporarily absent. The children had a clean and tidy look, and appeared to be exceedingly well cared for.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The operations of this Orphanage are shewn in the following summary:—

In residence on 1st October, 1879	95
Since admitted	61
Number of inmates during year	— 156

Discharged	72
Died	3
In residence on 30th September, 1880	81
	— 156

The statistical information regarding these 156 persons is as follows:—Sex—male, 87; female, 69. Religious denominations—Roman Catholic, 149; Protestant, 7. Nationalities—Canadian, 146; English, 2; Irish, 7; American, 1.

Places admitted from—City of London, 70; County of Middlesex, 5; other counties and places, 81.

The receipts, including the Government grant, and the expenditures were \$12,982.51 and \$12,798.79 respectively. The Refuge receipts and expenditures are included with these.

The collective period of residence of the 156 children was 33,213 days, thus entitling the Asylum to a Government grant of \$664.26.

INSPECTION.

I called at this Orphanage on the 14th July with the object of inspecting it, but was informed that the Superioress, who had charge of the Orphanage and the books thereof, was absent, and that the books could not be obtained. Under these circumstances I did not make an inspection of the Home.

THE PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The operations of this Charity are shewn in the following summary:—

In the Home on 1st October, 1879	62
Admitted during year	65
Total number of inmates during the year.....	— 127
Discharged	68
Died	1
In residence on 30th September, 1880	58
	— 127

The statistical information respecting these children is as follows:—Sex—male, 78; female, 49. Religious denomination—Protestant, 127. Nationalities—Canadian, 112; English, 11; Irish, 1; other countries, 3. Place admitted from—City of London, 127.

The receipts and expenditures of this Home are included with those of the Home for the Aged and Friendless, London.

The total stay of the children equalled 20,842 days, entitling the Institution to receive \$416.84, as Provincial aid for 1881.

INSPECTION.

I made an inspection of this Orphanage on the 14th July, when the names of 35 boys and 19 girls were on the register, but I only saw 49 of them; the others were said to be out on errands or at work. The children looked clean and healthy, and were evidently well taken care of. The accommodation provided for them is comfortable and good, and the House has a cheerful aspect. There is a school on the premises.

PROTESTANT HOME, ST. CATHARINES.

The operations of the Orphanage branch of this Charity are shown in the annexed summary:—

In residence on 1st October, 1879.....	20
Since admitted.....	14
Total number of inmates during the year	— 34
Discharged	17
In residence on 30th September, 1880.....	17
	— 34

The statistical information respecting these 34 children is as follows: Sex, male, 18; female, 16. Religious denomination—Protestant, 34. Nationalities—Canadian, 28; English, 5; Scotch, 1. Places admitted from—City of St. Catharines, 24; County of Lincoln, 6; other places, 4.

The revenue and expenditure of the Home during the year amounted to \$1,462.96, and \$1,542.30 respectively. The receipts and expenses connected with the Refuge branch of the Home are also included in these sums.

The total stay of the children was equal to 7,724 days, consequently the Government grant for 1881 in their behalf will be \$154.48.

INSPECTION.

I inspected this Home on the 12th of January. There appeared on the register the names of 9 boys and 10 girls. None of these were orphans, but all were half orphans. In most cases the remaining parent was paying a small sum weekly for the board of the child, but in no instance did the amount exceed fifty cents per week. Thirteen of the children were attending the common school in the city; the remainder were too young to do so. The children were evidently well and properly cared for.

The House, which is well suited to the purposes of the Charity, was found in most excellent order throughout.

The books were correctly kept.

ST. AGATHA'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, ST. AGATHA.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the past year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1879	28
Since admitted.....	2
Total number of inmates during the year	— 30
Discharged	3
In residence on 30th September, 1880.....	27
	— 30

The statistical information relating to these children is as follows: Sex—male, 14; female, 16. Religious denomination—Roman Catholic, 30. Nationalities—Canadian, 29; American, 1. Places admitted from—Village of St. Agatha, 5; County of Waterloo, 23; other counties and countries, 2.

The revenue of the Asylum was \$1,119.56, including the Government grant of \$179.04, and the expenditures were \$1,131.81.

The total stay of the children was equal to 10,168 days, which will entitle the Asylum to a grant of \$203.36 for 1881.

INSPECTION.

I desired Mr. Hayes to visit this Orphanage. His report thereupon is given hereunder:—

“I have the honour to state that, as instructed by you, I inspected the Orphan Asylum at St. Agatha on the 25th August. An examination of the register, which is of the proper pattern and correctly kept, shewed that 27 children were in the Home, all of whom were seen. Every effort seems to be made by the Sisters in charge of the Charity to make the place as much like a home as possible, and the evident happiness and good health of the children appear to indicate that the endeavours of the Sisters are successful.

“Every part of the building was clean and neat. The beds were most comfortable looking.”

ST. THOMAS HOME (ORPHANAGE BRANCH), ST. THOMAS.

The operations of this Charity are shewn in the following summary:—

In residence on 1st October, 1879	0	
Since admitted	6	
Total number of inmates during year.....	—	6
Discharged	6	
In residence on 30th September, 1880.....	0	
	—	6

The statistical information respecting these children is as follows:—Sex—male, 4; female, 2. Religious denominations—Protestant, 4; Roman Catholic, 2. Nationalities—Canadian, 4; English, 2. Places received from—Town of St. Thomas, 6.

The receipts and expenditures are included with the Refuge.

The entire period of residence of the children was 397 days, thus entitling the Orphanage to receive the sum of \$7.94 as Government aid for 1881.

INSPECTION.

At the time of my inspection of the St. Thomas Home, there were no children being cared for, but only adults.

BETHLEHEM FOR THE FRIENDLESS, OTTAWA.

A petition that the above named Charity might be granted aid under the provisions of the Act was presented by the Sisters in charge thereof, and I was desired to make a report upon the Charity, its object, operations, etc. After inspecting the building in which it is carried on, I made the following report to the Government, under date of the 9th August:—

“I have the honour to report that, as required under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, I made a statutory inspection of the Bethlehem for the Friend-

less, Ottawa, on the 31st July. This Charity is under the management of the Sisters of Charity, and has for its object the reception and care of illegitimate infants, who heretofore were sent to a similar institution in Montreal. Its operations are carried on in a small frame building belonging to the Sisters, and were instituted on the 27th June, 1879, from which date up to the close of the year ending 30th September, 1879, 41 infants had been admitted; 3 were placed in homes, and 25 (over sixty per cent.) died, leaving 13 under care on the day just named.

"There appears to be no other institution in the eastern section of the Province having for its object the care and nurture of the illegitimate children of abandoned women, and who are brought into the world with diseased bodies and enfeebled intellects. But for institutions of this kind, instead of sixty per cent. of these children dying, all would either die from disease or become the victims of infanticide. It is the more necessary that this institution should receive Government aid, as the Lying-in Hospital in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, at Ottawa, has been placed upon Schedule 'A' of the Charity Aid Act, and in many instances the women admitted to that Hospital become the mothers of illegitimate children, for whom they can make no provision. As a similar institution in Toronto (the Infants' Home) is aided by Government funds, I would recommend that the Bethlehem for the Friendless, Ottawa, be placed on Schedule 'C' of the Charity Aid Act."

An Order in Council was eventually passed, approving of the recommendation made by me. The Managers of the Charity were therefore requested to make the usual returns of the operations of the institution during the year. A summary of these returns is given below:—

In residence on 1st October, 1879.....	13
Since admitted	141
Total number of inmates during year.....	— 154
Discharged.....	15
Died	122
In residence on 30th September, 1880	17
	— 154

The statistical information respecting these 154 children is as follows:—Sex—males, 81; females, 73. Religious denominations—Roman Catholic, 151; Protestant, 3. Nationality—Canadian, 78; English, 17; Irish, 50; Scotch, 9. Places admitted from—City of Ottawa, 133; County of Carleton, 8; other countries and places, 13.

The income of the Asylum during the year amounted to \$835.63, and the expenditures on account of maintenance to \$826.24.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 4,668 days, thus entitling the Institution to Provincial aid for 1881 to the extent of \$93.36.

THE ORPHANS' HOME, FORT WILLIAM.

The Sisters conducting the Orphans' Home at Fort William, Thunder Bay District, petitioned the Government to be allowed aid under the provisions of the Charity Act. The objects of the institution were therein stated to be the care and instruction of orphaned and neglected children of the district. Enquiry having been made into the matter, and it having been ascertained that the Sisters were doing a good and useful work, it was decided by the Government to grant

the application, and an Order in Council was passed, placing the name of the Orphanage in Schedule C of the Charity Aid Act.

The operations of this Home during the official year are shewn in the summary given below:—

In residence on 1st October, 1879	26	
Since admitted	7	
Total number of inmates during year.....	—	33
Discharged.....	8	
In residence 30th September, 1880.....	25	
	—	33

All these inmates were girls, and all were Roman Catholics. Their nationalities were :—Canadian, 25 ; English, 6 ; Irish, 2.

The revenue of the Home during the year was \$908.00, and the expenditure equalled \$975.00.

The aggregate period of residence of the 33 children was 8,291 days. The Government grant for 1881 will be \$165.82.

MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

MAGDALEN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The operations of this institution during the year are shewn in the following summary :—

In residence on 1st October, 1879.....	33	
Since admitted	53	
Total number of inmates during year.....	—	86
Discharged	57	
In residence on 30th September, 1880.....	29	
	—	86

The statistical information respecting these women is as follows :—Religious denominations—Protestant, 58 ; Roman Catholic, 26 ; other religions, 2. Nationality—Canadian, 18 ; English, 20 ; Irish, 32 ; Scotch, 8 ; other countries, 8. Places admitted from—City of Toronto, 51 ; Province of Ontario, 29 ; emigrants, etc., 6.

The revenue of the Asylum amounted to \$3,643.11, and the maintenance expenditures to \$3,882.76.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 11,213 days, thus entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$224.26, as the Government grant for 1881.

INSPECTION.

I instructed Mr. Hayes to visit this Charity. He did so, and made the following report to me :—

“I have the honour to state that, in accordance with your wishes, I visited the Magdalen Asylum, Toronto, to-day (the 13th January). Since the previous 1st October, when there were 29 women in residence, 26 had been admitted and 12 discharged, leaving 43 in the Asylum this day. The infant child of one of the women was also being cared for, making the total population 44. I saw all these persons while at dinner.

“The books were examined. Some of the discharges were not recorded in the register, which is not of the Government form. A pattern sheet of the right form should be sent to the Secretary.

“The lack of classification of the inmates must, I am afraid, seriously impair the usefulness of this institution as a reforming agency. The managers would do well to consider whether such alterations could not be made to the building as would enable a separation being made of the younger, either in years or in vicious habits, from the older or more hardened.

“All parts of the building were in a clean and well kept state.”

GOOD SHEPHERD REFUGE FOR FALLEN WOMEN, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Refuge during the past official year :—

In residence on 1st October, 1880	23
Since admitted	39
Total number of inmates during year.....	— 62
Discharged	39
Died	1
In residence on 30th September, 1880.....	22
	— 62

The statistical information respecting these women is as follows:—Religious denominations—Roman Catholic, 60; Protestant, 2. Nationality—Canadian, 18; English, 3; Irish, 32; other countries, 9. Places received from—City of Toronto, 46; other places, 16.

The revenue and expenditure of the Charity each amounted to \$5,802.28.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 7,236 days. The Government grant for 1881 will therefore be \$144.72.

INSPECTION.

The statutory visit of inspection was made by Mr. Hayes, who reported as follows:—

“I have the honour to state that in accordance with your instructions, I made an inspection of the Good Shepherd Refuge, Toronto, on the 6th January, when I found 26 persons therein—25 adults and 1 infant. Of the adults 11 were classed as ‘Magdalens,’ and 14 as ‘Entrants.’ It being a feast day these women were not at work, but were enjoying a holiday. The premises were very clean and nicely kept. The books were correctly entered up.”

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, HAMILTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the past year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1879.....	17
Since admitted	44
Total number of inmates during year	— 61
Discharged	46
In the Home on 30th September, 1880.....	15
	— 61

The statistics regarding these women are as follows:—Religious denominations—Protestant, 50; Roman Catholic, 11. Nationality—Canadian, 34; English, 9; Irish, 10; Scotch, 6; American, 2. Places admitted from—City of Hamilton, 43; County of Wentworth, 8; other counties and places, 10.

The revenue of the Home amounted to \$2,456.44, and the expenditures to the same amount.

The stay of the inmates was equal to 7,078 days, entitling the Home to receive \$141.56, as aid for 1881.

INSPECTION.

I made a statutory inspection of the above named establishment on the 10th July, when I found 13 women therein, being a somewhat smaller population than usual. Of the 17 women who were reported to be in the Home on the previous 1st October, 7 were still in residence.

A considerable number of the inmates had been in custody repeatedly, and many of them might have been classed as habitual offenders against public morals and decency. I pointed out to the Managers that when the Reformatory for Females was being opened a large portion of that class would doubtless be committed to that place if again arrested, and I expressed the hope that their detention would be for a sufficiently long period to admit of some good being effected for it must be quite apparent that the commitment of such characters for short periods can be but little service either to themselves or the community.

The condition of the house was very satisfactory, but the yard surroundings were not as neat as they should be in a public institution.

The laundry work and sewing were still carried on, and during the previous year the sum of \$1,211.99 had been received from those sources.

GOOD SHEPHERD MAGDALEN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the year:

In residence on 1st October, 1879.....	88	
Admitted during year.....	61	
Total number of inmates during year.....	—	149
Discharged	65	
Died.....	3	
In residence on 30th September, 1880.....	81	
	—	149

The statistical information regarding these inmates is as follows:—Religious denominations—Roman Catholic, 148; Protestant, 3. Nationalities—Canadian, 83; English, 3; Irish, 63. Places admitted from—City of Ottawa, 41; County of Carleton, 26; other counties and places, 82.

The receipts and expenditures of the Institution during the year were \$4,806.96, and \$7,519.91, respectively.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 35,713 days. The Government aid for 1881 will therefore be \$714.26.

INSPECTION.

I made a statutory inspection of this Magdalen Asylum on the 31st July. The portions of the buildings used for the purposes of the Asylum were found in the same structural condition as formerly, no material changes having been made, except the enlargement of one of the dormitories, which was much required. The buildings are not suited to the purposes for which they are used, and it would be a most desirable thing if the Sisters of the Good Shepherd could be placed in funds to provide new ones. Considering the state of the buildings, the dormitories and rooms were well kept. The overcrowding in the latter was very great, and consequently the air was not good, even during the day, and of course, must have been very vitiated at night.

The population of the house was considerably reduced owing, as was stated by the Superioress, to want of funds. The non-admission of many women who were usually received, probably accounted for the abnormally large number of prostitutes found in the Ottawa Gaol at the time of my visit the previous day. The population was still further decreased in consequence of an out-break of measles in the previous month of May, in that portion of the House where young

girls are kept, for the purpose of preserving them from immorality. At that time there were 40 inmates of that class, and all were sent out except 16 of the most urgent cases, who were in residence on the day of my inspection. I also saw 22 of the class known as "penitents," and 21 "Magdalens." There were also in the Asylum 4 Franciscians, who were kept apart from the others. The entire population was therefore 63.

The only means of employing the inmates, was washing, from which only a small revenue was derived.

As the register then in use did not afford the information required by the statute, I forwarded a specimen of a proper style of register.

WOMEN'S REFUGE AND INFANTS' HOME, LONDON.

I was desired by the Government to inspect and report upon this Charity, as an application had been made that it might receive a Government grant. I visited the Refuge and made a report to the Government on the 3rd January, 1880, of which the following is a copy, viz. :—

"I have the honour to report that as required under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, I made an inspection of the Women's Refuge and Infants' Home, London, on the 3rd January. The House used for the purposes of the Charity is a good new brick structure, and is located in a good position for its objects. The internal arrangements are not exactly suited for such an establishment, but are quite as good as those in similar institutions aided by Government funds, and moreover I consider it desirable that the operations of the Magdalen Asylum, and those of the Infants' Home should be carried on in different institutions, and I hope the Managers will see their way to effect a separation before long.

"The condition of the house was not satisfactory at the time of my visit, which was made at eight o'clock in the morning; as the Matron had not then made her appearance, the house seemed, for the time being, to be in charge of the inmates. It was stated that the Matron was sick. It is evident that the conduct of affairs is not yet reduced to a proper system.

"I could not see the register owing to the absence of the Matron, but I have the return of the operations of the Charity for the official year ending 30th September, 1879, duly subscribed to by the Secretary.

"Believing that the defects in the management will be at once overcome, I would respectfully recommend that the institution be placed on Schedule C of the Act, and that the sum of \$170.52 be placed in the estimates as the Government grant for 1880."

An Order in Council was passed confirming this recommendation.

The operations of the Charity during the year are shewn as under :—

In residence on 1st October, 1879	7
Admitted during year	24
Total number of inmates during year.....	— 31
Discharged	27
In residence on 30th September, 1880	4
	— 31

Of these persons, 29 were Protestants, and 2 Roman Catholics; 17 were Canadians, 9 English, and 5 Irish; and 19 were received from the City of London, and 12 from other places.

The receipts and expenditures during the year were \$1,770.65 and \$1,771.27 respectively.

The stay of the inmates aggregated 6,189 days, which entitles the Refuge to receive a grant of \$123.78 for 1881.

CONCLUSION.

The following reports will be found in the appendix :—1st, The Reports of the Medical Superintendents of the Asylums at Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton and Orillia ; 2nd, The Statistics relating to the Central Prison, and the Report of the Surgeon thereof ; 3rd, The Reports of the Superintendent and other officers of the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene ; 4th, The Reports of the Superintendent of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and of the Principal of the Institution for the Blind, together with those of the Medical Officers thereof.

I have the honour to be

Your Honour's most obedient Servant,

J. W. LANGMUIR,

Inspector.

OFFICE OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES,

December, 1880.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF

The Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1880.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF

The Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1880.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1880.

To J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Asylums, Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—In accordance with Statute, I herewith present the Fortieth Report of the operations of this Asylum, ending 30th September, 1880. At the close of the year, there were, in the Asylum, 674 patients. There were under treatment during the year 756 patients. There were admitted during the year, 82 patients. For the same time, 48 were discharged, of which number 15 recovered, 22 were improved, and 11 unimproved. The deaths were 33; none eloped, and one was transferred to London Asylum.

Discharges.

As might be expected from the fact that, during the year, we have had only 82 admissions, our discharges are only 48. The proportion of recoveries to admissions is considerably less than that of last year. Last year the percentage was 33.33; this year it is 19. The percentage of recoveries out of the whole population under treatment, has been 2, as against 4.35 last year. The improved are not considered in this calculation. It is to be remembered that nearly all our patients are chronic cases. The recovered leave us, but the incurable remain as permanent residents until death relieve them. This has been, for years, virtually an Asylum for the chronic insane. In looking over our Register and checking off the curable, I find that, at the most, not more than 24 patients are probably curable, out of a population of 674. These 24 beds are all which can at any time be provided for presumably curable cases. It is reasonable to suppose that any vacancies caused by deaths will from time to time be filled up by the ever-increasing class of hopeless demented, thus leaving, at least for a time, the above-mentioned two dozen beds free for recent admissions, as vacancies occur. This small number of beds for acute cases cannot be expected to give an opportunity for many admissions, and as a necessary consequence, few recoveries in proportion to the population. It is true that now and then, so-called chronic cases recover, to the surprise of everyone, but such unlooked-for results are too rare to in any way seriously affect the statements made.

There are no statistics of an Asylum more unreliable than are those recording the cured and improved discharges. No two Superintendents will put the same value on symptoms indicative of recovery. Hence no exact rule can be applied to every case. The cautious officer, fearing a relapse, may retain a patient for weeks, and even months, under

observation, when his more daring brother may take the chances of the recovery being permanent, and discharge a convalescent, or intermittent, on the first appearance of apparent cure. The consequence must be, that the former may have fewer discharges than the latter, but because of prudence, will have a less number of relapses and returns. Here a fallacy creeps into Asylum tables which is seldom rectified, and from which invidious comparisons are drawn. A patient may be admitted and re-admitted several times in the course of the year. The *same person* is entered as a *new* patient at each admission, and is recorded as a distinct recovery at each discharge. It will be seen then that one patient may represent four, five, or more admissions and discharges, and, as a matter of course, stands for that number of different persons who have been cured or improved. This misleading system may be necessary in keeping records, but in comparative statistics the proper basis for considering treatment and results should be *persons*, not solely admissions and removals. The death roll can have no fallacious muster.

Another source of error is the varied opinions which may exist as to the relative condition of a patient. The improved and recovered patients may be so much alike, as to their mental condition, that the sanguine medical officer will readily consign such to the latter class, while the cautious physician may only classify the similar patients as belonging to the former. Many such sources of error in tabulating statistics might be cited, but these examples shew that comparisons of Asylum treatment, based on discharges, are thoroughly deceptive. For this no one is to blame, and the only remedy would be for all Superintendents to have their minds cast in a uniform mould.

Probations.

Twenty-four patients were sent home on probation during the year. Of that number, only one was returned unimproved. It is true a good many more might have been sent away in the care of friends, trusting for the best; but it is well not to send patients out in a hap-hazard way. It is possible that want of judgment in this respect may be followed by bad results. There is no doubt it is an excellent plan to adopt in many cases of approaching recovery when the patient is painfully conscious of the situation, is homesick, likely to get well, and not dangerous to be at large. The effect for good is, however, greatly neutralized, if, at the importunities of friends, or to shew a large probation list, unsuitable cases are thus sent out. These have to undergo the excitement of removal and return, which in many cases prove harmful, although often done from the best of motives. If friends insist on taking patients home, whom I do not think fit to be removed, it is best to discharge such after a warning, and let the indiscreet relatives assume all the responsibilities. After a trial, a majority of these cases are returned. By this time, a resolution is made by their custodians to, in future, abide by the advice of those best qualified to judge of the mental condition of insane friends. In this matter it is best to make haste slowly, and endeavour to make a proper selection of such only whom we are sure will be benefited by the change. The 23 cases improved, or wholly recovered, at home. The probation system is doubtless excellent, if a careful selection of proper patients be made. On the other hand, a limited experience shews that unsuitable cases sometimes are returned to friends in which harm might be done to the patients. It occasions me much anxiety often, when patients are taken home under these conditions, lest they fall into the hands of some indiscreet practitioner, who may conceive it to be his duty to drug such patients with opium or hydrate chloral. When the administration of such drugs is persisted in to procure sleep in acute cases—often at the importunities of friends—I am sure much harm is done to the patient. Present relief is obtained in many cases at the expense of future good.

Deaths.

It will be seen that our death-rate is comparatively low, being only 33 deaths out of a total population of 756 persons during the year. This can be accounted for partly from the fact of our admitting few acute cases. Among this class a large number of deaths usually occur. Of course a good deal depends on the sanitary condition of the buildings, and on the medical treatment of the sick. Among those who died it is worthy of note that five

had a residence respectively of 24 years, 9 months ; 24 years, five months ; 30 years, 9 months ; 30 years, 4 months ; and 33 years, 6 months. Of this number were 16 who died of those intractable diseases, paresis and consumption, viz. : of the former, five, and of the latter, eleven. These are the two most prevalent causes of death among our inmates. Three were brought to the Asylum in a dying condition ; one had a residence of 2 days ; another of 11 days ; and the third of 12 days. As a rule, such are kept at home while there is a chance of recovery, and as a last resort—instead of a first, as it should be—such are sent for Asylum treatment when it is too late. They die within a few days of admission, and then the friends wonder why Asylum medical men cannot perform miracles by almost raising the dead. Faith in our powers of cure is sometimes very great, were we to judge from the slender opportunities presented and the expectations raised when the dying are brought to an Asylum. In answer to our expostulation at the cruelty of sending such at the eleventh hour away from home, the invariable answer is, “the doctors say the patient will be cured at the Asylum.” The pity is, that this was not said long before the final hours had come upon the sufferer. The family physician in this way is—of course, unintentionally—saved the disagreeable duty of registering the death.

Refractory Wards.

A good deal of discussion has been going on during the past year in some of the newspapers, in respect to the noises emanating from the Asylum. Our refractory wards, and verandahs connected therewith, are at the top of the front building. On account of this elevated position, no doubt, some voices are heard at times, such as loud talking or singing, possibly, not of the most melodious nature. Not more so, however, than has existed continuously since the erection of the Asylum. No houses are nearer to the building now than have been for at least twenty-five years past. So these noises are no new disturbance. The inmates were never complained of until those financially interested saw, in their removal, and in the buildings being converted to Legislative uses, a possibility of a rise in real estate. When this idea got into some speculators' minds, it was necessary to shew that the Asylum was a veritable nuisance, and its removal a necessity. The nuisances are without more than within. To put the most susceptible of our patients out of reach of these noisy neighbours, it would be easy, and not expensive, to convert the two Hospitals into Refractory Cottages. About thirty dormitories could be erected in connection with each. In this way each Hospital could accommodate about 55 patients. The quiet patients could be transferred to the main building, and the excitable inmates could be removed out of hearing, to a great extent, of the disturbing din from without. The Hospitals are a goodly distance from any city erections, and if airing verandahs were built near the ground, the few voices now heard would never reach the fastidious ears of interested neighbours. This proposal is suggested, even if a removal were anticipated. Were new buildings constructed, it would take at least five years to build them, were the work to go on immediately. The additions proposed would not be costly, and would give additional capacity to receive, at least, thirty more patients than we domicile at present. The advantage in itself would be worth the outlay, not only to obviate the difficulty complained of, but also to increase our accommodation.

Medical Treatment.

The same method always adopted in this Asylum in the use of “Medicines and Medical Comforts” continues to be practised. It is that, which, based upon experience, is more than ever in accord with the medical opinions of the best practitioners of the age. On account of the diminished appropriation for this purpose in many instances friends have been required to furnish these to sick relatives. This plan is the only alternative at present, until a larger sum is provided for this necessary outlay.

Insane Attendants.

The unusual occurrence of two of our attendants having become insane is worthy of note. One was the Supervisor of the female refractory ward and the other was the Seamstress.

The former recovered, and is now in outside service, but I regret to say the latter has not yet come to her right mind, although improved. The Seamstress had one of her eyes destroyed while in the service several years ago, and since that time a change in her disposition has been noticed. It is highly probable that this serious injury has been the exciting cause of the insanity.

Pay Patients.

For the last five years, the number of pay patients and the revenue derived from this source have been as follows, viz. :

					Revenue.
1876—Number of Pay Patients	.....	183	.....		\$17,189
1877	“ “ “	.....	215	.....	21,208
1878	“ “ “	.....	210	.....	25,332
1879	“ “ “	.....	200	.....	23,409
1880	“ “ “	.....	230	.....	25,400

At this time it is only possible to give an approximation for 1880, but the above is presumably below the number and sum. A number of cases are, at the close of this Report, under consideration; so, it is not known as yet how to classify them. The high revenue of 1878, in proportion to the number of patients, is accounted for because of an extra effort having been made to collect arrears, realize from estates, and receive considerable amounts on insurance policies. During the year now expired, a considerable increase has been made in the number of pay patients, and consequently in the revenue. At the present time more than one-third of our population belongs to this class.

Improvements.

1st. All the kitchens have been consolidated into one, and the most of the cooking is now being done by steam.

2nd. A rail track has been laid from the laundry and bakery, to all parts of the basement. Two cars are run upon the roadway.

3rd. New plank side-walks have been laid immediately around the main building.

4th. The six wards of the two wings have been re-furnished and re-arranged. All the pay patients have been put into them.

5th. New pig-pens have been erected in the old agricultural grounds.

6th. Nearly all the wards have been painted, and a number of the bath-rooms have been re-fitted.

7th. The store-rooms have been consolidated in the west end of the main building. They now can be kept in a proper state of cleanliness.

Wants.

1st. New coal sheds. The old wooden ones are in ruins.

2nd. A chapel and amusement room. The sewing room, three storeys up, has been used as church and concert hall.

3rd. A more economical means of heating the building.

4th. More land to farm. It would pay to rent a good farm, even were it a few miles out of the city.

5th. A new conservatory. The shanty now used for that purpose threatens to tumble down at any time.

6th. A new entrance. An improved door-way could be cheaply made by our own workmen, were necessary material furnished and an additional workman employed for a short time.

7th. Turning-lathes for steam-power, to be used by engineer and carpenters. A building to erect them in. In the end, it would be economy to have them.

Reading Matter.

A number of newspapers are sent to us gratuitously by their proprietors. Twelve copies of the Toronto *Telegram* are received daily. Our thanks are due to the members of the fourth estate for these evidences of interest in us. News from the outside world is a great boon to our afflicted.

Our library of 1,100 volumes is largely patronized, especially by the men. They are not engaged with inside work to the same extent as the females, hence the leisure to read by those capable of so doing.

The magazines received during the year are bound and added to our stock.

A few volumes of new books are purchased once a year to make good the losses which must take place, under the best supervision, in a circulating library such as we have. When the condition of the readers is taken into consideration, this might be expected.

Amusements.

During the past year the amusements have consisted principally in the weekly dances, cricket, croquet and an occasional pic-nic during the summer months. The Asylum Band has supplied all the music. A large number of our patients attended the Agricultural Show and were greatly pleased to see the exhibit. Some of them severely criticized the want of fairness of the judges in the distribution of prizes. The Directors have our thanks for their kindness in admitting them free.

Concerts.

Thirty-one concerts were held during the year. These were given by the different church choirs of the city and other friends. It would gladden their hearts did they know how much they contributed to the happiness of our inmates. They have the thanks of all for their disinterested kindness. A magic lantern exhibition, and three dramatic performances, were given by the Asylum staff.

Religious Services.

As has been the custom for many years, the Episcopal clergymen have held a short religious service every Sunday morning at half-past nine.

The other religious bodies of the city take turns, and hold service at three o'clock in the afternoon.

At four o'clock, p.m., a Roman Catholic service was commenced about four weeks ago, for the benefit of inmates of that communion.

The three religious services are well attended, and profitably enjoyed by the different congregations brought together to worship God according to their light. We have no chapel, but, like the primitive Christians, we assemble ourselves together in an upper chamber.

Changes.

Dr. C. K. Clarke, Second Assistant Physician, has been removed to Hamilton Asylum as First Assistant. He has been in this Asylum as Clinical Student and Medical Officer seven years. During that time he has discharged his duties very satisfactorily, and there is no doubt he will do so in his new position.

Dr. T. S. Covernton has been appointed to the position vacated by Dr. C. K. Clarke. He formerly was a Clinical Student in this Asylum, and has been continuously in the service since that time. As heretofore, he will no doubt be an efficient officer.

All the officers have discharged their duties to my satisfaction. The same can be

said of the *employees*, with very few exceptions. This faithfulness in the performance of so many important duties, has contributed largely to any little success we may have attained.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

DANIEL CLARK,

Medical Superintendent.

Hand Book for Attendants.

It needs only a superficial knowledge of attendants and their duties to come to the conclusion that a few practical notes, treating of their relation to others and of their obligations to themselves, would be of great benefit, not only to those about to engage in the service, but also to those who are already engaged in nursing the insane. With this object in view, the following manual is appended to my usual Report in the hope that it will be printed for the use of our attendants. I am indebted for hints to Dr. Domville's "Manual for Hospital Nurses," Dr. Winslow's "Hand-book for Asylum Attendants," and Dr. Smith's "Lectures on Nursing." I have felt for years the want of a plain, practical hand-book of advice and instructions for a deserving class, and I am sure that it will be received gratefully by those it is intended to benefit.

To define accurately the responsibilities and duties of Asylum attendants in relation to themselves and others, it may be best to consider :

- 1st. Themselves. 2nd. Their Superiors. 3rd. Their Fellow-Attendants or Nurses.
- 4th. The Patients entrusted to their care.

PART I.

The Attendants' Duties as Regards Themselves.

They should be scrupulously clean in person and dress. The attendants who have not acquired this, as a fixed habit, cannot appreciate its benefit in the patients. Such, as a rule, will only do in this respect, for themselves and others, what they are obliged to do. The suits and dresses, of both male and female attendants, should never be out of order, always well brushed, cleanly and neat.

Fussiness, continual talk, and a scolding tongue, are intolerable nuisances in the wards of an Asylum. Sulky conduct, a frowning face, and a threatening attitude, are equally out of place. The cheerful countenance, kindly disposition, and good temper, are indispensable in a good attendant. The less ornamentation of person, especially among the female attendants, the better. To be neat and tasty in dress is one thing, and to be dressed up *for show* is quite another.

PART II.

The Attendants' Duties towards their Superiors.

The responsibilities of attendants are great. Their duties are many, and often disagreeable. Many of the minor ones may seem insignificant in detail, but they are all of great importance, especially when taken together. It should always be remembered that on proper attention to the seeming trifles, depends much of the successful working of the Asylum. The officers are responsible for the *results*, but much of the *means* to accomplish them are in the hands of the attendants. The judgment, discretion and skill of the

Superintendent and his staff are of little use unless the officials be zealously and loyally supported by a faithful and effectual discharge of the orders given from time to time. To attendants, in a greater or less degree, must be entrusted the personal charge of the patients, and unless they combine in their character and disposition, firmness, kindness and earnestness in their work, the best efforts of the officers must end in disappointment and failure. No Asylum work can succeed where necessary discipline is lax.

The personal conduct of attendants towards those who are placed over them should always be respectful and obedient. Half performed services, incivilities, rudeness, sullenness as a result of just correction, can never be tolerated in the interest of discipline; and must lower the estimation of the character of an offender.

Whatever may be the opinion of an attendant as to instructions given, they are to be implicitly obeyed, as no such orders are assumed to be morally wrong. Any presumptuous attempts at undue familiarity must, sooner or later, lead to unpleasant consequences. In the discharge of duty, it is necessary to have a place for everybody and everybody in their places. Self-respect and honest endeavour is not forward and showy, but it needs no great observation in a Superintendent to be able to discriminate between the worthy attendant and the one who endeavours to make capital out of small performances. In the long run, the counterfeit is found out to be a sham.

PART III.

The Attendants' Duties towards Fellow-Attendants and Servants.

Never suspect the conduct of co-workers unless there is absolute proof of wrongdoing. Remember there is a great gulf between indiscretion and guilt. It is only just to suppose any of them innocent, until proven to be otherwise. This rule of conduct will tend to prevent bickerings, heart-burnings, unfounded suspicions and petty jealousies. These are the apples of discord in Asylums. The Golden Rule is the standard to go by in respect to the relation of the one with the other.

Never carry about needless stories or complaints concerning fellow-attendants. The tattler is always and everywhere to be shunned as a dangerous person.

Be always ready to assist, as far as the rules of the establishment may permit, any attendant who may, from illness or other cause, be in need of extra help.

Do not interfere in the charge of another Attendant unless especially requested by such, or ordered by an officer to do so. Meddlesome people are always in trouble. When we mind our own business and do our own work, we will find little time to attend to the affairs of others.

It is as true in an Asylum as elsewhere, that we should sacrifice part of our liberty and comfort for the benefit of others. Those who cannot do that are not qualified to be good attendants.

If the rules of the Asylum have been flagrantly violated, report to the proper officer, and immediately. If not so done, and told after a time, it will be taken for granted that some petty revenge has prompted the revelation and not the interest of the institution. A report of this kind should be done *openly* "without fear, favour or affection."

PART IV.

The Patients entrusted to their Care.

Special Instructions to Attendants :

- 1st. Do not lose sight of the patients in charge for fear of an escape.
- 2nd. Report to the Medical Officer any change in the demeanour or conversation.
- 3rd. Administer the medicine *only* as prescribed.
- 4th. Notice any alteration in the general health—such as constipation, loss of appe-

tite, unusual languor, drowsiness, ravenous appetite, suicidal or homicidal symptoms, periodic irregularities, any other unwonted change—and report immediately, as each of these symptoms may indicate conditions which materially influence the patient's physical and mental health.

5th. Be very cautious in conversation, and do not discuss with any patient the affairs of the Asylum, or talk about the other inmates to them or anyone else.

6th. If accompanying a patient beyond the grounds of the Asylum, do not allow such to hold a conversation with any stranger, post any letters, or enter into any public-house. The latter is most reprehensible, and the attendant is liable to dismissal.

7th. Be kind, considerate, and courteous in your behaviour; never resent anything done to you by a patient, but remember that persuasion and kindness are better than force and harsh words, and endeavour to make the patient respect you.

8th. Never express any opinion to the relatives or friends of the patient as to the progress of the case, but refer them to the Medical Officer, who alone can give a correct opinion.

9th. Give *every* letter written by a patient to the Medical Officer, to post at his discretion, and do not assume this duty yourself, much anxiety being caused to the friends by allowing patients to post their own letters.

10th. Do not receive bribes or money from a patient on *any* consideration whatever.

11th. Use no restraint without being ordered by the Medical Officer, and never leave a patient alone when restrained. The great majority of patients appreciate kindness and resent rudeness. As a rule it is not hard to determine which attendant is kindest; not by a show of it in the presence of superiors, but by the general demeanour and estimate found among the patients. The influence of attendants over patients may be gauged by the same rule. There are many exceptions to this rule in Asylums, based upon delusions or unfounded prejudices, but such are often easily detected. While on duty, the whole attention must be directed to the one object of care and oversight. Accidents are unlooked-for contingencies under the best management, and come when not expected, but many can be avoided by constant vigilance. What we least expect suddenly comes to pass, and often through negligence or want of forethought. Whatever attendants may think, either of the management of patients under their charge, or of the personal treatment they receive, they should never say or do anything which would be likely to lessen the influence of their superiors upon their fellow-attendants, as well as upon those under their care.

Even if an attendant may have just grievances, unredressed for the time, from want of proper discrimination or judgment, a state of things which does not often happen and which, in nine out of ten times, will be corrected. Yet, if an attendant have not patience to wait, it is far better to seek employment elsewhere than to remain a source of irritation and unhappiness to all with whom such may come in contact.

There are many points on which an intelligent attendant is able to render most material aid to a Medical Officer, by having better opportunities of obtaining from patients correct answers to necessary enquiries.

Especial care must be taken as to the manner of making these enquiries, and as to their nature. They should on no account be made merely to gratify the curiosity of a nurse or to furnish gossip matter in the ward, nor should the patient be unnecessarily worried by them; but on the other hand, patients should be encouraged to take the attendants into their confidence, and to tell anything they think may be useful in their medical treatment.

In all the intimate intercourse of an Asylum, absolute truthfulness is necessary, even when it may affect the narrator. It is right, and in the end will be found to be best. A liar is found out at last, and is not fully trusted afterward until reformation is proved by a probation, which no officer is willing to wait for, where serious interests are at stake. No drunkard can ever be relied upon at any time. The lazy often are experts in doing the least work in the longest time. They should have no place where hard and unpleasant work is the rule.

MEDICAL NOTES.

Convulsive Attacks.

I propose giving a few of the leading characteristics of the various fits met with in persons mentally afflicted, for the guidance of attendants, before medical aid can be procured. The chief fits are Epileptic, Hysterical, and Apoplectic.

ON EPILEPTIC SEIZURE.

I. Premonitory Symptoms.

- (a) Headache.
- (b) Spectral illusions.
- (c) A creeping sensation in limbs.
- (d) Confusion of ideas.
- (e) Retching and sickness.

These forewarning symptoms vary in degree, and may be entirely absent.

II. Mode of Seizure.

- (a) Patient falls down with a sudden scream.
- (b) Entire loss of consciousness and sensibility.
- (c) Face livid or pallid, eyes staring and open, lips bloodless.
- (d) Foaming at the mouth, and tongue bitten.
- (e) Great distortion of countenance, and grinding of teeth.
- (f) Limbs thrown into convulsions, skin cold and clammy.
- (g) Great violence and struggling.
- (h) Urine passed involuntarily.

III. Termination of Fit.

- (a) Great drowsiness and sleep of uncertain duration ; waking up with headache and total unconsciousness of what has happened.

I. Premonitory symptoms of Apoplexy.

- (a) Headache.
- (b) Illusions.
- (c) Low-spirited.
- (d) Loss of memory.
- (e) Attacks of giddiness.
- (f) Peculiar sensations in the head.

N. B. One or more of these may be present, or there may be total absence of all premonitory symptoms.

II. Mode of Seizure.

- (a) Sudden loss of consciousness, and falling to the ground.
- (b) Apparently in a deep sleep.
- (c) Breathing laboriously and with difficulty, each expiration being followed by sudden movements of the chest.
- (d) Great difficulty in swallowing.
- (e) Eyes partially open and pupils immovable.
- (f) Limbs motionless, and when lifted from the ground fall down again, from their own weight.
- (g) Entire loss of sensibility.

III. Termination of Fit.

- (a) Death, without any return to consciousness.
- (b) Gradual recovery.
- (c) Paralysis of one side, with intellect partly affected.

IV. Treatment during Fits.

- (a) Send immediately for the medical officer.
- (b) In the meantime, loosen necktie, collar, and dress or shirt.
- (c) Place patient on back, with head slightly raised, and near to a window to obtain air; apply cold water to the head.
- (d) Put a piece of cork between the teeth, so as to prevent injury to tongue by biting.
- (e) If hysterical, apply smelling salts to nose, and throw cold water on forehead.

HYSTERICAL ATTACKS.

I. Premonitory Symptoms.

- (a) Sensation of a ball rising in the throat.
- (b) Occurs frequently and suddenly.
- (c) Fits of crying or laughing extravagantly.
- (d) Palpitation of heart.

II. Mode of Seizure.

- (a) Gradual and partial loss of consciousness.
- (b) Face flushed, eyelids closed, pupils set.
- (c) Absence of froth at mouth, and biting of tongue.
- (d) No distortion of features.
- (e) Patient knocks about—if not prevented.
- (f) Not followed by sleep.
- (g) Rarely occurs at night.

This form of complaint is usually met with in women and is seldom dangerous.

It is often extremely difficult to distinguish between a convulsive fit, which is the result of epilepsy, and that caused by hysteria, yet it is important for an attendant to have exact information on this point. I will put the prominent symptoms of both in this way.

1. Is there any warning before a fit?	}	E. frequently.
		H. seldom.
2. Does a patient cry out?	}	E. once.
		H. repeatedly.
3. Does the patient injure herself by biting the tongue, fall- ing heavily, or striking the furniture?	}	E. often.
		H. rarely.
4. Will the patient bear to have the eyes touched?	}	E. always.
		H. rarely.
5. Does the patient pass motions or water involuntarily dur- ing a fit?	}	E. frequently.
		H. seldom.

Hysterical patients manifest a good deal of cunning, and require to be treated with a good deal of firmness; but on the other hand, while it is often right to withhold the expression of too much sympathy with such a patient's ailments, an attendant should never behave with harshness towards a patient. The patient may attempt to deceive, but that is characteristic of the malady. It is always advisable for an attendant to notice whether a patient is usually worse just before the expected visit of the medical attendant, and whether his appearance is the signal for the manifestation of a number of symptoms which had hitherto been unnoticed.

Paralysis.

In cases of paralysis of the lower part of the body, the patients are in a pitiable condition, lying quite unable to turn in the bed, and having lost all control over the bladder and bowels, faeces and urine are constantly being passed without the knowledge or command of such patients. They are entirely dependent on the care and attention of the attendant for everything. These are very troublesome and wearying cases for the attendant as well as for the patient, the course of the disease being usually from bad to worse. There are, perhaps, no cases where the kindness and self-denial of a good attendant are more needed, except during the final stages of a paretic patient. The bed-ridden from whatever cause, should be kept *clean and dry*. This can only be done by *constant* attention. Bed-sores are only to be avoided by this precaution, and by the careful examination of the patient's back every day. It is to be feared these occur more frequently than they need, owing to neglect on the part of attendants.

Insensibility, Delirium, Faintness.

1. When left in charge of a patient who is insensible, do not use any violent measures in order to arouse him; lay him in bed, or on the floor, loosen whatever is round his neck, and let him have free access of air, until medical assistance comes.

2. Avoid any roughness in dealing with delirious patients, but always be firm, and never let them see that you are afraid of them or inclined to let them have their own way. Do not attempt to argue with them, or to contradict any of their assertions, but at the same time it is as well to appear as interested in their conversation as possible. The same rule of conduct is true in respect to maniacal patients. See that there are no knives, forks, scissors, or dangerous weapons of any kind within reach of the patient. An attendant should never be left alone with a patient in such a condition, unless *immediate* assistance be available *at a moment's notice*.

In a case of faintness, the patient should be at once placed in a recumbent position, all tight clothing about the chest and neck should be loosened, and a supply of fresh cold air secured. The best restorative, and the handiest, is water dashed in the face, or a cold wet towel applied to face, neck and chest. Any volatile preparation of hartshorn, when applied to the nostrils should be used with care, for if used too much the lining membranes of the air passages might receive serious injury.

Suicides and Homicides.

An attendant must act promptly when suicide is attempted. What can be done singly should never be left until assistance be procured. A few seconds may mean life or death. To prevent self-destruction or manslaughter may need courage and determination. These should not be wanting at such trying times. Decision at the right moment is invaluable to prevent a tragedy. If hanging be attempted, relief is needed at once by cutting down and loosening any constricting article which may be about the throat. If poisoning be attempted the patient may be induced to swallow at once any oil at hand, or two table-spoonfuls of mustard while a medical officer is being summoned. These remedies are always at hand, and may be of great service to the patient, irrespective of the kind of poison. The one coats the stomach against irritating poisons, and the other will cause immediate vomiting. When a suicidal patient makes an attempt to end life by bleeding, when a serious attack is made by one patient on another, or when an accident occurs, it is well for the attendant to know that life is often saved by prompt action to arrest bleeding. There are three methods of stopping bleeding, which are at once in the power of an intelligent and active attendant.

1. Blood may often be seen to flow from one small point only of a wound. Slight pressure over the spot with one finger will usually stop it, as long as the pressure is kept up, and often altogether, even after the pressure is removed.

2. With close attention to the beating of arteries in their own bodies, attendants can soon learn in many cases the exact spot on which pressure should be made to check

the flow in the main artery supplying the wound with blood. If the bleeding continues in spite of pressure, as is often the case in wounds of the arm or leg, the attendant should without delay apply a bandage cut of any material which is at hand, as tightly as possible around the limb *above the wound*, until surgical aid come. Many a life is saved by promptitude of this kind.

3. The application of cold water or ice when the bleeding is from several points and scattered over a large surface. Hot water is now said to be equally efficacious in arresting bleeding.

The part from which the blood comes should be raised above the rest of the body. If the patient becomes faint he should not be roused immediately, since faintness acts as nature's remedy by lessening the force and activity of the flow of blood.

Blood from the arteries is of a bright-red color, and bursts out in spurts, while venous blood is purple-red and flows in a steady stream.

4. In all cases the medical officer should be informed, even should the bleeding be quickly controlled, as an attendant cannot judge as to the best treatment to be followed to prevent a recurrence of the symptoms.

Feeding Patients.

This is a most important part of an attendant's duty, and many a recovery has taken place by the steady regularity with which a nurse has administered food from day to day to a weakly patient. Perseverance and patience in giving proper and well-cooked food at suitable times are of great value to assist recovery. Medicine is secondary to this natural restorer of health.

Ordinarily, the nurse should see that the patients have what is ordered them by their medical attendant, and that they do not make themselves ill with unsuitable food, given in ill-judged kindness by mistaken friends.

It should be remembered that in many cases small quantities of food given frequently will be retained in an irritable stomach, when even a moderate quantity of food will be rejected.

When a patient is taking wine, beef-tea, or other extras, the day nurse should take care that some is put by for the night, as the most urgent need for its use may arise during that time.

In feeding a patient by force with a stomach pump, or through the nostril, a medical officer must be the operator.

When feeding is done by the attendant it is not to be forgotten that an obstinate and powerful patient may need at least four attendants to restrain him. Fewer struggles and consequently less likelihood of injury being done the patient, must be the result when plenty of assistance is at hand.

The condition of the patient will indicate to the nurse, whether a spoon, a feeding bottle, or a funnel with a mouth-piece is the best to use. Care must be taken not to injure the lips, mouth, throat, or teeth in feeding. The mouth can be held open by a screw opener in the most gentle manner, and with sufficient help unnecessary violence is culpable. None but those who would evidently starve to death need this treatment. This class is mostly confined to those who have the delusion that they are being poisoned, or who are determined in this way to commit suicide. With such, the alternative often is feeding or death. With good nursing many of them recover.

The greatest care is required in feeding those afflicted with paresis or any kind of paralysis, especially in the latter stages of the disease. Many of them are great eaters to the very last, and will swallow large quantities of food—such as meat—without chewing it properly. The consequence often is, that a large piece of food finds its way into the inlet of the windpipe, and as a consequence death results in a few minutes from suffocation, unless relief be obtained.

The same danger arises to other insane, who have ravenous appetites, not knowing when they have enough, and never taking time to masticate thoroughly. All such should have their food cut up so small as to be easily swallowed. There can be no excuse for

neglect in this respect. When choking does take place, one attendant should, without delay be sent for the surgeon: in the meantime another should at once thrust the forefinger and thumb well back into the throat. In this way very often the obstruction can be got hold of and removed. If this cannot be done, bend the patient over a bench or chair and give him sharp slaps with the open hand on the upper part of the back. Very many times the sudden expulsion of air by this method will remove the difficulty. Time is life, so it is necessary to act promptly.

At meal times an attendant has always to be on the alert lest a suicidal tendency should arise in an unsuspected patient at the table, when in possession of a knife and fork. If there be any doubt about a case, it is best to err on the safe side by depriving all such of table cutlery, and by preparing the food for them, until the feeling of self-destruction has passed away. It often happens that a patient may take a strong antipathy against another, or may manifest a propensity to kill anyone without distinction. In the former case the dislike should be reported so that such may be separated. In both cases no weapons, which they could use with harmful intent, should be within their reach even for a moment.

The Administration of Medicine.

1. Medicines should be given strictly according to directions, and in the exact quantity ordered. A graduated glass should always be used. There can be no safety without it in respect to correct quantity.

2. Powders are best given mixed with a little water or milk, or made into a paste with jam, honey, or molasses.

3. If a patient strongly objects to taking pills, they should be mashed up in a little jam and washed down with a little water.

4. If a patient absolutely refuses to take medicine, the attendant may be obliged to administer it by force. In that case, the nostrils of the patient should be closed with one hand, and when the mouth is opened the medicine should be put well back in the throat with the other. In this way the patient is almost certainly compelled to swallow it. Of course this is an extreme resort when other means fail.

This, however, is a proceeding which is seldom necessary. Firmness and kindness on the part of an attendant will do much towards a maniacal or melancholic patient being reconciled to even nauseating medicine. The exceptions are not many.

If medicines appear to the attendant to be producing any very marked symptoms in a patient, such as vomiting, diarrhœa, pain in the stomach, headache, drowsiness, convulsive movements of the muscles, running at the eyes, nose, or mouth, a medical officer should be immediately informed of it.

An attendant is never to pronounce an opinion on the value of any medicine administered. None but a medical man can properly decide that question.

Washing Patients.

An attendant should not fail to see that all the patients are made thoroughly clean, and kept so. Some require a great deal of personal attention in this respect, others can attend to their own wants, but all will require supervision in order to ensure cleanliness. Faces and hands should be at least well washed every morning, in many cases several times a day. Each patient should have a warm bath as often as necessary, but not seldomer than twice a week. Dirt should never be tolerated in any form nor anywhere. This is often the most unpleasant part of an attendant's work, but nothing should induce the attendant to shrink from doing it. Health and comfort depend much on care and attention to cleanliness. Soap and water, well applied to patients, might be classed as remedies for disease. Lice are often found on patients when admitted. The medical officer will give a suitable ointment, to be used under his direction. These preparations contain as a rule, poisonous ingredients, and should not only be used with caution, but like all medicines in a ward, should be kept under lock and key.

Slops of all kinds should be got rid of as soon as possible. Disease and dirt are a well-matched pair; let them never be found together.

Rules for Bathing.

1. An attendant is to be always present at bathing.
2. The bath is not to reach a greater heat than ninety-eight degrees Fahrenheit, except specially ordered by the medical officer. Although a thermometer is the surest way of testing the heat of the water, the hand of any person who is accustomed to test the heat is a sufficient guide.
3. No person is to be allowed to remain in a bath longer than fifteen minutes at a time, unless specially ordered otherwise by the medical officer.

Bed-sores.

Bed-sores vary in degree from a slight abrasion of the skin, with a diffused redness around, to large, deep sores, involving all the flesh down to the bone. They occur over the prominent points of the patient's body, upon which the weight specially falls when in bed.

1. It is evident then to prevent this the under sheet should be kept smooth and free from wrinkles and crumbs.
2. The patient should be kept as dry as possible, all discharges being cleaned away frequently.
3. The position of the patient should be varied as often as possible.
4. After being daily cleaned, it is probable the medical officer will cause the wound to be washed with a strong solution of spirits of wine, and after having been thoroughly dried, cause it to be dusted with flour, starch, oxide of zinc, or some such application. These will be of little avail without *cleanliness*.
5. When the skin has once broken, the sores must be treated on the same principle as other similar wounds.

Ventilation.

Plenty of fresh air is as necessary for the attendants as for the patients. *No one can be healthy without it.*

The windows, the doors, the chimney, and any special apparatus are the avenues either to let fresh air in or foul air out. Maintain an even temperature of say sixty-five to seventy degrees in the sitting-rooms and wards. The insane need more heat than a well person does. Avoid draughts. Pure air is the most powerful restorer of health at our command, for the want of it is the cause of more than half the diseases in the world. Judiciously use the ventilators, for they are the safety-valves of health. Foul smells are to be traced to their source and got rid of as soon as possible. They too often mean disease and death. If bad smells cannot be traced to any source in a ward, the fact should be reported, lest they come from a sewer, a defective pipe, or a cesspool and be the occasion of introducing dangerous diseases.

Night Attendants.

1. The most important duty is to keep awake. Never lie down with the intention of getting up in a few minutes. Sleep only needs this encouragement to overcome you. *Fight against sleep.*
2. Make no unnecessary noise in going your rounds, and if more than one attendant is in the room, avoid much conversation.
3. Be careful to administer any medicines prescribed.
4. If a patient is noisy and unmanageable, procure assistance. Patients are often sufficiently cunning to know that resistance against more than one is useless, and will submit at once without a struggle.

5. Never use *any* restraint except by permission of a medical officer.

6. Fit cases need constant watching lest they injure themselves or suffocate.

7. Increased restlessness, unusual drowsiness, loud breathing, jumping in and out of bed, wandering delirium, *sudden* cessation of acute symptoms in violent and noisy patients (the latter being frequently met with in fatal terminations of acute mania) are symptoms which must be specially watched.

8. Be careful not to leave the room under the impression that the patient is asleep, especially as in cases of suicidal insanity, sleep is assumed to deceive the attendant.

The supervision over a night-watch cannot be as strict as over day attendants, so it is necessary to a large extent to trust to the fidelity to duty of those who are on night service. The unexpected visits of the Superintendent at all hours will be an incentive to keep on the alert, and are often made more with this object in view, than from the expectation of finding a night-watch asleep.

Night-watching is not natural work, as it involves sleeping by day, and should never be undertaken by any who are habitually inclined to drowsiness. The night-watch who has to make a continual effort to keep awake is in great danger to be caught napping and consequently dismissed.

Laying out the Dead.

When a patient dies, the eyes should be closed by a gentle pressure with the fingers for a few minutes, or a small weight—a penny or similar coin—may be used to keep up the pressure.

The limbs should be straightened out carefully, and a neat and clean bandage applied under the lower jaw to support it; the arms should be placed by the side, and the lower extremities kept in position by means of a bandage connecting the great toes.

The clothes should then all be removed, and after the body has been thoroughly washed, be replaced by a clean bedgown or shirt.

Common decency—not to say humanity—requires that respect shall be paid to the body of the dead.

Any undertaker, who is guilty of rudeness or indecency to even a pauper patient's body should at once be reported, so that his services may be dispensed with.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, for the Year ending
30th September, 1880.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th
September, 1880.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1879.....				342	332	674
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	16	1	17			
" Medical Certificate	33	32	65	49	33	82
Total number under treatment during year.....				391	365	756
Discharges during year :						
As recovered	10	5	15			
" improved	6	16	22			
" unimproved	4	7	11			
Total number of discharges during year	20	28	48			
Died	22	11	33			
Eloped						
Transferred	1		1	43	39	82
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1880.....				348	326	674
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum.....				2830	2473	5303
" discharged.....	1493	1313	2806			
" died	670	544	1214			
" eloped.....	50	11	61			
" transferred	269	279	548	2482	2147	4629
" remaining, 30th September, 1880				348	326	674

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1879, to 30th September, 1880.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 25th of October)	344	334	678
Minimum " " (on the 20th of November)	339	329	668
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	126107	119720	245827
Daily average population	345.5	328.0	673.5

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married	21	17	38	1267	1582	2849
Widowed						
Single	28	16	44	1563	891	2454
Not reported						
Total	49	33	82	2830	2473	5303
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians	12	4	16	638	579	1217
Episcopalians	17	13	30	828	714	1542
Methodists	9	9	18	465	404	869
Baptists		2	2	37	23	60
Congregationalists				23	35	58
Roman Catholics	8	2	10	620	530	1150
Mennonites						
Quakers						
Infidels						
Other denominations	1	2	3	175	158	333
Not reported	2	1	3	44	30	74
Total	49	33	82	2830	2473	5303
NATIONALITIES.						
English	8	6	14	488	399	887
Irish	10	4	14	880	815	1695
Scotch	2	3	5	377	349	726
Canadian	24	18	42	878	750	1628
United States	1	1	2	102	86	188
Other countries	2	1	3	94	69	163
Unknown	2		2	11	5	16
Total	49	33	82	2830	2473	5303

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which Patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1880.

	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....				5	.....	5
Brant.....				42	41	83
Bruce.....	1		1	15	6	21
Carleton.....		1	1	58	44	102
Elgin.....				26	20	46
Essex.....				17	12	29
Frontenac.....				94	63	157
Grey.....				61	49	110
Haldimand.....				24	22	46
Halton.....	2		2	69	56	125
Hastings.....	2		2	57	47	104
Huron.....		1	1	49	44	93
Kent.....				21	18	39
Lambton.....				24	21	45
Lanark.....				49	39	88
Leeds and Grenville.....				53	44	97
Lennox and Addington.....				20	12	32
Lincoln.....				92	78	170
Middlesex.....				69	63	132
Muskoka District.....	1		1	2	1	3
Norfolk.....				15	17	32
Northumberland and Durham.....	1	2	3	197	164	361
Ontario.....	4	2	6	96	90	186
Oxford.....				26	28	54
Peel.....	4	2	6	93	80	173
Perth.....	1	1	2	39	38	77
Peterborough.....	2	1	3	57	51	108
Prescott and Russell.....				13	17	30
Prince Edward.....		1	1	24	24	48
Renfrew.....				3	5	8
Simcoe.....	1	1	2	101	97	198
Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry.....	1		1	57	55	112
Victoria.....	2		2	30	26	56
Waterloo.....	1	1	2	39	36	75
Welland.....	1		1	41	36	77
Wellington.....	2	3	5	113	118	231
Wentworth.....		1	1	213	184	397
York.....	22	16	38	771	712	1483
Not classified.....	1		1	55	15	70
Total admissions.....	49	33	82	2830	2473	5303

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which Warranted cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1880.

	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				3		3
Brant				2	2	4
Bruce				4		4
Carleton				10	1	11
Elgin						
Essex						
Frontenac				4	2	6
Grey				27	3	30
Haldimand				4	1	5
Halton				4		4
Hastings	2		2	14	8	22
Huron				3		3
Kent				2		2
Lambton				1	1	2
Lanark				7	2	9
Leeds and Grenville				6	2	8
Lennox and Addington				10		10
Lincoln				11	9	20
Middlesex				2	1	3
Norfolk				1	1	2
Northumberland and Durham				28	3	31
Ontario	2		2	21	8	29
Oxford				1	4	5
Peel	1		1	18	3	21
Perth				5		5
Peterborough	1		1	16	4	20
Prescott and Russell				5	2	7
Prince Edward				3		3
Renfrew				4	1	5
Simcoe				24	12	36
Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry				9	2	11
Victoria				21	6	27
Waterloo				8	1	9
Welland				6	3	9
Wellington				10	3	13
Wentworth				34	8	42
York	10	1	11	121	55	176
Total admissions	16	1	17	449	148	597

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those Discharged during the Year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
5205	C. J. T.	F.	23rd July, 1879.	7th October, 1879.	Improved.
4984	C. H.	M.	7th February, 1878.	17th "	Unimproved.
4953	M. A. J.	F.	7th December, 1877.	25th "	Recovered.
5211	G. S.	M.	22nd August, 1879.	27th "	"
5026	E. L.	F.	16th May, 1878.	30th "	"
5224	W. McK.	M.	11th October, 1879.	3rd November, 1879.	"
5195	J. F. McD.	F.	2nd March, 1879.	5th "	"
5183	S. McE.	M.	1st March, 1879.	11th "	"
4937	A. A.	F.	22nd October, 1879.	20th "	Improved.
5188	P. A. C.	F.	9th April, 1879.	20th "	Unimproved.
5225	E. H.	F.	17th October, 1879.	27th "	Recovered.
5213	A. McK.	M.	2nd September, 1879.	3rd December, 1879.	Improved.
5142	T. B.	F.	29th November, 1878.	26th "	"
4784	E. B.	F.	8th February, 1877.	16th February, 1880.	"
4707	C. C. T.	M.	15th October, 1876.	21st "	Unimproved.
5215	E. R.	F.	4th September, 1879.	24th "	Improved.
4982	J. A.	M.	5th February, 1878.	27th "	Unimproved.
5220	J. O'B.	M.	22nd September, 1879.	1st March, 1880.	Recovered.
5217	H. R. J.	M.	8th September, 1879.	9th "	"
5075	A. R.	F.	16th July, 1878.	23rd "	Improved.
5209	H. A.	F.	15th August, 1879.	25th "	Unimproved.
4819	E. W.	F.	7th August, 1877.	29th "	"
5111	R. McM.	F.	15th September, 1878.	31st "	Improved.
5237	J. P.	M.	3rd December, 1879.	31st "	Recovered.
5240	F. P.	F.	13th December, 1879.	31st "	Unimproved.
5234	T. McK.	M.	22nd November, 1879.	2nd April, 1880.	Improved.
5235	A. McK.	M.	30th November, 1879.	2nd "	"
5257	R. G.	M.	12th March, 1880.	7th "	Recovered.
5189	J. B.	F.	10th April, 1879.	23rd "	Improved.
5241	M. H.	F.	17th December, 1879.	28th "	"
5253	F. K.	F.	21st February, 1880.	29th "	"
5201	M. M.	F.	17th June, 1879.	22nd May, 1880.	"
4969	B. McC.	F.	2nd January, 1878.	27th "	Unimproved.
5259	A. McD.	M.	22nd March, 1880.	15th June, 1880.	Improved.
5250	A. J. N.	F.	7th February, 1880.	22nd "	"
5264	M. M.	F.	2nd April, 1880.	28th "	"
5280	D. D. McS.	M.	21st May, 1880.	1st July, 1880.	"
5120	A. R.	F.	4th October, 1878.	2nd "	Unimproved.
4928	S. C.	F.	24th September, 1877.	30th "	Recovered.
5252	W. F.	M.	9th February, 1880.	20th August, 1880.	Improved.
4767	N. W.	M.	6th January, 1877.	21st "	Recovered.
5284	M. M.	F.	16th June, 1880.	7th September, 1880.	Improved.
5105	S. F.	M.	1st September, 1878.	7th "	Recovered.
5293	E. A. S.	F.	31st July, 1880.	9th "	Unimproved.
5183	M. F.	F.	12th March, 1879.	14th "	Improved.
5173	M. C.	M.	8th February, 1879.	17th "	Unimproved.
5185	M. G.	F.	10th March, 1879.	26th "	Recovered.
5045	J. McG.	M.	13th June, 1878.	26th "	Improved.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1880.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death
					Years	Months.	Days.	
4908	J. T. ...	M.	40	3rd October, 1879 ..	2	1	8	General paresis.
4089	J. T.	M.	69	4th " ..	6	2	19	General debility.
4547	C. K.	F.	53	13th " ..	3	5	8	Latent phthisis.
5090	S. McM. ...	M.	26	25th " ..	1	2	20	Epilepsy.
4094	E. H.	M.	68	30th " ..	6	2	3	Senile decay.
3650	M. B.	M.	53	1st November, 1879.	9	1	6	Latent phthisis.
4586	L. McL....	M.	27	10th " ..	3	5	5	Manifest phthisis.
1633	E. W.	F.	48	11th December, 1879	24	9	15	Apoplexy.
4916	H. I.	M.	57	13th " ..	2	3	8	Senile decay.
4530	C. O'G.	F. ....	..	17th " ..	3	7	25	Latent phthisis.
4861	H. S.	M.	38	26th " ..	2	6	11	" "
5242	T. McD. ...	M.	24	24th January, 1880.	0	1	5	Acute rheumatism.
5033	R. H.	M.	66	30th " ..	1	8	9	General paresis.
4963	M. A.	F.	39	1st February, 1880..	2	1	10	Epilepsy.
1694	G. H.	M.	63	26th " ..	24	5	2	Senile decay.
5233	G. S.	M.	61	13th March, 1880...	0	4	1	General paresis.
4859	J. McL....	F.	30	16th " ..	2	9	2	Manifest phthisis.
5267	E. D.	F.	31	17th April, 1880 ...	0	0	2	Exh'n from brain disease
5265	J. N. H. ...	M.	34	21st " ..	0	0	11	" " "
805	A. M.	F.	77	24th " ..	30	9	22	Pneumonia.
5163	G. P. T. ...	M.	51	24th " ..	1	3	4	Latent phthisis.
4506	S. S.	F.	29	7th May, 1880	4	0	27	" "
5271	W. G.	M.	23	12th " ..	0	0	12	Exhaustion of mania.
4528	T. N.	M.	28	17th " ..	4	0	22	Latent phthisis.
4945	W. C.	M.	32	19th " ..	2	6	11	Epilepsy.
3639	M. A.	F.	42	21st June, 1880....	9	8	27	Phthisis manifest.
946	J. McF. ...	M.	60	23rd " ..	30	0	4	Hepat'n. of lung.
451	C. W.	F.	54	6th July, 1880.....	33	6	24	Cerebritis.
4660	G. H.	M.	43	10th " ..	3	10	20	Phthisis latent.
5221	P. B.	M.	40	2nd August, 1880..	0	10	6	General paresis.
4878	E. W.	F.	58	8th " ..	3	1	2	Cardiac disease.
5261	R. McK. ...	M.	40	11th Sept., 1880....	0	5	14	General paresis.
4539	J. H.	M.	64	17th " ..	4	0	22	Senile decay.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades or Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Book-keepers	1		1	15		15	16
Butchers				16		16	16
Blacksmiths				37		37	37
Barbers				2		2	2
Brewers				9		9	9
Bakers				12		12	12
Brick-makers	1		1	2		2	3
Bridge-tenders				1		1	1
Brakesmen				1		1	1
Carpenters	2		2	120		120	122
Clerks	3		3	106		106	109
Coopers				15		15	15
Commercial Travellers				5		5	5
Clergymen	1		1	21		21	22
Cigar-makers				5		5	5
Cooks					6	6	6
Custom-house Officers				1		1	1
Clock Cleaners				1		1	1
Domestics		2	2	5	881	886	888
Druggists				10		10	10
Doctors				12		12	12
Engineers				15		15	15
Farmers	18		18	778	9	787	805
Gardeners				4		4	4
Grocers				3		3	3
Gentlemen	1		1	20		20	21
Glove-makers					1	1	1
Harness-makers				9		9	9
Housekeepers					243	243	243
Hostlers	1		1	1		1	2
Hunters				1		1	1
Hackdrivers				1		1	1
Inn-keepers				5		5	5
Ironmongers				1		1	1
Jewellers	1		1	4		4	5
Janitors				1		1	1
Labourers	2		2	674		674	676
Laundresses					2	2	2
Ladies		1	1		13	13	14
Lawyers				15		15	15
Masons				44		44	44
Millers	1		1	24		24	25
Machinists				14		14	14
Merchants	1		1	74		74	75
Moulders				16		16	16
Milliners		1	1		19	19	20
Mechanics				23		23	23
No Occupation	1	11	12	101	223	324	336
Nurses					4	4	4
Not Stated	1	3	4	194	255	449	453
Other Occupations	5		5	38	14	52	57
Professors of Music				7	3	10	10

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades or Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Printers				27		27	27
Painters	1		1	21		21	22
Pedlars				15		15	15
Photographers	1		1	4		4	5
Railway-conductors				1		1	1
Railway-foremen				1		1	1
Sailors	1		1	22		22	23
Shoemakers				73		73	73
Seamstresses		1	1		73	73	74
Spinsters (no occupation)					107	107	107
Students	2		2	13		13	15
Soldiers				5		5	5
Sail-makers				1		1	1
Shopkeepers				2	1	3	3
Teamsters				4		4	4
Tinsmiths				11		11	11
Tailors	3		3	60		60	63
Teachers	1	1	2	45	44	89	91
Wood-workers				1		1	1
Weavers				12	2	14	14
Wives		13	13		540	540	553
Total	49	33	82	2781	2440	5221	5303

TABLE No. 8
Shewing Causes of Insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1880.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predispos- ing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
MORAL.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends.....					4	4			
Religious excitement				2	4	6			
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.....				3		3			
Love affairs, including seduction									
Mental Anxiety, "worry"				3		3			
Fright and nervous shocks.....									
PHYSICAL.									
Intemperance in drink				4	1	5			
Intemperance, Sexual									
Venereal disease				1		1			
Self-abuse, sexual				9	2	11			
Over-work				4	2	6			
Sunstroke					1	1			
Accident or Injury.....				3	1	4			
Pregnancy.....					3	3			
Puerperal									
Lactation									
Puberty and change of life					1	1			
Uterine disorders					1	1			
Brain disease, with general paralysis.....				2	1	3			
Brain disease, with epilepsy				2	1	3			
Other forms of brain disease				1		1			
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.....				2	2	4			
Fevers					1	1			
HEREDITARY.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	9	7	16						
With other combined cause not ascertained	2	5	7						
CONGENITAL.									
With other ascertained cause in combination									
With other combined cause not ascertained.....		1	1						
Unknown							11	7	18
Total.....	11	13	24	36	25	61	11	7	18

TABLE No. 9
Probational Discharges.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Results.
4937	F ...	A. A.	5th November, 1879.	1 Month ..	Improved—discharged.
5142	F ...	S. B.	25th November, 1879.	1 Month ..	Improved—discharged.
5209	F ...	H. A.	20th January, 1880.	1 Month ..	Returned unimproved.
4707	M ..	C. C. T ...	21st January, 1880.	1 Month ..	Retained at home—improved.
5215	F ...	E. R.	24th January, 1880.	1 Month ..	Retained at home—improved.
4982	M ..	J. A.	31st January, 1880.	1 Month ..	Retained at home—harmless.
5217	M ..	H. J.	9th February, 1880.	1 Month ..	Retained at home—recovered.
5075	F ...	A. R.	21st February, 1880.	1 Month ..	Retained at home—improved.
5234	M ..	T. McK.	23rd February, 1880.	1 Month ..	Retained at home—recovered.
5189	F ...	J. B.	23rd March, 1880.	1 Month ..	Retained at home—recovered.
5257	M ..	R. G.	25th March, 1880.	1 Month ..	Retained at home—recovered.
5241	F ...	M. H.	29th March, 1880.	1 Month ..	Retained at home—improved.
5253	F ...	T. K. ..	29th March, 1880.	1 Month ..	Retained at home—recovered.
5201	F ...	M. M.	22nd April, 1880.	1 Month ..	Retained at home—improved.
4969	F ...	B. McC ...	27th April, 1880.	1 Month ..	Retained at home—improved.
5264	F ...	M. M.	29th May, 1880.	1 Month ..	Retained at home—improved.
5250	F ...	A. J. N ...	29th May, 1880.	1 Month ..	Retained at home—improved.
4928	F ...	S. C.	30th June, 1880.	1 Month ..	Retained at home—recovered.
4767	M ..	N. W.	31st July, 1880.	1 Month ..	Retained at home—improved.
5183	F ...	M. F.	14th August, 1880.	1 Month ..	Retained at home—improved.
5185	F ...	M. G.	26th August, 1880.	1 Month ..	Retained at home—recovered.
5045	M ..	J. McG. .	26th August, 1880.	1 Month ..	Retained at home—improved.
5251	F ...	S. B.	1st September, 1880.	1 Month ..	Still on probation.
5283	M ..	D. C.	17th September, 1880.	1 Month ..	Still on probation.

TABLE 10.

Shewing the nature of Employment and the number of days' work performed
by Patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT	Number of Patients who Worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenters' Shop	2	626	.....	626
Tailors' Shop	4	1,252	.....	1,252
Engineers' Shop	2	626	.....	626
Blacksmiths' Shop	1	313	.....	313
Mason Work	2	626	.....	626
Roads	2	626	.....	626
Wood Yard and Coal Shed	6	1,878	.....	1,878
Bakery	3	1,000	.....	1,000
Laundry	8	939	1,360	2,239
Dairy	2	365	365	730
Painting	3	939	.....	939
Farm	26	8,138	.....	8,138
Garden	5	1,600	.....	1,600
Grounds	4	1,350	.....	1,350
Stable	5	1,820	.....	1,820
Kitchen	8	730	2,190	2,920
Dining Rooms	32	5,840	5,840	11,680
Officers' Quarters	3	365	730	1,095
Sewing Rooms	15	.....	3,900	3,900
Knitting	16	.....	4,992	4,992
Spinning	2	.....	364	364
Mending	20	.....	5,200	5,200
Wards... }	48	7,665	9,855	17,520
Halls... }				
Storeroom	1	313	.....	313
General	5	1,565	.....	1,565
Total	225	38,576	34,736	73,312

TABLE 11.

Farm and Garden Produce for the Year ending 30th September, 1880.

	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Asparagus	700 bunches	0 06	42 00
Apples	310 barrels	1 50	465 00
do crab	2 do	1 50	3 00
Beet, blood	130 bushels	0 35	45 50
Beans, pole	20 do	0 80	16 00
do string	15 do	0 60	9 00
Carrots, red	690 do	0 30	207 00
do white	616 do	0 20	123 20
Cucumbers	26 do	0 20	5 20
Cauliflowers	150 heads	0 08	12 00
Celery	3,360 roots	0 06	201 60
Currants	10 bushels	2 00	20 00
Cherries	4½ do	2 00	9 00
Cabbage	10,400 heads	0 06	624 60
do red	200 do	0 06	12 00
Citrons	50 do	0 05	2 50
Corn, sweet	6,720 ears	0 01	67 20
Cress	248 bunches	0 05	12 40
Grapes	300 pounds	0 06	18 00
Gooseberries	4 bushels	3 00	12 00
Hay	80 tons	9 00	720 00
Lettuce	1,800 bunches	0 04	72 00
Mangold wurtzel	286 tons	6 00	1,656 00
Oats	1,660 bushels	0 35	581 00
Onions, green	1,350 bunches	0 05	67 50
do ripe	160 bushels	1 00	160 00
Peas, in pod	46 do	0 30	13 80
Potatoes	5,250 do	0 35	1,837 50
Parsnips	456 bushels	0 50	228 00
Peppers (capsicums)	12 do	2 00	24 00
Radishes	34 bunches	0 06	2 04
Rhubarb	1,000 do	0 03	30 00
Raspberries	20 quarts	0 10	2 00
Straw	70 tons	8 00	560 00
Spinach	60 bushels	0 70	42 00
Strawberries	58 quarts	0 08	4 64
Squash and pumpkins	300 do	0 08	24 00
Turnips	10 tons	8 00	80 00
Tomatoes	350 bushels	0 30	105 00
Vegetable marrow	50 do	0 08	4 00
Flower seeds	value for		38 00
do plants	3, \$91	0 08	311 28
Fowls	30 do	0 30	9 00
Eggs	340 dozen	0 15	51 00
Butter	185 pounds	0 20	37 00
Milk	12,756 gallons	0 20	2,551 20
Cows, sold			
Pork, killed for consumption	13,192 pounds	7 50	929 40
Hogs, increase of	17 do	5 00	85 00
Calves sold	22 do	0 75	16 50
Foal, matured			25 00
Green feed, grass	130 cart loads	0 60	78 00
do Western corn	85 do	0 60	51 00
Cornstalks	60 tons	8 00	480 00
Total amount			\$12,842 46

TABLE, No. 12.

List of Articles manufactured in the Sewing Room during the year ending September 30th, 1880.

ARTICLES.	Number.	ARTICLES.	Number.
Chemises—Cotton	374	Aprons	96
“ Flannel.....	104	Sheets	458
Skirts—Cotton	478	Mattress Ticks	14
“ Flannel.....	90	Bed “	31
Petticoats—Flannel	178	Potato Nets.....	11
“ Wincey.....	116	Night Gowns.....	63
Window Blinds	24	Rugs.....	31
Pillow Cases	929	Skirts of Dresses	6
Quilts	124	Carpets	7
Roller Towels ..	93	Neckties	31
Dish “	58	White Waists	2
Jackets	6	Feather Pillows	4
Dresses ..	364	Caps.....	29
Socks—pairs.....	1,098	Drawers—pairs.....	5
Stockings—pairs.....	307	Mattresses remade.	50
Table Cloths . .	37		
Covers for Quilts	47	Total	5,265

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1880.

LONDON, October 1st, 1880.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you the tenth annual report of this Asylum.

On the 1st of October, 1879, there were resident at this Asylum 742 patients, of whom 358 were men and 384 women. During the year from October 1st, 1879, to September 30th, 1880, both days inclusive, there have been received, at this Asylum 160 patients, of whom 78 were men, and 82 women, making the total number under treatment during the year just closed 902—436 men, and 466 women. Of these patients 67 have been discharged during the year (26 men and 41 women), 43 have died (19 men and 24 women), 7 have eloped (6 men and 1 woman), and 1 man was transferred to another asylum; leaving in residence at this date 784 patients, of whom 384 are men, and 400 are women. The number of patients discharged as recovered and improved was 58 (23 men, and 35 women) or 36.2 per cent. of the admissions.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 902, and the number of deaths 43, so that the death rate for the year was 4.76 which is slightly lower than that of last year (4.91) and still lower than that of the year before last (5.1). The deaths were due chiefly to old age, consumption, and diseases of the brain connected with the insanity of the patient. We had no death from any epidemic, or as far as we can see from any preventable cause.

Repairs and Improvements made.

The amount of work done under this heading during the present year, has perhaps been greater than in any other previous period of the same duration since this Asylum has been occupied, and the permanent improvements made, have been in all parts of the institution. Among the most important of them, I may mention that

(1) We have made and sodded a terrace 715 feet long, across the front, and round the ends of the refractory asylum, and thoroughly drained and graded the 5 acres of ornamental grounds in front of that building.

(2) Finding last winter that an undue proportion of coal was needed to heat the refractory asylum, I obtained your authority last spring, to entirely alter the distribution of steam pipes in the centre and east wing of that building, this work is now completed. The pipes have all been taken down, a sufficient proportion of them put up again, in different positions, and all provided with guards. We expect that this part of the building will now be better heated than before, and at less cost. Should these expectations be realized during the coming winter, we shall ask permission to make a similar change in the heating apparatus of the west wing next summer.

(3) We removed three large sheds from the front of the refractory asylum, two of them we put up elsewhere, and the other being old and useless was destroyed.

(4) We laid fifteen thousand feet of oak flooring in the halls and offices of the centre building, in attendants' rooms, and in patients' dormitories and sitting-rooms. If the government will supply us with the oak, (as I hope they will), in a few more years we shall have relaid all the floors in the asylum.

(5) We took out all the old box coils in centre building of main asylum, and replaced them with radiators.

(6) We fitted up the centre building attic bed-rooms with steam coils, and removed the old box stoves that formerly heated them.

(7) We fitted up sixteen windows at refractory asylum with wrought iron bars to prevent some of the worst patients from tearing the wire guards off the windows.

(8) We put in one hundred feet of cast iron sink pipe at the north cottage—the tile drain was choked up, and it was impossible to take it up and clean it, as it was buried in quicksand and water. So we replaced it with some old cast iron pipe we had on hand, and connected it with the hot water boiler so that it could be kept clear by occasional flushing.

(9) We thoroughly refitted and repaired the dumb waiters in the centre building of the main Asylum. We made new wrought iron brackets, pillows and shafting for them.

(10) We fitted up all the main building closets and wash-rooms with gas, where lamps had been formerly used, using about five hundred feet of gas pipe and twenty-two extra burners.

(11) We laid three hundred feet of water pipe to carry water from the cow-stable to the fowl yard.

(12) We laid four hundred feet of water pipe to the green-house garden, and connected it with the centre building tanks.

(13) We put in a pump, tanks, and piping for the purpose of collecting and saving for laundry purposes the exhaust water from the laundry engine and drying room. This gives us almost all the soft water we need for washing and enables us to save a great deal of soap.

(14) We dug up the main gas pipe from the main asylum to the refractory building, and levelled it. It had never been properly laid, and had sagged here and there. In these places it was full of water and the gas could not pass along it.

(15) In consequence of the old east well becoming almost dry, we have taken the steam force-pump away from it, and placed it over the old west well, where we have a tolerably good supply of water. And we have fitted up this pump expressly for fire purposes, and this gives us (with the new hose supplied this year) tolerably efficient fire protection.

(16) We have overhauled all the chemical fire engines, the hose and all the apparatus of every kind connected with our fire protection service, and we have them all ready for use at a moment's notice.

(17) We have done a great deal of painting, so that the asylum walls, taking the building all through, and the wood work generally are in better condition, I suppose, than at any previous time. An immense deal of painting, however, still remains to be done, and before we can possibly go over the whole institution some of it will want doing again. It will always now be as much as one painter can do, with all the help he can get from patients, to keep the walls and wood work of this asylum in good order.

(18) We have completed the clearing up of the farm, and this year we had for the first time the whole farm in crop. There are still a few dozen stumps to dig out, from a small piece of partially wooded land, part of which we use for a run for the hogs and part for the cows, and when this is done the farm will be in perfect order, as far as clearing up and levelling can make it so.

(19) We have renewed all the back stairs and landings, (ten stairways in all) with oak; they were formerly made of pine and were completely worn out.

(20) The Public Works Department have constructed for us two excellent sheds in the airing courts belonging to the refractory asylum.

(21) We have laid a new floor in the carriage house, and also in the west wing boiler house.

(22) We have ceiled and repaired the old wine cellar under the store and made it frost proof and now use it as a store-room for apples.

(23) We have altered six hundred and thirty locks in the main building, refractory asylums and cottages, so as to make one key fit them all and also in such a way that they cannot be picked with a crooked wire as they could be before.

(24) We have put new locks (upon a different plan) on all the water-closet tops. Upon the old plan these locks used to rust and give a great deal of trouble. We have them now so arranged as to be much more out of the way of moisture.

(25) We have added largely to the patients' library, re-constructed and enlarged the presses which contain the books, and moved them from the Superintendent's office to a more convenient situation in the centre hall upstairs.

(26) We have replaced the large horse heretofore driven by the messenger by two small ponies. The large horses used for this service in the last few years have been constantly going lame, and we expect the ponies will bear the constant roadwork better. Another reason for the change was that the load which the messenger has to take is often very heavy for one horse. So far the change has given entire satisfaction and has been a marked improvement.

(27) We have renewed the floors in the four bathrooms in halls C and D of the main asylum. These floors were wood and were decaying. We have replaced them with bricks laid in water lime. Finally,

(28) We have so reduced the number of rats about the asylum that they are no longer, as they used to be, a serious nuisance. The steps taken to this end have been, first, to keep up a systematic watch for rat holes, and stop them up as found, with water-lime; second, the purchase of a good terrier and the destruction of rats about the cottages, basements and out-buildings, with the help of the dog; third, the planting of a colony of cats in the basement of the main Asylum; and fourth, the constant use of a number of good traps.

These are some of the more important repairs, improvements and renewals of the year. It would be impossible to enumerate those of minor consequence. Every part and every department of the Institution have been carefully watched and constantly kept up to or raised above the old standard.

Repairs, etc., recommended.

1. I have on several occasions pointed out the desirability of doing something to improve the windows of the main asylum. A great many elopements take place through them, and besides that they are constantly getting out of order, so that they either cannot be opened or cannot be shut. At the new refractory asylum where there are iron guards outside the windows, these are so badly fastened on that they can be forced off from the inside. One elopement has been effected in this manner, and I am constantly expecting others to occur in the same way. In the case of a few of the worst patients, we have ourselves fastened the guards to their windows securely with bolts, but it would be too large a job for us to undertake to secure them all. This should have been done in the first place, and since it was not, it ought to be attended to now by the Public Works Department. The inside window guards at the refractory asylum are also insufficiently secured, as well as being themselves too easily destroyed. They are being constantly bent and broken, and unless additional fastenings are put upon them to prevent this, in the course of a few years they will be all gone.

2. We have at this Asylum an abundant supply of most excellent water and a good pump and engine to force it into the elevated tanks, from which it flows through all the buildings. But in case of any breakage of the pump or engine we should be left entirely without water until this was repaired. It is impossible that the same pump and engine can be used always without some breakage occurring, and it is equally impossible to tell when this will happen. Should it occur while, as at present, we have no duplicate machinery, I really do not know what we should do for water. We ought to have a second well like the one we use from at present, provided with a pump and engine, and I trust that you will impress upon the Government the importance, the necessity indeed, of providing these.

3. One of the most pressing wants, and from some important points of view the most pressing want of this Asylum at the present time, is a separate building for religious purposes. The hall that we use now is for several reasons unsuited for a chapel. It is up three pair of stairs, and many of the old, feeble patients, who would appreciate the

services the most, cannot reach it. But worse than this, it is the amusement room, and is fitted up with a stage at one end, and contains a billiard table at the other. The associations connected with it therefore are of a kind wholly unsuited to a religious state of mind, and there is no doubt that a large amount of the good our services ought to do and would do under other circumstances, is neutralized by these surroundings. But, besides all this, I am very anxious to have a chapel so that we might have Catholic as well as Protestant services, since a large number, nearly two hundred, of our patients are Catholics. There would be no difficulty about building a chapel suitable for the different services, and the cost of such a building as we need would not be great.

4. I hope that in the course of 1881 a shed will be built at the west cottage, similar to the sheds at the north and east cottages. A coal shed and kitchen are much needed at the refractory asylum, but I hope to see these made unnecessary by eventually removing the boilers from that building to a centre boiler-house, which would be for the whole institution, and then converting the present boiler-house into a kitchen.

5. I hope that you will be able to allow us this year, money to buy a second waggonette. One will not take even the female *employés*, of whom about twenty-seven are off duty each Sunday. These all, or nearly all, want to go to church, and there are seats for about half of them. If you say they can walk, then the waggonette may be dispensed with altogether; but if, as I claim, after working hard all the week they ought to be sent to church on Sunday, then we should be allowed another waggonette at once.

6. I should very much like to be allowed tea and coffee urns for the women's dining-room in the main asylum, similar to those procured a couple of years ago for the men's dining-room. They are somewhat expensive, but I should think they would last for an indefinite time. They save a great deal of labour, and make better tea and coffee than can be made in the old way.

(7) In the last few years we have cleared up and removed the stumps from over thirty acres of farm land. We have graded, made roads in and planted ten acres of ornamental grounds at the cottages, and five acres at the refractory asylum. We have also done a great deal to, though we have not finished, the grading and gravelling at the rear of the main asylum. There is still a great deal of work of the same kind to do and I hope to go on doing it as rapidly as possible. All the ground inside the circular road around the main asylum should be graded and planted and made ornamental. Then the old ice-houses must be removed, set up elsewhere and repaired, one being made into a slaughter house for our pig killing and the other into a lumber shed, in which the lumber we have on hand can be kept tidy and be protected from the weather. Next, the land between the refractory asylum grounds and the cottage grounds, and that in rear of the barns and stables must be graded and a good coat of grass got upon it, and then be used as a clothes yard; the present clothes yard in rear of the main asylum having been taken into the ornamental grounds, it being too much exposed to view now that the refractory asylum is built behind it to be any longer a proper place to use for clothes drying. Another job needing attention is the new road at the back of the cottages and refractory asylum along the south side of the fifty acre field. The only other thing that I will mention at present in this connection, is the grading which requires to be done in the lower part of the garden and which cannot be done until a sewer is built from the filter to the garden fence. For all these purposes money will be needed. The exact amount will be specified elsewhere.

Completed Asylum.

Three years ago when I was at St. Louis attending the meeting of the Association, of Medical Superintendents, held there, I stated to the meeting that this asylum was then being enlarged by the construction of three additional buildings, namely, two cottages and a good sized edifice, the latter to be used as an asylum and prison for the worst cases, the most violent and those of the most filthy habits. Several of the Medical Superintendents at the meeting expressed very decidedly the opinion, that an asylum so constituted of separate buildings would not be a success. They argued that the difficulty of supervision and of moving patients from one part of the asylum to another, where those parts were

under different roofs would be very serious, and they predicted that after I had had experience, for a short time, of an institution so constructed, I should have nothing to say in its favour. I am happy to say that these predictions have not been fulfilled, but on the contrary I am firmly persuaded that a still further division of an asylum into buildings under separate roofs, than is here practised, might be adopted with great advantage. I believe that many of the problems in asylum construction may be and eventually will be solved by the abolition of the large single building and the use of a number of smaller buildings in its place. Some of the advantages of the latter system would be (1) The more perfect isolation of one class of patients from all other classes, and the greater facility for systematic classification of patients. (2) Greater facility of lighting the buildings. (3) Better ventilation without fans and steam power than can be had with these in a very large building. (4) As a consequence of the two last, better health of the patients and a lower death rate. (The better health of the patients, at this institution, of those who occupy the smaller buildings, the cottages and refractory asylum, as compared with those who live in the main asylum is very marked). (5) Less cost of construction. My present opinion is, that were I going to construct an asylum for a thousand patients, I should have it composed of not less than ten or twelve separate buildings, the largest to contain not more than two hundred patients, and the smallest between fifty and a hundred. All these buildings, as well as the houses for the medical staff and bursar, the store, sewing room, shops, chapel, etc., should be heated from a central boiler house, which would also supply steam for the one laundry and the four or five kitchens which would be required. Close to the engine house would be placed the motor for generating electricity to light the grounds, roads, and all the building. Beside it, or in connection with it, would be the engines for supplying the institution with water for domestic and fire purposes. I believe that on the plan thus briefly indicated, an asylum could be constructed at once cheaper to build, cheaper to maintain, and more adapted to the end in view, than any of the existing institutions in this country. One of the main features in such an institution as that proposed would be a considerable extension of the cottage system, and the introduction of buildings intermediate in point of construction and management between the ordinary large asylum and our present cottages. That the cottage system could be extended and, with some little modification, largely extended, is proved, I think, by the fact that at this asylum with one hundred and eighty cottage patients, with a minimum of attendance, we have not had so far a single elopement from these buildings nor any misbehaviour of the least consequence of any kind whatever. With a slightly larger staff than we have now at the cottages, there is no doubt whatever that a large number of the patients now in our main asylum might occupy detached buildings with all or nearly all the privileges of our present cottage patients, with very great advantage to their health, both bodily and mental, and to their comfort. In such an institution as I am now contemplating, one moderate sized building, properly planned and constructed, might be set apart for paying patients, and I am satisfied that this radical separation of the paying and non-paying in distinct buildings would be found much more satisfactory in many ways, than the present plan of appropriating to the paying patients, certain halls in a large building, the rest of which is occupied by the non-paying class.

Alcohol.

No beer, wine, whiskey, nor brandy has been used at this asylum during the last twelve months. In place of these, in certain cases of illness where necessity for the use of alcohol appeared to be indicated, we have given this in its pure form, mixed of course with water, as most other medicines are. In this way, we have consumed in the course of the year four gallons, six pints and fifteen ounces of alcohol, equal to about nine gallons of whiskey, or one gallon of whiskey to every hundred patients under treatment, as against (in former years) three hundred dollars' worth of beer, wine and whiskey to every hundred patients treated. I do not believe that alcohol has been withheld in any case where its use would have been beneficial to the patient, and I am quite sure that of the very little that has been given, a large proportion has done no good. I do not know of a single case in which alcohol has

been given during the past year, in which I could say positively that it has done good, and the doubt that I have had for many years, namely, whether alcohol ever does good, is stronger now than ever it was. It must not be supposed either that because we use no alcoholic liquors, that we therefore require and use more opium, chloral and other sedatives. So far is this from being the case that I am satisfied we require and use less sedatives of all kinds, than we did when we used beer, wine and whiskey. And I am certain that so far is alcohol from taking the place of these, that, on the contrary, its use, by producing an irritable condition of the nervous system, leads to the use of an increased quantity of sedatives. Speaking of the disuse of alcohol last year, I noticed that the death rate was somewhat lower than the year before that; this year it is still lower. From the time that the asylum was opened (excluding 1871, which was only a fraction of a year) until September 30th, 1877, alcohol was used at the rate of about three dollars per patient per annum, and the average death rate was 5.19 per cent. per annum. During the year ending September 30th, 1878, when alcohol was being used at the rate of one dollar's worth per patient per annum, the death rate was 5.1 per cent. And during the last two years when (practically) no alcohol has been used, the death rate has been 4.83 per cent. per annum, shewing clearly that in the case of asylum inmates the use of alcohol does not tend to lengthen life or avert death.

Restraint.

An accurate record has been kept during the past year of all the restraint and seclusion used at this asylum. A summary of this record is given in the following table:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of patients restrained	25	68	93
Number of times restraint and seclusion were employed	324	1,460	1,784
Total number of hours patients were kept in seclusion	375	1,007½	1,382½
Total number of hours patients were kept in restraint-bed	290	8,720½	9,010½
Total number of hours patients were kept in restraint-chair	2,036¼	6,184¼	8,220½
Total number of hours patients were kept in muffs	3,328	7,620½	10,948½
Total number of hours patients were kept in wristlets	8	140	148
Total number of hours patients were kept tied in bed	12½	.....	12½
Total number of hours in restraint and seclusion during the year	4,079¼	20,323¾	24,403

The first thing that will strike you about this table, is the much larger amount of restraint used upon the female than on the male side of the house. I cannot tell why this should be so. We try as hard to keep the women out of restraint as we do the men, but we do not succeed nearly as well. Insane women on the whole are more unmanageable than are insane men. We use more strong dresses on the female than on the male side of the house, and a much larger number of women than of men have to be deprived of knives and forks to take their meals with, and so we have to use more restraint on that side of the house. The next thing you will notice is that the total number of hours in restraint does not tally with the total number in all the different kinds of restraint, but that the last is more than the first. The reason for this apparent discrepancy is that patients are often in more than one kind of restraint at once. For instance, the muffs and restraint-chair are often used together, and sometimes the muffs and restraint-bed

are used together. The total amount of restraint used has been reduced in this Asylum during the last few years to less than a quarter what it used to be ; it is at present very low. During the year just closed it amounted to 24,403 hours, while the total residence of patients at the asylum was 6,723,000 hours, the percentage of restraint was therefore .363, so that our actual restraint with an average of 765 patients was equal to 2.776 patients in restraint all the time which would be one person in restraint for every 275 patients in residence.

Amusements.

During the year just closed our amusements have been more numerous and of a higher character than during any previous year. We had an excellent band of our own, which was of the greatest value to us, supplying good music as it did both for the weekly dances, which were kept up without intermission all the winter, and for the entertainments. These were as follows :—

(1) Theatrical performances by the "Popular Dime Company." (2) Variety entertainment by the "London East Dramatic Company." (3) Entertainment by Mr. Archie Bremner and Company. (4) Concert by Mr. and Mrs. Furness and others. (5) Concert by 7th Battalion Band and others. (6) Entertainment by Mr. Frank Peters, Miss Raymond and others. (7) Readings by Mr. Frederic Goings. (8) Concert by "London East Dramatic Company." (9) Dramatic entertainment by the "Popular Dime Company." (10) Concert by "Old Folks." (11) Concert by Queen's Avenue Methodist Choir. (12) Concert by Dr. Sippi and others. (13) Concert by St. Peter's Church choir. (14) Variety entertainment by T. Gillian, Archie Bremner and others. (15) Concert by Mrs. Raymond and others. (16) "Pinafore" by the Holman Opera Company. The Asylum Dramatic Club acted in excellent style—(17) "Raising the Wind." (18) "The Two Polts." (19) "Kenilworth." The Asylum Minstrel Troupe gave two very pleasing performances, viz. : (20) Variety entertainment. (21) Entertainment. And the Junior Dramatic Club of the Asylum acted in a most creditable manner—(22) "Nicholas Flam."

These entertainments were all good, and many of them extremely good. They were all much enjoyed by the patients, and I hereby tender my warmest and most hearty thanks to all those who in taking part in them, helped to relieve the terrible monotony of asylum life, which, in spite of all we have done or ever can do, weighs and will always weigh like a black cloud upon a large number of our patients.

Dietary.

The food given the patients at this Asylum is plain and good. Each article is good of its kind and well cooked and served. A strict supervision is exercised by the Matron, and also by the Superintendent, over the different articles as they are supplied by the contractors, as well as over the preparation of them for the table. In cases of illness, whatever is thought to be best for the patients is provided without reference to cost.

Work.

The patients at this Asylum do in the course of the year, in the aggregate, an immense amount of work. We farm a little over two hundred acres. Our garden contains twenty acres, and we have fully fifty acres of ornamental grounds and roads to keep in order. Besides this we do every year a large amount of extra work, such as clearing up land and taking out stumps, grading, draining, road-making, and planting. The women sew, knit, wash, scrub, assist in the laundry, kitchen, and dining-rooms. Both men and women work in the halls making beds, sweeping, scrubbing, and dusting so that (as the table in the supplementary returns shews) we manage without any difficulty to find work of a suitable kind, for all patients who are able and willing to work. And there is no doubt that to provide the patients with a reasonable amount of work suitable for them, is the very greatest kindness that can be done them, and also that this properly used, is one of the most valuable curative agents that we possess.

Sunday Services.

I desire to again thank the clergy of the Church of England, in the city of London, for their kindness, in coming out every Sunday morning, to read the service and preach to such patients as are well enough to go to chapel. I consider these services most valuable to the patients, and there is nothing that I desire more than to extend them and make them more universal. If we had a chapel on the ground, instead of having to use for this purpose the amusement hall which is up three flights of stairs, I should at once make arrangements to have Catholic services, and also services by other Protestant clergymen, and I should have two services each Sunday instead of as now only one.

Officers and employés.

There have been no changes this year amongst the officers of the Asylum, and comparatively few changes amongst the attendants and other *employés*. I have every reason to speak in the highest terms of the whole Asylum staff. The work of all has been well and cheerfully done, and during the whole year, with a staff of one hundred and fifteen persons, there has been no misconduct of any kind at all worth mentioning.

Farm.

Our farm has turned out better this year, I think, than ever before. No crop was a failure, and some of the crops—as hay, oats, and apples—were extra good. We had this year, for the first time in the history of the asylum, all the land connected with the institution under cultivation. We did not keep any pasture, nor did we rent any, but fed the cows with fresh cut rye and grass until the hay was taken off, and then of course there was pasture for them. The cows did well and gave a large average amount of milk. Our potatoes were not a large crop, though we took the greatest pains to make them so. We planted thirty-four acres, and we counted on having at least seven or eight thousand bushels. We did not have quite five thousand bushels. We shall, however, have enough for the institution for the year, and for once we shall not have to buy potatoes. The management of the farm under Mr. Canniff has been excellent. Not only has our large crop, of over two hundred acres, and of a total value of ten thousand and twenty dollars and eighty-two cents, been put in, cared for, and harvested in good season, and in good style, but a large amount of extra work, such as fencing, draining, clearing and removing stumps, has also been done, so that our farm is getting every year into better order. The produce of the garden has been full as good as usual. The account, which the bursar will transmit immediately, will shew you that the yield both of fruit and vegetables has been very large. The ornamental grounds were more beautiful than ever before; one reason of this was the frequent showers throughout the whole season, which kept everything green, but Mr. Penny deserves and should have a great deal of credit also for his efficient management of the whole garden department.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. BUCKE,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the Operations of the Asylum for Insane, London, for the Year ending
September 30th, 1880.

TABLE No. 1

Shewing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the Official Year ending
September 30th, 1880.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1879	358	384	742			
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	31	23	54			
" medical certificate	47	59	106			
Total number under treatment during year				436	466	902
Discharges during year :						
Not insane	0	1	1			
As cured	16	26	42			
" improved	7	9	16			
" unimproved	3	5	8			
Total number of discharges during year				26	41	67
Died				19	24	43
Eloped				6	1	7
Transferred				1	0	1
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1880				384	400	784
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				908	873	1781
" discharged	291	278	569			
" died	189	159	348			
" eloped	25	4	29			
" Transferred	19	32	51			
" remaining, 30th September, 1880	384	400	784	908	873	1781

TABLE No. 2

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1879, to 30th September, 1880.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 17th of September, 1880)	385	404	789
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 7th of October, 1879)	357	383	740
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	136,053	144,072	280,125
Daily average population	371.73	393.64	765.37

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSION SINCE OPENING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married	30	41	71	371	515	886
Widowed	6	13	19	10	30	40
Single	41	28	69	523	327	850
Not reported	1	0	1	4	1	5
Total	78	82	160	908	873	1781
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians	14	20	34	183	190	373
Episcopalians	17	21	38	211	160	371
Methodists	16	19	35	170	192	362
Baptists	7	8	15	60	67	127
Congregationalists	2	0	2	9	6	15
Roman Catholics	11	9	20	156	174	330
Mennonites	1	0	1	3	0	3
Quakers	1	0	1	8	1	9
Infidels	1	1	2	18	8	26
Other denominations	3	0	3	35	37	72
Not reported	5	4	9	55	38	93
Total	78	82	160	908	873	1781
NATIONALITIES.						
English	13	16	29	139	106	245
Irish	8	16	24	165	233	398
Scotch	5	7	12	103	102	205
Canadian	41	36	77	394	358	752
United States	4	3	7	47	21	68
Other countries	0	2	2	20	28	48
Unknown	7	2	9	40	25	65
Total	78	82	160	908	873	1781

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which Patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1880.

	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma				1	0	1
Brant				33	29	62
Bruce	5	4	9	42	32	74
Carleton				4	6	10
Elgin	7	4	11	52	54	106
Essex	4	6	10	39	37	76
Frontenac	0	1	1	5	7	12
Grey				3	9	12
Haldimand				21	23	44
Halton				8	4	12
Hastings				4	7	11
Huron	11	7	18	61	58	119
Kent	5	12	17	46	66	112
Lambton	6	6	12	76	53	129
Lanark				2	2	4
Leeds and Grenville				0	5	5
Lennox and Addington				3	1	4
Lincoln				10	6	16
Middlesex	17	23	40	185	168	353
Norfolk	1	1	2	27	32	59
Northumberland and Durham				14	10	24
Ontario				6	11	17
Oxford	9	9	18	67	57	124
Peel				3	5	8
Perth	7	7	14	53	49	102
Peterborough				1	5	6
Prescott and Russell				1	2	3
Prince Edward				1	0	1
Renfrew				0	0	0
Simcoe				13	17	30
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				5	5	10
Victoria	0	1	1	12	13	25
Waterloo	2	0	2	24	19	43
Welland				8	6	14
Wellington	3	1	4	11	10	21
Wentworth				9	14	23
York	1	0	1	35	41	76
Other countries and unknown				23	10	33
Total admissions.....	78	82	160	908	873	1781

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which Warranted cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1880.

	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				1	0	1
Brant				14	7	21
Bruce	0	1	1	21	13	34
Carleton				0	1	1
Elgin	3	1	4	12	3	15
Essex	2	2	4	19	9	28
Frontenac	0	1	1	0	1	1
Grey				2	5	7
Haldimand				9	3	12
Halton				5	2	7
Hastings				1	4	5
Huron	5	3	8	25	16	41
Kent	4	4	8	21	9	30
Lambton	4	2	6	48	14	62
Lanark				0	1	1
Leeds and Grenville				0	0	0
Lennox and Addington				1	0	1
Lincoln				8	1	9
Middlesex	3	3	6	47	32	79
Norfolk	1	1	2	19	9	28
Northumberland and Durham				4	2	6
Ontario				1	4	5
Oxford	4	2	6	23	12	35
Peel				2	4	6
Perth	0	2	2	23	12	35
Peterborough				1	5	6
Prescott and Russell				0	0	0
Prince Edward				0	0	0
Renfrew				0	0	0
Simcoe				5	4	9
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				1	0	1
Victoria				9	8	17
Waterloo	1	0	1	10	4	14
Welland				3	4	7
Wellington	3	1	4	5	5	10
Wentworth				5	8	13
York	1	0	1	17	20	37
Total admissions	31	23	54	362	222	584

TABLE No. 5

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1	C. McJ....	F....	15th June, 1878	2nd October, 1879.....	Unimproved.
2	C. F.....	M.....	5th September, 1879.....	3rd "	Recovered.
3	A. R.....	F.....	22nd December, 1877.....	7th "	"
4	A. E. S....	F.....	18th November, 1870.....	29th "	Unimproved.
5	C. W.....	F.....	17th September, 1879.....	3rd November, 1879.....	Recovered.
6	J. T. B....	M.....	10th July, 1879	5th "	"
7	W. P. R....	M.....	9th September, 1878.....	5th "	Improved.
8	E. A. C....	F.....	26th July, 1879	14th "	Recovered.
9	M. A. M....	F.....	4th September, 1874.....	18th "	Improved.
10	M. D.....	F.....	8th October, 1879	18th "	Not Insane.
11	E. A. W....	F.....	5th July, 1879	18th "	Unimproved.
12	S. B.....	F.....	1st July, 1879	19th "	Recovered.
13	J. A.....	F.....	14th "	5th December, 1879	Improved.
14	A. S.....	F.....	27th August, 1879.....	6th "	"
15	G. M.....	M.....	5th November, 1879.....	9th "	Recovered.
16	W. J. M....	M.....	8th August, 1879.....	11th "	Improved.
17	J. O. B....	F.....	1st "	18th "	Recovered.
18	M. A. H....	F.....	11th July, 1874	20th "	Improved.
19	E. A.....	F.....	26th February, 1879.....	23rd "	Recovered.
20	C. K.....	F.....	9th August, 1879.....	3rd January, 1880.....	Unimproved.
21	N. McD....	M.....	25th June, 1879	6th "	Recovered.
22	M. F.....	F.....	9th August, 1879.....	7th "	"
23	B. C.....	M.....	24th June, 1878.....	10th "	Improved.
24	M. G.....	M.....	31st May, 1879	23rd "	Unimproved.
25	E. A. H....	F.....	1st September, 1879.....	28th "	Recovered.
26	F. S. W....	F.....	18th July, 1879	3rd February, 1880.....	"
27	S. F.....	M.....	18th November, 1879.....	13th "	"
28	J. A. N....	F.....	20th February, 1879.....	21st "	"
29	Z. J.....	M.....	30th January, 1880.....	23rd "	"
30	J. H.....	M.....	9th September, 1879.....	4th March, 1880	Improved.
31	C. O. B....	F.....	22nd "	8th "	"
32	N. E. C....	F.....	21st January, 1878.....	8th "	"
33	J. B.....	M.....	7th March, 1879.....	15th "	Recovered.
34	M. H.....	F.....	30th January, 1880.....	16th "	Unimproved.
35	M. L.....	F.....	26th June, 1878.....	1st April, 1880.....	Recovered.
36	A. C.....	M.....	12th January, 1880.....	1st "	Unimproved.
37	D. McL....	M.....	1st May, 1879.....	5th "	"
38	J. H.....	M.....	28th July, 1879.....	30th "	Recovered.
39	J. O. M....	M.....	24th November, 1879.....	30th "	Improved.
40	M. A. P....	F.....	8th October, 1879.....	30th "	Recovered.
41	A. B.....	F.....	12th December, 1879.....	7th May, 1880	"
42	M. J. K....	F.....	13th April, 1880.....	13th "	Unimproved.
43	A. M.....	F.....	15th November, 1879.....	22nd "	Recovered.
44	C. P.....	M.....	15th March, 1880.....	19th June, 1880.....	"
45	J. M.....	M.....	21st November, 1879.....	26th "	"
46	J. S.....	M.....	24th March, 1879.....	30th "	Improved.
47	H. A. W....	F.....	2nd December, 1879.....	30th "	Recovered.
48	W. E.....	M.....	20th May, 1880.....	5th July, 1880.....	"
49	M. R.....	F.....	22nd October, 1879.....	10th "	"
50	J. C.....	F.....	1st "	12th "	Improved.
51	E. G.....	F.....	25th May, 1880.....	19th "	Recovered.
52	M. A. S....	F.....	10th January, 1880.....	24th "	"
53	D. S.....	M.....	17th May, 1880.....	26th "	"
54	E. S.....	F.....	6th February, 1880.....	28th "	Improved.
55	S. B.....	F.....	23rd March, 1880.....	13th August, 1880.....	Recovered.

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those Discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
56	H. H.	M	17th January, 1879.	19th August, 1880.	Recovered.
57	Z. J.	M	1st March, 1880.	30th " "	"
58	J. C.	F	7th January, 1880.	1st September, 1880.	"
59	M. A. B.	F	28th April, 1880.	1st " "	"
60	A. K.	M	24th January, 1880.	2nd " "	"
61	S. M.	F	13th July, 1880.	10th " "	"
62	V. L. C.	F	9th January, 1880.	14th " "	"
63	E. C.	F	29th August, 1880.	21st " "	"
64	M. O'K.	F	18th November, 1870.	22nd " "	"
65	E. A. C.	F	14th May, 1880.	29th " "	"
66	P. G.	M	23rd February, 1880.	30th " "	"
67	A. C. S.	M	5th December, 1879.	30th " "	Improved.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing Age, Length of Residence, and Proximate Cause of Death of those who died during the Year ending 30th September, 1880.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	T. F.	M. . .	73	1st October, 1879 . . .	1	4	22	Apoplexy.
2	M. T.	F. . .	59	7th " " " . . .	4	2	5	Asthemia.
3	M. H.	M. . .	64	12th " " " . . .	8	10	15	Marasmus.
4	M. C.	F. . .	53	21st " " " . . .	3	0	9	"
5	M. B.	F. . .	50	26th " " " . . .	0	4	21	Apoplexy.
6	W. H.	M. . .	63	31st " " " . . .	6	2	23	Pneumonia.
7	B. L.	F. . .	58	5th November, 1879 . .	5	2	3	Purpurea hem'rhagica.
8	E. E.	F. . .	19	6th " " " . . .	0	8	23	Pneumonia.
9	M. C.	F. . .	70	18th " " " . . .	9	0	0	Chronic diarrhœa.
10	E. B.	F. . .	57	28th " " " . . .	1	3	4	Marasmus.
11	D. J.	M. . .	36	2nd December, " . . .	0	10	21	Softening of brain.
12	J. K.	M. . .	36	4th " " " . . .	1	1	0	"
13	J. D.	M. . .	61	5th " " " . . .	1	5	29	Marasmus.
14	J. McC. . .	F. . .	55	14th " " " . . .	6	2	18	Epilepsy.
15	J. C.	F. . .	69	19th " " " . . .	9	0	26	Senile decay.
16	A. C.	F. . .	45	23rd " " " . . .	8	5	26	Phthisis.
17	M. A.	F. . .	(?)	10th January, 1880 . .	1	11	1	Marasmus.
18	J. C.	F. . .	54	14th February, " . . .	5	2	21	Pneumonia.
19	E. McG. . .	F. . .	64	16th " " " . . .	9	2	29	Senile decay.
20	E. A.	M. . .	56	17th " " " . . .	1	3	16	Chronic cerebritis.
21	M. H.	F. . .	52	28th " " " . . .	0	3	4	Marasmus.
22	A. M. H. . .	F. . .	28	6th March, " . . .	5	6	2	Erysipelas.
23	R. S.	F. . .	67	6th " " " . . .	1	11	12	Senile decay.
24	M. F.	F. . .	57	23rd " " " . . .	1	10	15	Epilepsy.
25	W. W.	M. . .	36	29th " " " . . .	0	1	14	Acute mania.
26	R. S.	M. . .	61	11th April, " . . .	3	9	20	Diarrhœa.
27	J. F.	M. . .	44	24th " " " . . .	9	5	1	Pneumonia.
28	E. C.	F. . .	50	25th " " " . . .	0	10	27	Phthisis.
29	W. J.	M. . .	72	29th " " " . . .	2	2	29	Marasmus.
30	M. S.	M. . .	70	29th " " " . . .	9	5	6	Heart clot.
31	P. C.	M. . .	60	2nd May, " . . .	0	2	12	Diarrhœa.
32	M. G.	F. . .	65	21st June, " . . .	0	0	10	Paralysis.
33	J. H.	M. . .	33	27th " " " . . .	0	0	9	Hepatic dropsy.
34	T. C.	M. . .	76	30th " " " . . .	6	3	27	Cancer.
35	T. B.	M. . .	48	5th July, " . . .	0	0	28	Hepatic dropsy.
36	G. L.	M. . .	56	19th " " " . . .	0	0	4	Acute mania.
37	N. M. J. . .	F. . .	40	29th " " " . . .	1	0	29	Phthisis.
38	J. S.	M. . .	30	5th August, " . . .	3	3	1	Epilepsy.
39	B. P.	F. . .	21	11th " " " . . .	0	8	22	"
40	C. A.	F. . .	59	26th " " " . . .	1	0	0	Diarrhœa.
41	A. C.	F. . .	73	9th September, " . . .	0	3	20	Apoplexy.
42	J. B.	M. . .	70	25th " " " . . .	9	10	2	Senile decay.
43	E. H.	F. . .	36	30th " " " . . .	0	10	25	Phthisis.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades or occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Agents				2	0	2	2
Book-binders				0	2	2	2
Book-keepers				1	0	1	1
Bakers				2	0	2	2
Bricklayers				1	0	1	1
Butchers	1	0	1	3	0	3	4
Blacksmiths				9	0	9	9
Brass-finishers				1	0	1	1
Brewers				2	0	2	2
Barbers				2	0	2	2
Broommakers				1	0	1	1
Cabinetmakers				5	0	5	5
Confectioners				2	0	2	2
Coopers				5	0	5	5
Carpenters	1	0	1	22	0	22	23
Clerks				17	0	17	17
Clergymen	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Coppersmiths				1	0	1	1
Dyers				1	0	1	1
Domestic duties	0	52	52	0	453	453	505
Dressmakers	0	1	1	0	3	3	4
Druggists				1	0	1	1
Engineers	1	0	1	2	0	2	3
Farmers	29	2	31	290	7	297	323
Fishermen				2	1	3	3
Founders				1	0	1	1
Ferryman				2	0	2	2
Furriers				0	1	1	1
Gardeners				6	0	6	6
Hucksters				0	1	1	1
Hatters				1	0	1	1
Hostlers				1	0	1	1
Housekeepers	0	3	3	0	1	1	4
Jewellers				2	0	2	2
Labourers	23	0	23	217	0	217	240
Ladies	0	1	1	0	2	2	3
Laundresses				0	1	1	1
Lumbermen				1	0	1	1
Milliners	0	2	2	0	6	6	8
Masons				7	0	7	7
Machinists				4	0	4	4
Matchmakers				1	0	1	1
Millers	2	0	2	4	0	4	6
Moulders				3	0	3	3
Merchants				16	0	16	16
Music-teachers				0	1	1	1
Officers				1	0	1	1
Organ-builders				1	0	1	1
Pensioners				4	0	4	4
Plasterers	2	0	2	1	0	1	3
Prostitutes	0	1	1	0	3	3	4
Photographers	1	0	1	2	0	2	3
Painters	3	0	3	8	0	8	11
Printers				5	0	5	5
Pedlars				2	1	3	3
Physicians				3	0	3	3
Servants	0	6	6	2	111	113	119

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades or occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Sailors				5	0	5	5
Students	2	0	2	7	0	7	9
Spinners				0	2	2	2
Sisters of Charity				0	1	1	1
Soda-water manufacturers				1	0	1	1
Stone-cutters				3	0	3	3
Showmen				2	0	2	2
Saddlers	1	0	1	2	0	2	3
Shoemakers				13	0	13	13
Seamstresses				0	6	6	6
Slaters				1	0	1	1
Shipbuilders				1	0	1	1
School-teachers	2	0	2	10	9	19	21
Tinsmiths	1	0	1	3	0	3	4
Tavern-keepers	2	0	2	3	1	4	6
Tailors	0	1	1	15	0	15	16
Tanners				3	0	3	3
Tollgate-keepers				1	0	1	1
Watchmakers				4	0	4	4
Wood-finishers				1	0	1	1
Weavers	0	1	1	0	1	1	2
Wheelwrights				1	0	1	1
Waggon-makers				2	0	2	2
No employment	4	7	11	35	73	108	119
Unknown	2	5	7	50	104	154	161
Total	78	82	160	830	791	1,621	1,781

TABLE No. 8.
Shewing causes of Insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1880.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be dis- tinguished.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
MORAL.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends .	0	1	1	3	6	9			
Religious excitement .				9	8	17			
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles .				4	5	9			
Love affairs, including seduction .				1	4	5			
Mental anxiety, "worry" .	1	0	1	6	4	10			
Fright and nervous shocks .				3	4	7			
PHYSICAL.									
Intemperance in drink .				0	1	1			
Intemperance, sexual .									
Venereal disease .									
Self-abuse, sexual .	1	0	1	13	1	14			
Over-work .	0	1	1	1	1	2			
Sunstroke .	3	0	3	1	1	2			
Accident or injury .	1	0	1	1	1	2			
Pregnancy .	0	1	1	0	4	4			
Puerperal .				0	3	3			
Lactation .									
Puberty and change of life .	0	1	1						
Uterine disorders .				0	3	3			
Brain disease, with general paralysis .									
Brain disease, with epilepsy .				3	4	7			
Other forms of brain disease .				0	2	2			
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age .	0	2	2	2	5	7			
Fevers .				3	0	3			
HEREDITARY.									
With other ascertained cause in combination .	2	4	6						
With other combined cause not ascertained .	20	14	34						
CONGENITAL.									
With other ascertained cause in combination .									
With other combined cause not ascertained .									
Unknown .	50	58	108	28	25	53			
Total .	78	82	160	78	82	160			

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the nature of Employment and the number of days' work performed
by Patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS WHO WORKED.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's Shop	7	1,838	.....	1,838
Tailor's Shop	1	33	.....	33
Engineer's Shop	2	538	.....	538
Mason Work	3	716	.....	716
Wood yard and coal shed	4	1,007	.....	1,007
Laundry	14	570	2,928	3,498
Painting	5	1,032	.....	1,032
Farm	30	7,493	.....	7,493
Garden	19	4,938	.....	4,938
Kitchen	17	.....	4,939	4,939
Dining rooms	22	2,543	4,873	7,416
Sewing rooms	33	.....	9,555	9,555
Knitting	15	.....	4,225	4,225
Spinning	1	.....	259	259
Mending	2	.....	631	631
Halls	195	21,794	25,673	47,467
Store-room	2	418	.....	418
General	73	11,535	1,872	13,407
Total	445	54,455	54,955	109,410

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURNS.

The history of probations during the official year ending 30th September, 1880, is as follows :

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Total number allowed out on probation				21	37	58
Number of these discharged recovered	6	16	22			
" " " improved	6	8	14			
Number returned to the Asylum	3	9	12			
Number still out on probation	6	4	10	21	37	58

Number of Articles passing through the Laundry during the year ending September 30th, 1880.

Dresses	12,023
Canvas dresses	2,852
Night dresses	4,577
Aprons	12,229
Skirts	4,971
Drawers	6,955
Chemises	24,028
Waists	1,892
Caps	581
Shawls	21
Jackets	149
Handkerchiefs	6,902
Collars	5,813
Cuffs (prs.)	685
Stockings (prs.)	9,883
Socks (prs.)	14,261
Shirts	22,724
Guernseys	1,538
Pants	2,927
Coats	1,692
Vests	1,142
Canvas suits	792
Neckties	2,299
Blankets	2,616
Sheets	47,482
Pillow-slips	32,431
Bolster-slips	254
Quilts	5,238
Canvas quilts	338
Bedticks	4,985
Towels	18,355
Table cloths	1,481
Table napkins	3,294
Toilet covers	711
Crumb cloths	24

Forward 257,945

<i>Forward</i>	257,945
Pudding cloths	2,899
Blinds and curtains	104
Sundries	2,839
Total	263,787

Amount of knitting done during the year ending September 30th, 1880.

Stockings (prs.)	366
Socks (prs.) ..	276
Stockings re-footed (prs.)	253
Total	895
Cotton wound and twisted.....	60lbs.

Number of articles made and repaired in the wards during the year ending September 30th, 1880.

	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses ..	6	4304
Skirts	312	4850
Canvas dresses		1040
Chemises	11	3259
Aprons ..	100	
Shirts, cotton		624
“ flannel		312
Socks (pairs)		1560
“ “ marked	190	
Stockings (pairs)		4570
Drawers		1308
Night dresses	2	322
Blankets, overcast..	350	611
Ticks		1938
Towels ..	27	6
Pillow-slips	72	54
Quilts, hemmed	101	94
Table-cloths	3	
Total	1174	24852

Number of articles made and repaired in the sewing-room during the year ending September 30th, 1880.

	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	875	
Moleskin and canvas suits	72	
Skirts	418	
Chemises	471	
Flannel chemises	36	
Drawers	284	171
Aprons	509	
Night dresses	77	
Caps	98	
Collars	160	
Jackets	5	
Gaiters (pairs)	1	
Cloth slippers (pairs)	19	
Shirts	889	1887
Guernseys		35
Pants	609	1564
Coats	391	853
Vests	308	516
Canvas suits	59	352
Scarfs	6	
Hats, trimmed	677	
Clothes-bags	1	
Carriage-covers	1	
Mats, bound	10	
Mattresses	57	
Palliasses		2
Pillows	38	
Pillow-ticks	6	
Pillow-slips	773	181
Bolster-slips	12	
Quilts, hemmed	12	82
Canvas quilts	19	27
Sheets	945	234
Blankets, overcast	529	80
Ticks	143	177
Canvas ticks	15	69
Curtains and blinds	83	
Socks (pairs)		2743
Towels	400	66
Table-cloths	10	
Carpets	11	4
Piano and organ-covers	2	
Billiard table-cover	1	
Canvas covers	4	
Horse-blankets, quilted and lined	4	
Table-napkins	5	
Pudding-cloths	50	
Books, covered	739	
Total	9834	9043

Rags prepared for making 315 yards of carpet.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1880.

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, 1st October, 1880.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Report of this Asylum, for the year ending 30th September, 1880, the third since it became an Ontario Asylum, and the twenty-fifth since its organization as the Rockwood Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

There were in residence on the 1st October, 1879, 208 males, 215 females; total, 423.

Admitted during the year, 37 males, 31 females; total, 68.

Total number under treatment, 245 males, 246 females; total, 491.

Discharged during the year, 15 males, 9 females; total, 24.

Died, 9 males, 23 females; total, 32.

Eloped, 2 males.

Remaining in Asylum on the 30th September, 1880, 219 males, 214 females; total, 423.

Average daily population, 214.82 males, 210.52 females; total, 425.34.

Average weekly cost per capita, \$2.51.

Appended are the usual statistical tables.

During the year just past our accommodation has been taxed to its utmost capacity; every bed has been occupied almost continually, and, as we had in residence at the beginning of the year a very limited number of curable cases, our admissions have been correspondingly limited.

Admissions.

The admissions of the year call for special comment. Of those admitted since the beginning of the year, only 10 have recovered; 8 have died (5 were in a dying condition when received), 7 may be classed as curable, leaving 43 probable life residents.

In this district it is much to be deplored that so many lunatics are received into the Asylum from the gaols, for, under the most favourable circumstances, a considerable time must elapse from the date of committal to gaol until the patient can legally be transferred to an asylum, and this at a time when it is presumable the case is most amenable to treatment. Many lunatics also gain admission to an asylum in this way, who would not be considered fit subject for treatment by Medical Superintendents. In many instances these unfortunates have been insane for years, but as they were able to do a certain amount of work they were retained at home until from old age or other causes they became unfit for work, when they were committed to gaol as dangerous lunatics, and from gaol transferred to the Asylum, to be cared for without hope of relief for the rest of their lives.

The Asylum appears to be looked upon rather as a *home* for the quiet insane than a *hospital* for the treatment of the disease in its acute stage. In this district this state of affairs may, to a certain extent, be accounted for by the fact that until 1877 this Asylum was a Criminal Institution, and with very few exceptions patients were received only from the gaols. Persons naturally had a repugnance to the idea of placing their friends with criminals and gaining admission to the Asylum by way of the county gaols. In

consequence of this feeling the lunatics were retained at home until they either became dangerous, or were unable to care for themselves, and in both instances incurable. I am constrained to believe that the physicians throughout the district could bring about a better state of affairs by urging that the insane with whom they are brought in contact be transferred to an asylum when the disease is yet in its acute form, and when there is a good prospect of recovery under judicious treatment. As many of the physicians must be aware of the change in the government of the Asylum, they can also correct the current impression that lunatics must be committed to gaol before they can be sent to an asylum.

Discharges.

Owing to the very limited number of acute cases admitted, and the great number of incurables in residence, our discharges have been small ; and as there are only 11 cases now in residence that can be classified as curable, the probability is that in the coming year the number of discharges will be still less, unless additional accommodation be provided.

Fourteen patients, 7 males and 7 females, were discharged on probation during the year. Of these, 5 were discharged recovered and 1 improved, 3 were returned to the Asylum, and in 5 cases the time of probation has not expired. All of the latter are progressing favourably, and, with perhaps one exception, will be unconditionally discharged as soon as their leave expires.

Deaths.

Our death rate is nominally high, but considering the class of patients we have had under treatment, it is not in reality above what might reasonably be expected. Twenty-three of the thirty-two deaths were females, and only 9 were males. Five of the deaths were recent admissions, though cases of chronic insanity, and were in a dying condition when received.

Among the deaths I have to report one of those sad casualties which occur occasionally in every asylum, despite the utmost care and vigilance. I refer to a case of suicide by hanging. As the particulars were reported to you in detail at the time of the occurrence, I will here only briefly refer to it. The patient, soon after admission, manifested suicidal tendencies and made an attempt to injure himself, but was prevented from doing so and carefully guarded. For a considerable time prior to the date of his death he had been very quiet, and had given so little trouble that the surveillance of the night-watch was somewhat relaxed. He took advantage of this relaxed attention and hung himself with the bed sheet to the fan light grating. He was soon discovered, but life was extinct.

Two notable deaths occurred during the year. The first, a woman, many years ago poisoned a relative with arsenic. She was tried for the crime, acquitted on the ground of insanity, and sent to the Rockwood Asylum.

The second, a man, killed his father with a handspike, was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and sent to this Asylum. This man was subject to severe attacks of epilepsy, and died during a paroxysm more severe and prolonged than usual. A post mortem examination revealed an exceedingly indurated and thickened skull with abnormal projections of bone into cavity of the skull. The membranes were diseased, but the brain was above the average in weight, was well developed, and no disease could be detected with the naked eye.

Elovements.

Two elopements occurred during the year. In both instances they were men who had always been considered trustworthy, and for many years had worked about the farm and grounds, and until they made their escape had never attempted to leave the Asylum. We have been unable to get any trace of either of them, but as they possessed considerable shrewdness, I am of opinion that they crossed over into the neighbouring country.

We had during the year applications for the admission of 61 males and 41 females. Of these, 36 males and 31 females were admitted ; 4 males and 2 females were awarded vacancies which were not accepted. In 29 cases, 21 males and 8 females, no award was

made. Of six of these, 3 males and 3 females, nothing was heard after the application form was issued ; 2 males and 3 females were unfit subjects for treatment, and 16 males and 2 females were sent to other asylums, as we had not accommodation for them.

Outdoor Improvements.

The following works were undertaken by the Public Works Department during the past summer :—

Gas-house.

1st. The erection of a house in which to place the machinery, etc., for manufacturing illuminating gas, was begun early in the season, and completed last month. The gasometer was constructed two years ago, and all that is now required to enable us to manufacture our own gas is the necessary machinery, and, as the money for this purpose was voted during the last session of the Legislature, I trust there will be no delay in putting it in, for so long as the Asylum is lighted by means of coal oil lamps we are in imminent danger of fire.

Airing Court for Females.

2nd. A commodious airing court for females was enclosed by a substantial stone wall and a convenient varandah built along one side of the enclosure. All of the female patients are now able to be out during the fine weather. This boon the refractory patients, who are unfit to join the walking parties, especially enjoy, and express their pleasure at being able to run about in the court or sit in the shade at will.

Water Supply Pipe.

3rd. Recommendations for improving our water supply system have been made from year to year, but until this season no effort was made to carry them into effect. Last year money was voted for this purpose, but the work was not begun. A short time ago, however, the work of putting in a new supply pipe was commenced, and under favourable circumstances will soon be completed. The new pipe, which is 9 inches in diameter, will extend from the pumping house along the west side of the wharf, to a distance of 150 feet beyond the breakwater. As the current at this point is too strong to permit of any backward flow of sewage, and as the extremity of the pipe will be more than thirty feet beneath the surface, we will have a bountiful supply of pure water. The water at present is pumped from the slip and is contaminated with sewage.

The following work has been performed by the Asylum *employés* and patients :—

Repairs to Barn.

The barn on the Cartwright property, which was in a very delapidated condition, was newly shingled and sheeted ; new joists were added, the floor relaid and a well arranged granery fitted up in a convenient place. The stables adjoining were also put in thorough order, and during the coming winter will afford comfortable quarters for twelve cows.

New Board Fence.

Over nine hundred feet of substantial board fence was built on the farm, besides additions to the old fences.

New Picket Fence.

A high picket fence extending from the lodge to the back avenue was completed early in the summer to give the occupants of the lodge a proper yard and bleaching lawn.

Repairs to Engineer's House.

The engineer's house was reshingled, and otherwise put in good repair.

New Green House.

A very substantial green-house, with potting-house attached has just been completed. As the only hot-house space about the establishment was the small conservatory attached to the Superintendent's house, the gardener had no suitable place in which to preserve and propagate his plants, and in consequence only a certain limited class of flowers could be cultivated ; now, however, he has green-house room for over one thousand plants. This will give him an opportunity of putting his varied knowledge of floriculture to a practical use, as he will now be able to add to the cheerfulness of the Asylum by liberally supplying it with flowers. The arrangement for heating the green-house is very complete ; it was put in by the Asylum engineer and his assistants at a very limited cost.

Evergreen Hedge.

An evergreen hedge 900 feet in length was planted by the gardener on the back avenue, in lieu of the delapidated old fence which we were compelled to pull down last year. As the material for the hedge cost only \$22.00, it was less expensive, and certainly more beautiful than any fence at our command. Next year we purpose continuing this hedge until the vacant space is entirely filled up.

Reclaiming Land.

During the summer nearly 23,000 square feet of barren ground was quarried out and rendered fit for cultivation. Nearly 1,000 feet of stone drain was built, and one portion of Hatwood thoroughly drained. A great deal of other work such as road making and repairing, excavating for water-pipe, blasting and removal of bare boulders, etc., was performed on the farm and grounds.

Change in Duties of certain Employés.

Early in the spring I recommended that the farmer, gardener, carpenter and tailor be relieved of ordinary ward duties in order that the work belonging to their several departments might be properly attended to. You authorized me to carry out the suggestion and the result has been most satisfactory. The farm has received the full benefit of the farmer's services ; the grounds never looked so well as during this summer. The carpenter has been able to perform a great deal of extra out-door work, in addition to the ordinary repairs and alterations, and the male patients are now neatly and comfortably clothed.

INDOOR IMPROVEMENTS.

New Furniture.

The wards, which were so meagrely furnished, have been very much improved, both as regards appearance and comfort, by the addition of the following articles of furniture.

200 hair mattresses.	200 bow-backed chairs.
200 straw palliasses.	25 rocking chairs.
150 hair pillows.	100 arm chairs.
50 feather pillows.	12 cane-seated chairs.
51 ash benches.	20 ash tables.
30 tapestry-covered couches	4 pine tables.
10 hair-cloth sofas.	75 pictures.
10 tapestry-covered sofas.	

We have yet to receive 100 bedsteads from the Penetanguishene Reformatory.

Painting of Wards.

The halls, sitting rooms, transepts etc., of two wards were painted and made bright and cheerful. All the wards of the main building, with the exception of No. 7, are now painted and improved. No. 7 will receive attention as soon as possible.

Reconstruction of Water-closets.

Four of the water-closets in the male department were overhauled and reconstructed.

REQUIREMENTS.

Ice-house.

I must again urge upon you the necessity of building an ice-house. Last winter we stored upwards of 200 tons in three little outhouses, the only available places about the Asylum. We however only got the benefit of a portion of the ice stored in one of them, for long before the end of the summer that in the other two houses had melted and disappeared. The cost of a suitable house will be very small and I trust you will urge the erection of one without delay. The old ice-house was pulled down to make room for a gas-house.

Boundary Fence.

We are yet unprovided with a proper boundary fence and in consequence, our farm and grounds continue to be overrun with trespassers of all kinds. This want has so strongly urged in previous reports that I need only mention it this year.

Piggery.

During one of your official visits, I directed your attention to the asylum piggery, which consists of a number of extemporized sheds of every shape and kind. I recommended that a new piggery be constructed on the Hatwood property where an excellent site can be found. The present piggery, besides being unsuitable for the purpose, is in close proximity to the asylum and the offensive odour arising therefrom is very perceptible in the wards.

Steam Boilers.

In former reports I recommended a change in the steam boilers, as the present ones consume an excessive amount of coal, and do not give a satisfactory return. I trust this matter will receive early consideration.

Protection against Fire.

I pointed out to you during one of your visits of inspection, that this Asylum is very inadequately protected against fire. It is true there is hose in every ward but it is of such inferior quality that it is of little use and could not be relied on in case of emergency. All the buildings at the rear, including the coal sheds, which at present contain over 1600 tons of coal, are entirely unprotected, and should a conflagration occur the result would be terrible.

I recommended that new rubber hose be provided for each ward and so connected that at a moment's warning, water could be thrown into any part of the wards.

I also recommended that hydrants be placed both at the front and the rear of the building, and connected with the laundry steam pump. By this means, should a fire oc-

cur, there would be abundance of water, and so placed that every part of the building would be commanded.

This matter is of such importance that I trust it will not be overlooked in your recommendations.

Two small Babcock extinguishers were by your authority purchased, and placed in the centre halls as a temporary protection.

Fan-light Guards.

When the suicide, previously referred to, occurred, I urged upon you the advisability of providing against future attempts of the kind by protecting the fan-lights over the doors of a certain number of rooms in each ward with strong wire guards. This suggestion has yet to be carried into effect.

Piano.

A good piano is much needed for the amusement hall, and one should be purchased before our winter entertainments begin.

Farm Operations.

The tabulated return from the farm shews that farming operations have been carried on energetically during the year. The yield, however, gives no adequate idea of the actual work performed, as the land was much impoverished and badly cultivated and a great deal of labour was expended for a comparatively small return. The season also was unfavourable, as the spring was very wet and the summer exceptionally dry. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, a fair crop was harvested.

A considerable portion was drained and cleared of stone, and put in good order for next year's crops. The farm is yet in a very rough state, and it will take many years to put it into a satisfactory condition. Owing to the superabundance of rock it will never yield as much as the farms attached to the other asylums, but what is of far greater importance, it will afford healthful out-door employment to as many of our male patients as are able and willing to assist.

The addition to our farm of the piece of Ordnance land to the west of Hatwood, for the purchase of which the Government is negotiating, will make our farm very compact, and will enable us to cultivate to better advantage.

The class of stock belonging to the Asylum has been much improved during the past year. All of the old crippled horses were disposed of and sound serviceable ones substituted.

Ten additional cows were purchased, and our herd now supplies us with sufficient good rich milk for our want.

Closing of Forty-foot Road.

I much regret that the Forty-foot Road has not been closed, as it is, and ever will be, so long as it is open to the public, a source of annoyance to us.

Amusements.

Last winter an effort was made to get the choirs of the different churches, musical societies, etc., of the city, to come out and give concerts to the inmates. A willing response was given in every instance, and in consequence the patients were not a week without one or more entertainments. These social evenings were much enjoyed, and we are indebted to the following for assistance cheerfully rendered :—

Captain Middleton and family.
 Choir of Sydenham-st. Church.
 Choir of Chalmer's Church.
 Choir of First Congregational Church.
 Choir of St. James' Church.
 Choir of Queen-st Methodist Church, assisted by Tandy Bros.
 Choir of St. Mary's Cathedral.
 Choir of St. Paul's Church.
 Band of "A" Battery.
 Mr. Bandman and Company.
 Prof. Smith and Class.
 Mr. Atkins and friends.
 Mr. Bengough, of *Grip*.

Besides these, two theatrical performances were given by the "Asylum Dramatic Club." Magic lantern exhibitions, with explanations of subjects by the staff, and during the entire year one evening of each week was devoted to singing in the amusement hall.

A fine piano was hired for the season from Messrs. Nordheimer, and added much to the enjoyment and success of the entertainments. I hope a good instrument will be purchased for us before the beginning of another season.

We have every reason for congratulation on the success which attended our last season's amusements. The evenings set apart for entertainments were looked forward to with eagerness, and the recreation certainly exercised a beneficial influence.

During many of the entertainments, programmes were distributed through the hall. I copy the first one that comes to hand, omitting only the names of the performers, to give an idea of the class of entertainments provided :—

"Programme of Asylum Entertainment."

1ST PART.

Anthem, "The Lord is my Light.	Reading.
Reading.	Song.
Song.	Violin Solo.
Piano Solo.	Song.
Vocal Duet, "Larboard Watch."	Reading.

2ND PART.

Anthem, "Guide Me."	Duet, Violin and Piano.
Reading.	Vocal Duet.
Vocal Duet.	Reading.
Reading.	Song, "Killarney."
Song.	GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Religious Services.

Religious services were conducted during the year by the following gentlemen, and to them we extend our thanks for kindly ministering to the spiritual wants of the afflicted, who are denied the privilege of attending public worship elsewhere :—

Rev. Dr. Grant.	Rev. T. Bonsfield.
" W. Galbraith.	" Prof. Williamson.
" R. V. Rogers.	" F. McCuaig.
" T. W. Jolliffe.	" W. B. Carey.
" Prof. Mowat.	" H. Wilson.

Ven. Archdeacon Parnell.

Rev. Dr. Smith.

“ James Bröck.

“ F. W. Dobbs.

“ C. A. Cooke.

“ A. Wilson.

Very Rev. Dean Lyster.

Rev. J. G. Crozier.

“ Dr. Jackson.

Rev. W. Jackson.

“ — Hager.

“ C. Cartwright.

“ W. M. Peacock.

“ J. Young.

“ Dr. Elliott.

“ — Flanders.

“ A. Spencer.

* The Roman Catholic clergy have visited frequently, and have attended promptly when called upon to administer consolation to the sick.

Very few changes have taken place in the staff of *employés* since the beginning of the year.

Miss S. E. Hardy was appointed assistant matron, and entered on the performance of her duties on the 15th July last.

Without specifying individuals, I wish to thank the entire staff for the interest manifested in the work in the various departments, and to express my approval of the prompt manner in which my wishes have been acceded to.

Altogether the year just past has been a successful one, and we enter on the coming one with renewed energy and hopes.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. METCALF, M.D.,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Kingston, for the Year ending
30th September, 1880.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the Official Year ending
30th September, 1880.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1879.....	208	215	423			
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	28	22	50			
“ Medical Certificate	9	9	18			
Total number under treatment during year.....				245	246	491
Discharges during year :						
As cured	14	8	22			
“ improved	1	1	2			
“ unimproved	0	0	0			
Total number of discharges during year.....				15	9	24
Died				9	23	32
Eloped				2	0	2
Transferred				0	0	0
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1880				219	214	433
				245	246	491
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum.....				760	542	1,302
“ discharged	285	167	452			
“ died.....	193	137	330			
“ eloped	10	0	10			
“ transferred ..	53	24	77			
“ remaining, 30th September, 1880	219	214	433			
				760	542	1,302

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1879, to 30th September, 1880.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 30th of September, 1880)	219	214	433
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 1st of October, 1879)	208	215	423
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.	78,409	76,840	155,249
Daily average population	214.82	210.52	425.34

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married }	13	19	32	275	299	574
Widowed }	24	12	36	485	243	728
Single	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not reported						
Total ..	37	31	68	760	542	1,302
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians	7	5	12	113	80	193
Episcopalians	10	10	20	195	113	308
Methodists	5	4	9	107	92	199
Baptists	0	1	1	16	13	29
Congregationalists	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roman Catholics	14	10	24	237	184	421
Mennonites						
Quakers						
Infidels						
Other denominations				90	56	146
Not reported	1	1	2	2	4	6
Total ..	37	31	68	760	542	1,302
NATIONALITIES.						
English	3	0	3	71	39	110
Irish	2	11	13	177	142	319
Scotch	2	2	4	41	39	80
Canadian	28	16	44	373	255	628
United States	1	0	1	10	5	15
Other Countries	1	1	2	34	9	43
Unknown	0	1	1	54	53	107
Total ..	37	31	68	760	542	1,302

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties from which Patients have been admitted, up to 30th September, 1880.

	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma				1	1	2
Brant				6	7	13
Bruce				3	4	7
Carleton	9	6	15	55	56	111
Elgin				2	4	6
Essex				2	2	4
Frontenac	8	4	12	99	74	173
Grey				6	9	15
Haldimand				6	6	12
Halton				1		1
Hastings	1		1	33	23	56
Huron				6	5	11
Kent				2		2
Lambton				12	2	14
Lanark	2	4	6	40	37	77
Leeds and Grenville	4	7	11	39	37	76
Lennox and Addington	3	1	4	30	21	51
Lincoln				9	4	13
Middlesex				6	3	9
Manitoba					1	1
Norfolk				6	5	11
Northumberland and Durham				11	26	37
Ontario				14	17	31
Oxford				14	3	17
Peel				4	1	5
Perth				9	8	17
Peterborough				6	5	11
Prescott and Russell	3	4	7	11	11	22
Prince Edward		1	1	12	12	24
Renfrew		1	1	19	12	31
Simcoe				10	10	20
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	3	2	5	50	31	81
Victoria				3	11	14
Waterloo				10	4	14
Welland				6	4	10
Wellington				4	4	8
Wentworth				12	11	23
York				27	39	66
Kingston Penitentiary	3	1	4	155	14	169
Province of Quebec	1		1	1		1
Central Prison				1		1
Toronto Asylum				17	13	30
Malden Asylum					5	5
Total admissions	37	31	68	760	542	1,302

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties from which Warranted cases have been admitted, up to 30th September, 1880.

	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma				1	1	2
Brant				6	7	13
Bruce				3	4	7
Carleton	9	6	15	54	51	105
Elgin				2	4	6
Essex				2	2	4
Frontenac	3	1	4	79	60	139
Grey				6	9	15
Haldimand				6	6	12
Halton				1		1
Hastings	1		1	32	20	52
Huron				6	5	11
Kent				2		2
Lambton				12	2	14
Lanark	2	3	5	37	36	73
Leeds and Grenville	4	6	10	36	30	66
Lennox and Addington	2		2	23	17	40
Lincoln				9	4	13
Middlesex				6	3	9
Norfolk				6	5	11
Northumberland and Durham				10	24	34
Ontario				14	17	31
Oxford				14	3	17
Peel				4	1	5
Perth				9	8	17
Peterborough				6	5	11
Prescott and Russell	3	3	6	11	10	21
Prince Edward				12	8	20
Renfrew		1	1	19	12	31
Simcoe				9	10	19
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	1	2	48	29	77
Victoria				3	11	14
Waterloo				10	4	14
Welland				6	4	10
Wellington				4	4	8
Wentworth				12	11	23
York				27	38	65
Kingston Penitentiary	3	1	4	5	2	7
Total admissions.....	28	22	50	552	467	1,019

TABLE No. 5

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	J. S.	M.	9th July, 1877	8th October, 1879	Recovered
2	N. P.	M.	8th January, 1878	18th "	do
3	R. C.	M.	22nd February, 1879	18th "	do
4	M. C.	F.	10th July, 1869	31st "	do
5	B. B.	F.	27th August, 1878	31st "	do
6	J. T. C.	M.	28th October, 1879	19th November, 1879	do
7	D. McD.	M.	3rd April, 1879	4th December 1879	do
8	T. D.	M.	16th May, 1879	4th "	do
9	E. W.	F.	30th August, 1877	11th "	do
10	E. O'B.	F.	10th October, 1879	23rd "	do
11	P. McG.	M.	6th December, 1879	21st January, 1880	do
12	N. L.	M.	14th July, 1879	27th "	do
13	E. T.	F.	27th May, 1879	23rd February, 1880	do
14	T. K.	M.	12th November, 1872	23rd "	do
15	J. W.	M.	16th December, 1879	1st March, 1880	do
16	A. S.	F.	3rd September, 1879	3rd "	do
17	J. D.	M.	27th May, 1876	25th "	do
18	H. C.	M.	19th June, 1868	16th April, 1880	do
19	W. S.	M.	27th March, 1877	20th "	Improved
20	A. E. C.	F.	11th March, 1880	29th "	do
21	A. T.	F.	27th November, 1878	29th May, 1880	Recovered
22	D. R.	M.	22nd January, 1880	29th "	do
23	S. McQ.	F.	14th June, 1880	6th August, 1880	do
24	G. S. McA.	M.	11th September, 1879	31st "	do

TABLE No. 6

Shewing age, length of residence, and approximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1880.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years	Months.	Days.	
1	D. McG...	M. ...	42	24th October, 1879 .	1	4	2	General paresis.
2	S. A. C....	F.	80	3rd November, 1879	2	1	13	Senile exhaustion.
3	B. T.	F.	34	19th " ..	9	4	0	Phthisis.
4	J. M.	F.	30	21st " ..	0	4	27	Chronic diarrhœa.
5	M. K.	F.	32	24th " ..	9	11	23	Phthisis.
6	F. S.	M.	50	1st December, 1879.	15	6	23	Exh'n of melancholia.
7	A. H.	F.	52	1st January, 1880..	7	6	16	Diarrhœa.
8	S. J.	F.	19	6th " ..	0	1	12	Chronic diarrhœa.
9	R. McK...	F.	90	11th " ..	4	4	28	Old age.
10	E. J. D. ...	F.	31	23rd " ..	0	1	29	Cerebritis.
11	J. C.	M.	28	28th " ..	6	5	12	Phthisis.
12	E. H.	F.	18	15th February, 1880	1	8	27	"
13	D. G.	M.	46	11th March, 1880..	0	4	26	Paralysis.
14	F. M.	F.	64	12th " ..	0	11	12	Senile exhaustion.
15	M. B.	F.	49	15th " ..	2	5	24	Phthisis.
16	H. F.	F.	71	21st " ..	13	9	27	Senile decay.
17	M. D.	F.	79	26th " ..	1	4	20	Senile exhaustion.
18	A. T.	F.	36	27th " ..	1	6	28	Phthisis.
19	R. McD...	F.	56	14th April, 1880 ..	0	10	3	Exhaustion of mania.
20	W. G.	M.	27	19th May, 1880 ..	0	9	24	Suicide by hanging.
21	J. P. T....	M.	49	30th " ..	0	0	3	Cancer.
22	M. McK...	F.	41	6th June, 1880.....	0	1	21	Phthisis.
23	C. H.	M.	65	8th July, 1880.....	20	1	15	Disease of kidneys.
24	D. G.	M.	68	18th " ..	5	7	20	Senile decay.
25	S. A.	F.	63	6th August, 1880 ..	0	4	3	Old age.
26	C. McD...	F.	52	6th " ..	0	1	12	Dysentery.
27	M. H.	F.	63	10th " ..	3	3	27	Heart disease.
28	H. J.	F.	34	12th " ..	10	8	17	"
29	G. S.	M.	33	12th " ..	7	8	29	Epilepsy.
30	M. I.	F.	29	31st " ..	1	5	3	Phthisis.
31	E. C.	F.	34	18th September, 1880	0	4	3	Epilepsy.
32	B. McG...	F.	?	23rd " ..	11	1	10	Obstruction of bowels.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades or occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

	During the Year.			During former Years.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barbers				1		1
Barristers				3		3
Bakers				1		1
Butchers				1		1
Blacksmiths and wives	2		2	17	1	18
Bricklayers				6		6
Carpenters and wives	5		5	39	3	42
Clergymen	1		1	3		3
Coopers				3		3
Clerks	1		1	15		15
Carriage-makers				3		3
Cooks				1	1	2
Carders				3		3
Captains of boats				2		2
Dressmakers					13	13
Detectives				1		1
Engineers and wives				3	2	5
Farmers and wives	14	8	22	175	74	249
Housekeepers		2	2		8	8
Harness-makers				5		5
Hotel-keepers				1		1
Jewellers				2		2
Labourers and wives	5	3	8	221	67	288
Merchants				11		11
Millers				3		3
Machinists				7		7
Pump-makers				1		1
Prostitutes					1	1
Painters				11		11
Physicians				4		4
School-teachers		2	2	10	10	20
Station-masters				2		2
Soldiers and wives	1	1	2	10	3	13
Students				2		2
Servants		7	7	13	159	172
Shoemakers and wives		1	1	36	1	37
Seamstresses					39	39
Sailors	1		1	11		11
Tailors and wives				10	1	11
Tanners				2		2
Tinsmiths	1		1	2		2
Watch-makers				2		2
Weavers				3	1	4
Others	3	3	6	6	5	11
Not reported and none	3	4	7	108	153	261
Totals	37	31	68	760	542	1,302

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of Insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September 1880.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predispos- ing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
MORAL.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends.				1	2	3			
Religious excitement.					1	1			
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.				2		2			
Love affairs, including seduction.									
Mental anxiety, "worry".									
Fright and nervous shocks.									
PHYSICAL.									
Intemperance in drink.				3	1	4			
Intemperance, sexual.									
Venereal disease.									
Self-abuse, sexual.				2		2			
Over-work.				1	1	2			
Sunstroke.									
Accident or injury.				1		1			
Pregnancy.					1	1			
Puerperal.					2	2			
Lactation.									
Puberty and change of life.									
Uterine disorders.									
Brain disease, with general paralysis.		1	1				1		1
Brain disease, with epilepsy.					2	2	1		1
Other forms of brain disease.									
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.	1		1		4	4			
Fevers.					1	1			
HEREDITARY.									
With other ascertained cause in combination.	2	2	4						
With other combined cause not ascertained.	5	2	7						
CONGENITAL.									
With other ascertained cause in combination.	1		1						
With other combined cause not ascertained.									
Unknown.							16	11	27
Totals.	9	5	14	10	15	25	18	11	29

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of patients who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	5	840	.....	840
Shoe and tailor's shop	6	1,750	.....	1,750
Engineer's shop	5	1,825	.....	1,825
Blacksmith's shop	1	120	.....	120
Mason work	2	280	.....	280
Roads	18	750	.....	750
Wood-yard and coal-shed	4	416	.....	416
Bakery	2	616	.....	616
Laundry	7	630	1,854	2,484
Dairy	3	1,095	.....	1,095
Painting	3	650	.....	650
Farm	23	1,630	.....	1,630
Garden	12	2,485	.....	2,485
Grounds	33	5,985	.....	5,985
Stable	4	1,464	.....	1,464
Kitchen	3	365	730	1,095
Dining-rooms	20	4,024	3,058	7,082
Officers' quarters	2	.....	730	730
Sewing-rooms	20	.....	4,570	4,570
Knitting	16	.....	980	980
Spinning . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mending	15	.....	1,840	1,840
Wards	60	5,440	5,160	10,600
Halls	3	626	313	939
Store-room	1	313	.....	313
General . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	268	31,304	19,235	50,539

TABLE No. 10.

PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

No.	Sex.	Reg. No.	Initials.	Residence when discharged on Probation.		Terms of Probation.	Result.	Remarks.
				Y.	M. D.			
1	M	1,007	W. S	2	6	9	6 Months.	
2	F	1,214	E. T	0	11	2	3	Discharged—Improved.
3	M	773	T. K	7	0	0	3	Discharged—Recovered.
4	F	1,185	A. T	1	1	27	3	do do
5	M	1,260	D. R	0	1	4	3	do do
6	F	559	M. L	10	1	10	6	do do
7	F	1,184	S. H	1	5	4	3	Returned to Asylum.
8	M	1,228	G. S. McA	0	8	8	3	do do
9	M	1,250	S. C. G.	0	7	5	3	Discharged—Recovered.
10	F	1,242	M. J. J.	0	9	7	3	Term of probation unexpired.
11	M	1,008	S. A	3	4	18	3	Returned to Asylum.
12	F	1,283	M. A	0	2	24	3	Term of probation unexpired
13	F	1,103	S. McC.	2	8	12	6	do do
14	M	1,276	C. W. H.	0	4	16	3	do do

TABLE No. 11.

Return of articles made and repaired during the official year ending September 30th, 1880.

SHOEMAKER AND TAILOR'S SHOP.			FEMALE DEPARTMENT.		
Made.	ARTICLES.	Repaired.	Made.	ARTICLES.	Repaired.
165	Coats	68	138	Aprons	910
221	Pants (prs.)	182	123	Bed-ticks	821
73	Vests	20	12	Blankets	453
8	Drawers (prs.)		121	Chemises	1,125
6	Long suits	3	8	Caps	33
10	Overalls (prs.)	2		Counterpanes	172
10	Boots, long (prs.)	15	6	Curtains	
51	do Coburg's (prs.)	35	239	Dresses	1,080
3	do women's do			Night-dresses	65
127	Slippers, leather do	28	10	Drawers (prs.)	109
200	do canvas do	7	35	Petticoats	1,270
3	Pole-straps		584	Pillow-cases	508
8	Hame-straps		75	Pillow-ticks (prs.)	68
19	Parts of harness			Pants (prs.)	440
	Horse-collars	4	546	Shirts	700
	Sweat-collars	4	247	Socks (prs.)	1,790
	Double-harness	4	122	Stockings	2,590
	Single-harness	7	238	Sheets	756
	Circingles	4	300	Socks (prs.), marked	
			2	Jackets	81
			2	Under-waists	
			43	Sun-bonnets	
			40	Towels	
				Vests	115

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1880.

HAMILTON, October 1st, 1880.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to present for your consideration the fifth Annual Report of the operations of this Asylum for the official year ending September 30th, 1880.

On September 30th, 1879, the number of patients in residence in the Asylum was 305, of whom 132 were males and 173 females.

During the year 95 males and 104 females, making a total of 199, have been admitted; of these 90 males and 101 females were admitted for the first time, and 5 males and 3 females had at previous periods been admitted to asylums.

Admitted by Lieutenant Governor's warrant, 63 males and 47 females; by medical certificates, 32 males and 57 females.

The total number under treatment during the year was 504—227 males and 277 females.

The number of discharged during the year was 61—24 males and 37 females, of whom 13 males and 21 females had recovered, 4 males and 7 females were improved, 7 males and 9 females not improved.

The number of deaths was 34—19 males and 15 females.

On September 30th, 1880, the number of patients remaining in the Asylum was 184 males and 225 females, making a total of 409.

The average weekly cost per capita was \$2.16.

Idiot Wards.

The following shews the movements in the idiot wards:—

On the 30th September, 1879, the number of idiots was 26—20 males and 6 females.

The number admitted during the year was 47—26 males and 21 females.

Admitted by Lieutenant Governor's warrant, 8 males and 6 females.

Admitted by medical certificates, 18 males and 15 females.

Total number under treatment during the year, 73—46 males and 27 females.

There was one discharge. The patient was not an idiot, but had suffered for several years from epilepsy; he so far improved under treatment as to be free from fits for six months, when he was discharged.

The number of deaths was 5 males and 1 female, total 6.

There was one successful elopement from the idiot ward. The patient was an epileptic, but neither insane nor idiotic. He had been transferred from the Central Prison, where he was under sentence for larceny. He was here only a few days, when he effected his escape by breaking the guard of his bed-room window. He wrote to me a short time afterwards to tell me he had arrived at his home in one of the New England States.

Two other elopements were effected from the idiot ward in the same manner, shew-

ing the insufficiency of the wire guards on the windows. Both were recaptured and brought back to the Asylum.

On September 30th, 1880, the number of patients remaining in the idiot wards was 39 males and 26 females, total 65.

Deaths.

The death rate this year is slightly increased in proportion to the number under treatment. This is due in some measure to the unfavourable character of many of the admissions. I have appended supplementary table No. 3 for further information on this point. The general health of the patients has been very satisfactory. We have been free from diseases of an epidemic character, and by referring to table No. 6, it will be seen that no death has occurred from an acute or curable disease.

There was one case of suicide. The patient was a young woman who had been in the Asylum four months, suffering from religious melancholia, and had been insane for some months previous to admission. There was nothing in her commitment papers to indicate a suicidal tendency, and no attempt was made by her previous to the successful one. On the morning on which it occurred the night nurse visited her room at 4.30 o'clock, and found her standing on the floor in her night dress, but as she often found her up at all hours she merely advised her to lie down and left her. On her next round at half past five, on opening the door she found her hanging by a sheet fastened in the upper part of the inner window guard. The day nurses were just coming on duty; she instantly called them to her assistance and had her taken down and laid upon the bed. I saw her a few minutes later; the body was warm but life was extinct. A coroner was notified and an inquest held. The details were fully reported to you at the time. This is the only case of suicide which has occurred since the opening of the Asylum.

The only other casualty of a serious nature that I have to report was a fractured arm. The patient was a very refractory and violent tempered woman, and while at dinner she became excited and rose and rushed from the table, and attacked the attendant. In the struggle which ensued, she fell against a table and fractured the humerus near the shoulder joint. On making a very strict inquiry I found that the attendant was entirely blameless in the matter.

Improvements.

During the past summer a large amount of labour has been expended in improving the grounds around the Asylum. The old cesspools have been filled up, and the surrounding ground levelled and graded. The deep gorge which was cut in the face of the mountain for the reception of the sewer pipe has been filled and leveled, and supported by a stone wall six feet thick, and the fence carried straight across where before there was an unsightly angle.

A long stretch of carriage road has been made continuous with the avenue around the Asylum and farm buildings.

A drain has been constructed for the cellar of the Farmer's house, necessitating an excavation from four to six feet deep, and upwards of eight hundred feet long. This work has been done entirely by the labour of patients. At the present time drains are being excavated in the rock for the Bursar's and Engineer's houses. This work being too heavy and otherwise unsuitable for patients it is under the direction of the clerk of Public Works. The high ground behind the main building has been levelled and graded, a depth of over two feet of soil has been removed, and before the season closes I hope to see it finished and laid with fine broken stone.

A number of patients are occupied daily in the quarry preparing stone for the roads.

As many of the female patients as can be induced to do so, are employed in the sewing room and in the wards, besides doing all the mending and knitting and darning for the male side of the house. All the clothing for the female side is made and kept in order by the female patients and one seamstress.

Very few alterations or improvements have been made inside the buildings this year. It is very desirable to have the corridors repainted, and also to oil or paint the floors of the dormitories and sitting rooms. This work has been commenced in Ward B, and will be steadily proceeded with until the entire building is repainted. Ward D is very much improved by having the old delapidated pine flooring removed and relaid with oak. Sufficient material has been ordered to relay all the floors in the main building. The work of relaying it will be commenced as soon as the material is received.

Considerable additions have been made to the furniture of the wards, consisting of upholstered sofas, oak settees and tables, chromos and engravings.

The introduction of a telephone into the Asylum is found to be a great convenience, and is a great saving both in time and money. What was paid for the delivery of telegrams alone will far more than pay the rent of the telephone, and business can now be transacted at the Asylum which necessitated a visit to the city.

A great improvement has been made in the appearance and comfort of the dormitories by the alteration made to the bedsteads which were placed in the Asylum when it was opened. They had become loose at the joints and open from shrinking of the wood, and were constantly falling down in the night. They were also unnecessarily large and wide; by making them eight inches narrower, refitting and varnishing they now look very much better, occupy less space, and are stronger than when they came from the factory.

Roof.

The galvanized iron roof of centre building has been a source of annoyance and expense since the first, and nothing has been done to improve it save patching and soldering. It becomes every year more and more leaky. After every heavy shower that falls the upper flat is flooded, rendering it exceedingly uncomfortable for those who have to occupy the rooms, and it destroys the plaster on ceiling and walls. It is of very little use to do any more in the way of repair; it leaks as badly after a thorough overhauling as before. The material used seems to have been of the poorest quality, and nothing short of removing the present sheeting and carefully relaying with good galvanized iron will remedy this serious defect.

Coal Sheds

The capacity of the coal sheds is found to be far short of the requirements. It will be necessary to build a considerable addition to them before next year's supply of coal is delivered. A quantity of coal had to be stored in the farm buildings, and all the hard coal had to be left out doors for want of a proper place to put it.

The boundary fence between the Asylum and Gourlay properties is in a most delapidated condition, and before the front grounds are finished and planted, I would earnestly urge that the present unsightly wooden fence which disgraces the place, be removed and a light ornamental iron fence put up in its place. The material of this fence could be used, as it is quite fresh, in building the western boundary fence.

In previous reports I have directed attention to the great inconvenience and hardship endured by the engineers, and other *employés* in going up and down the mountain to Queen Street. It is at all times difficult, and in wet and frosty weather it is dangerous to travel the steep and narrow path down the precipice. The Public Works Department has from time to time promised to build a flight of stairs, but it still remains undone. The cost of this would be trifling. A flight of stairs over the steepest part of the precipice would be a great boon, and would be highly appreciated by all the *employés*, who have to travel between the Asylum and the city.

Window Guards.

The wire guards on the windows do not at all fill the purpose for which they are intended. The guards themselves are strong enough and their appearance is not objec-

tionable, but their fastenings are so slender and insecure that patients can detach them in a few seconds without making sufficient noise to attract the attention of persons in the same room. Several patients have made their escape in this way, and several attempts to accomplish suicide by removing the guard and jumping from upper storey windows have been frustrated by the timely interference of the attendants.

This defect applies only to the guards on the wings. The upright bars of the guards in the main building are dowelled into the stone sills of the window and are perfectly secure. Those in the wings are not so, but merely fastened by small screws into a slender bead in the window frame. Several plans have been suggested by which security can be effected, and at no great cost. It still remains to be acted upon.

Water Supply.

The quantity and quality of the water is all that can be desired for domestic and sanitary purposes, but as our means of storage is limited to one days supply, it is evident that if a fire were to occur, we would have very little chance to control it. This is a matter which has given me a great deal of anxiety. Our present consumption of water extends 36,000 gallons per day, and that is nearly up to the capacity of our tanks. When the Asylum accomodation is fully occupied, and at the present rate of admissions it soon will be, the daily supply of water will come far short of the requirements.

The present arrangement of water closets consumes a greater quantity of water than what is necessary for effection flushing, and this waste cannot be avoided with the kind of water closet in use. Previous to this year we had an unlimited supply of water at a fixed sum per annum, but in July last the City Water Works placed a metre at our pumping house on Queen Street, and we now purchase our water by measure at greatly advanced rates. In view of this fact it is of the greatest importance that all unnecessary use of water must be prevented. It would be good economy to alter at once the system of water closet now in use; and in order to have a good supply of water constantly on hand in case of fire, or accidents to pumping machinery, a reservoir capable to holding at least a half million gallons should be constructed.

Farm and Garden.

The products of the farm and garden are not so satisfactory this year as last, although the season has been very favourable, and labour was not spared in thoroughly cultivating the land. To the inferior quality of the land, being a cold stiff clay, a scarcity of manure and a too frequent repetition of the same crops is to be attributed the deficiency in the returns.

About four and a half acres of fruit trees embracing a large and well selected variety are in a very thriving condition. Of the one hundred acres comprising the farm, only nine acre are fenced and available for cultivation. There is a large clearance of between forty and fifty acres which has lain in commons for years, and is over-grown with thistles and rank weeds, but it cannot be brought under cultivation until it is fenced, and it is of importance that this be done at once, as it would only be waste of seed and time to plant potatoes on the same ground another year.

A substantial board fence has been built on the northern boundary of the Asylum property by W.E. Sanford, Esq., who has obtained a lease of the land extending to about twelve acres for a term of years, to be used as a cow pasture. As this land lies on the slope, under the brow of the mountain it could not be conveniently used by us for any purpose.

Kitchen.

The kitchen is too small for the work which has to be done in it. It is under ground and has windows only on one side; the other side and both ends are dead walls, and as the result of this faulty construction there is no ventilation. When cooking is going on, which is nearly all the time, with steam and heat, the atmosphere of this region is stif-

ing and oppressive in the extreme. All the necessary conveniences of a well appointed kitchen are absent. Cooking materials and utensils have to be kept on the floor and piled on tables, to the great discomfort of the cooks, and causing constant confusion and unavoidable untidiness in the appearance of the place. There is no other way of providing better accommodation than in changing the arrangement of the basement of the rear extension building, and building upon the vacant space between the end of the extension and the coal sheds, as more room is also required both in the laundry and bakery. I hope to see this carried out at as early a day as possible.

Library.

A library for the use of the patients is a very important want which is still unsupplied. There are many patients in the Asylum, who cannot be otherwise employed during the long tedious days, who would be happier and give less trouble if they had suitable books placed in their hands to occupy and amuse their minds. Although the Government has not yet seen fit to supply this want, we are indebted to several charitable persons in the city, who take a kindly interest in the welfare and comfort of the patients, and have sent us parcels of periodicals, and illustrated magazines, all of which were eagerly perused and highly appreciated. I would earnestly request the appropriation of a sufficient sum to purchase two or three hundred volumes as the beginning of a library.

Amusements.

The amusements during the year have been more numerous than in previous years, and have been of a very high order of merit. They consisted of dramatic entertainments, concerts, magic lantern, stenopticon exhibition, and readings. We are under grateful obligations to the professionals and amateurs, who kindly gave their services on those occasions. The usual fortnightly dance was continued during the season, and is heartily engaged in and highly enjoyed by the patients.

One of the most enjoyable treats of the season, was an afternoon sail on the bay and lake, and a ride on the street cars. This was participated in by 114 patients of both sexes.

Religious Services.

The Rev. G. Bull, M.A., Messrs. Freeman, Taylor and Gaviller, have each in their turn, as in former years, conducted religious services with unfailing regularity throughout the year. The number of patients attending the service average about two hundred. They are on all occasions an earnest, attentive, and well-behaved congregation.

In conclusion I take pleasure in expressing my high appreciation of the kindly and efficient co-operations of all the official staff of the Asylum. At the date of this report Dr. Covernton, who has filled the position of Assistant Physician since the opening of the Asylum, exchanged places with Dr. C. K. Clarke, Assistant Physician, Toronto Asylum. Dr. Clarke entered upon his duties here at the same date.

There has been few changes in the staff of attendants and *employés*. All of them continue to discharge their arduous and often irksome duties with entire satisfaction.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. WALLACE,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT.

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Hamilton, for the year ending
30th September, 1880.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the Official Year ending
30th September, 1880.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1879.....				132	173	305
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant-Governors's Warrant.....	63	47	110			
" medical certificate	32	57	89	95	104	199
Total number under treatment during year				227	277	504
Discharges during year :						
As cured	13	21	34			
" improved	4	7	11			
" unimproved	7	9	16			
* Total number of discharges during year	24	37	61			
Died	19	15	34			
Eloped	0	0	0			
Transferred	0	0	0	43	52	95
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1880				184	225	409
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				268	305	573
" discharged	38	43	81			
" died.....	39	34	73			
" eloped.....	7	0	7			
" transferred	0	3	3	74	80	164
" remaining, 30th September, 1880.....				184	225	409

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1879, to 30th September, 1880.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 16th of September, 1880.....)	190	225	415
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 1st October, 1879.....)	132	173	305
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.....	56,320	72,637	128,957
Daily average population.....	153.87	198.46	352.33

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married	49	54	103	120	160	280
Widowed	0	0	0	2	9	11
Single.....	46	50	96	146	136	282
Not reported	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	95	104	199	268	305	573
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians	20	16	36	50	58	108
Episcopalians	12	14	26	58	54	112
Methodists	23	23	46	51	55	106
Baptists.....	3	7	10	8	15	23
Congregationalists.....	0	1	1	0	1	1
Roman Catholics.....	28	28	56	68	90	158
Mennonites	1	0	1	3	2	5
Quakers	0	1	1	2	2	4
Infidels	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other denominations.....	8	14	22	28	28	56
Not reported	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	95	104	199	268	305	573
NATIONALITIES.						
English	7	11	18	37	33	70
Irish	17	26	43	54	88	142
Scotch	8	4	12	22	33	55
Canadian	47	55	102	123	125	248
United States	2	1	3	5	4	9
Other countries	2	4	6	10	13	23
Unknown	12	3	15	17	9	26
Total	95	104	199	268	305	573

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1880.

	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant	5	6	11	7	11	18
Bruce	0	1	1	1	4	5
Carleton	3	0	3	5	5	10
Elgin	0	0	0	1	4	5
Essex	0	0	0	0	4	1
Frontenac	0	0	0	2	6	8
Grey	1	5	6	11	13	24
Haldimand	2	2	4	7	7	14
Halton	2	4	6	8	9	17
Hastings	1	3	4	1	3	4
Huron	0	0	0	3	6	9
Kent	0	0	0	1	4	5
Lambton	0	0	0	3	2	5
Lanark	1	0	1	1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville	2	2	4	3	5	8
Lennox and Addington	4	0	4	6	0	6
Lincoln	4	8	12	9	17	26
Middlesex	0	0	0	8	4	12
Monck	0	1	1	0	1	1
Norfolk	0	4	4	3	8	11
Northumberland and Durham	3	8	11	11	15	26
Ontario	3	7	10	5	16	21
Oxford	0	0	0	2	0	2
Peel	4	1	5	8	5	13
Perth	0	0	0	1	3	4
Peterborough	1	3	4	2	4	6
Prescott and Russell	0	0	0	2	2	4
Prince Edward	3	0	3	3	0	3
Renfrew	1	0	1	2	2	4
Simcoe	9	7	16	23	18	41
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	8	1	9	11	8	19
Victoria	4	3	7	6	4	10
Waterloo	0	2	2	5	6	11
Welland	1	3	4	5	8	13
Wellington	3	4	7	10	11	21
Wentworth	18	16	34	41	39	80
York	12	13	25	51	53	104
Total admissions.....	95	104	199	268	305	573

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties from which Warranted cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1880.

	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant	2	2	4	3	4	7
Bruce	0	0	0	1	1	2
Carleton	3	0	3	4	1	5
Elgin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Essex	0	0	0	0	1	1
Frontenac	0	0	0	2	1	3
Grey	0	3	3	8	7	15
Haldimand	1	0	1	2	3	5
Halton	1	1	2	5	1	6
Hastings	1	2	3	1	2	3
Huron	0	0	0	0	1	1
Kent	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lambton	0	0	0	1	0	1
Lanark	1	0	1	1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville	2	2	4	2	4	6
Lennox and Addington	4	0	4	6	0	6
Lincoln	2	6	8	6	8	14
Middlesex	0	0	0	2	0	2
Norfolk	0	2	2	1	5	6
Northumberland and Durham	3	5	8	7	5	12
Ontario	1	4	5	1	9	10
Oxford	0	0	0	1	0	1
Peel	2	0	2	3	3	6
Perth	0	0	0	0	1	1
Peterborough	1	3	4	2	3	5
Prescott and Russell	0	0	0	2	0	2
Prince Edward	1	0	1	1	0	1
Renfrew	1	0	1	2	0	2
Simcoe	9	3	12	18	8	26
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	8	1	9	9	3	12
Victoria	3	3	6	4	4	8
Waterloo	0	0	0	4	1	5
Welland	1	1	2	4	4	8
Wellington	1	0	1	3	0	3
Wentworth	4	3	7	13	6	19
York	11	6	17	40	25	65
Total admissions	63	47	100	159	112	271

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the asylum of those discharged during the year.

Reg. No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
368	E. U.	F.	September 10, 1879.	October 10, 1879	Recovered
270	S. G. B.	F.	March 31, "	" 11, "	"
199	M. B.	F.	July 27, 1876	" 16, "	Improved
374	M. W.	F.	September 27, 1879	" 16, "	Unimproved
362	S. L.	F.	August 28, "	" 18, "	Improved
384	C. B.	F.	October 14, 1878	" 20, "	Unimproved
351	J. S.	F.	August 9, 1879	" 20, "	Recovered
366	E. A. L.	F.	" 25, "	" 28, "	Improved
264	M. W.	F.	March 17, "	November 1, "	Recovered
312	M. J. R.	M.	June 7, "	" 7, "	"
343	C. P.	F.	August 5, "	" 22, "	Improved
350	A. S.	F.	July 21, "	December 18, "	Recovered
371	T. N.	M.	September 19, "	January 8, 1880	"
386	C. B.	F.	October 24, "	" 9, "	"
385	M. D.	F.	" 22, "	" 12, "	"
330	E. McD.	F.	July 5, "	February 4, "	"
345	M. H.	F.	" 22, "	March 10, "	"
373	P. O. C.	M.	September 24, "	" 23, "	"
412	R. J. McC.	F.	January 3, 1880	" 27, "	Improved
427	A. M.	F.	February 11, "	" 27, "	Recovered
383	L. H.	M.	October 14, 1879	" 27, "	"
402	G. R. J.	M.	December 3, 1880	" 29, "	"
423	H. McK.	M.	January 26, 1880	" 30, "	Unimproved
439	C. M.	F.	March 2, "	April 15, "	"
393	N. P.	F.	November 12, 1879	" 15, "	Recovered
300	J. P.	M.	May 10, "	" 15, "	Improved
377	J. B.	F.	January 13, 1880	" 19, "	Recovered
415	M. McC.	F.	" " "	" 19, "	"
420	M. A. M.	F.	" 20, "	" 30, "	"
316	M. E.	M.	June 18, 1879	May 5, "	Unimproved
471	J. K.	M.	April 21, 1880	" 17, "	Recovered
314	D. H.	M.	June 16, 1879	June 1, "	Improved
315	R. D. L.	M.	June 18, "	" 15, "	Recovered
500	J. H.	M.	" 7, 1880	" 15, "	Unimproved
425	C. J.	F.	February 2, "	" 11, "	"
454	T. W.	M.	April 3, "	" 16, "	Recovered
238	W. K.	M.	October 16, 1878	" 19, "	Unimproved
359	E. A.	F.	August 25, 1879	" 19, "	Recovered
390	C. C.	F.	November 1, "	" 19, "	"
395	C. F.	M.	" 22, "	" 29, "	Unimproved
358	C. McA.	F.	August 25, "	July 1, "	"
369	R. S.	M.	September 12, 1880	" 12, "	Improved
240	R. H. S.	M.	October 27, 1878	" 20, "	Recovered
442	J. W.	M.	March 16, 1880	" 27, "	Improved
210	M. G. K.	F.	September 29, 1876	" 27, "	Unimproved
492	M. H.	F.	May 29, 1880	" 27, "	"
378	A. M.	M.	October 8, 1879	" 27, "	Recovered
326	S. C.	M.	June 30, "	" 27, "	"
457	E. S.	F.	April 6, 1880	" 31, "	Unimproved
501	E. H.	F.	June 9, "	August 4, "	Recovered
310	M. E.	F.	May 28, 1879	" 23, "	Improved
380	J. D.	F.	October 9, "	" 23, "	"
410	A. C.	F.	December 23, "	" 26, "	Recovered
468	M. C.	F.	April 17, 1880	" 31, "	"
387	S. McJ.	F.	October 31, 1879	" 31, "	"
388	J. T.	M.	" " "	" 31, "	"
136	G. McG.	M.	May 3, 1876	" 31, "	"
417	J. M.	M.	January 16, 1880	September 8, "	Unimproved
363	A. H.	M.	August 27, 1879	" 12, "	"
221	J. H.	F.	April 27, 1877	" 30, "	Improved
508	J. N.	F.	June 18, 1880	" 30, "	Recovered

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1880.

Reg.No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
352	T. S.	M...	40	October 9, 1879..	0	1	27	Chronic pneumonia
176	C. W.	M...	63	" 19, " ..	3	4	19	Old age
59	M. H.	F. ..	41	November 2, " ..	3	8	9	Latent phthisis
337	A. T.	F. ..	28	" 18, " ..	0	4	7	Suicide by hanging
128	T. V.	M...	40	" 19, " ..	3	6	11	Phthisis
327	G. McG.	M...	31	" 22, " ..	0	5	22	Exhaustion of mania
137	J. McC.	F. ..	69	January 17, 1880..	3	7	16	Dysentery
365	M. M.	F. ..	31	" 28, " ..	0	4	2	Inanition
131	J. McG.	M...	67	February 11, " ..	3	9	8	Prostatic disease
222	A. G.	F. ..	77	" 13, " ..	2	9	16	Old age.
421	A. V. McJ.	F. ..	24	" 24, " ..	0	1	3	Manifest phthisis
159	E. McC.	F. ..	54	" 26, " ..	3	8	25	Inanition
114	N. C.	F. ..	53	March 9, " ..	3	10	6	General debility
291	J. McK.	M...	25	" 16, " ..	0	10	18	Phthisis, manifest
144	J. S.	F. ..	49	" 16, " ..	3	9	15	Dropsy
76	M. J. R.	M...	36	" 18, " ..	3	11	10	Phthisis, manifest
174	J. D.	M...	44	" 28, " ..	3	9	27	" "
243	J. H.	M...	85	" 31, " ..	1	3	8	Old age
63	D. O'C.	M...	31	April 14, " ..	4	0	6	Phthisis
348	McK.	M...	26	" 15, " ..	0	8	23	Epilepsy
360	E. C.	F. ..	34	" 28, " ..	0	8	3	Abscess of thigh
404	H. M.	F. ..	52	May 4, " ..	0	4	25	Dropsy
32	M. B.	M...	68	" 5, " ..	4	1	12	Old age
491	L. F.	M...	65	June 6, " ..	0	0	9	Paralysis
379	A. L.	F. ..	63	July 15, " ..	0	9	7	Old age
499	J. W.	M...	(?)	August 8, " ..	0	2	1	Exhaustion of mania
513	R. L.	M...	60	" 18, " ..	0	1	9	" "
392	M. A. H.	F. ..	47	" 12, " ..	0	9	1	Heart disease
88	A. W.	F. ..	40	September 2, " ..	4	5	24	Phthisis
201	J. H.	M...	(?)	" 2, " ..	3	11	3	Purpura
554	J. R.	M...	55	" 18, " ..	0	1	20	Exhaustion
335	A. T.	M...	36	" 21, " ..	1	2	12	General paresis
86	B. P.	F. ..	56	" 22, " ..	4	5	14	Phthisis
518	J. K.	M...	21	" 23, " ..	0	2	16	Inanition

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades or occupations of patients admitted into the asylum.

	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Barbers.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Brewers.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Builders.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Blacksmiths.....	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
Consuls.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Clerks.....	3	0	3	5	1	6	9
Clergymen.....	1	0	1	2	0	2	3
Confectioners.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Carpenters.....	6	0	6	5	0	5	11
Commercial travellers.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Coopers.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Domestic duties.....	0	43	43	0	43	43	86
Druggists.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Editors.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Farmers.....	40	0	40	47	0	47	87
Fishermen.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Gardeners.....	1	0	1	2	0	2	3
Glass-blowers.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Grocers.....	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
House-keepers.....	0	4	4	0	61	61	65
Hotel-keepers.....	2	0	2	2	0	2	4
Labourers.....	25	0	25	48	0	48	73
Mechanics.....	0	0	0	14	0	14	14
Merchants.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Night-watchmen.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
None.....	4	29	33	11	33	44	77
Peddlers.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Painters.....	3	0	3	1	0	1	4
Printers.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Photographers.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Servants.....	0	22	22	0	43	43	65
Seamstresses.....	0	3	3	0	4	4	7
Salesmen.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
School-teachers.....	0	1	1	2	5	7	8
Surveyors.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Soldiers.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Saddlers.....	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Students.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Sailors.....	1	0	1	2	0	2	3
Shoemakers.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Soap-makers.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Tailors.....	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
Weavers.....	2	2	4	0	1	1	5
Waggon-makers.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Hostlers.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Unknown.....	0	0	0	6	11	17	17
Totals.....	95	104	199	172	202	374	573

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the administration for the year ending 30th September, 1880.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predispos- ing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
MORAL.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends				3	2	5			
Religious excitement				3	10	13			
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles				1	1	2			
Love affairs, including seduction				0	5	5			
Mental anxiety "worry"				3	0	3			
Fright and nervous shocks									
PHYSICAL.									
Intemperance in drink				2	0	2			
Intemperance, sexual									
Venereal disease									
Self-abuse, sexual				12	5	17			
Over-work									
Sunstroke				2	0	2			
Accident or injury				2	1	3			
Pregnancy					13	13			
Puerperal									
Lactation									
Puberty and change of life				1	1	2			
Uterine disorders									
Brain disease, with general paralysis				2	0	2			
Brain disease, with epilepsy				6	3	9			
Other forms of brain disease									
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age									
Fevers				1	0	1			
HEREDITARY.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	20	16	36						
With other combined cause not ascertained	9	8	17						
CONGENITAL.									
With other ascertained cause in combination									
With other combined cause not ascertained		1	1						
Unknown				36	47	83			
Total	29	25	54	74	88	162			

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS WHO WORKED.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	1	313	.....	313
Tailor's shop	3	942	.....	942
Engineer's shop.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blacksmith's shop.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason-work .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roads .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood-yard and coal-shed	3	901	.....	901
Bakery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laundry	8	.....	2,170	2,170
Dairy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painting .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farm	6	1,846	.....	1,846
Garden .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grounds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stable .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kitchen.....	6	.....	1,969	1,969
Dining-rooms	8	.....	2,965	2,965
Officers' quarters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sewing-rooms	21	.....	5,957	5,957
Knitting.....	15	.....	4,269	4,269
Spinning .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mending.....	3	.....	776	776
Wards	32	3,654	6,364	10,018
Halls .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Storeroom .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General	8	2,555	.....	2,555
Total	115	10,211	24,470	34,681

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Idiot Wards of the Asylum for Insane, Hamilton, for the year ending 30th September, 1880.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of inmates in the Idiot Wards of the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1880.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1879				20	6	26
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	8	6	14			
" medical certificate	18	15	33	26	21	47
Total number under treatment during year				46	27	73
Discharges during year :						
As cured	1		1			
" improved						
" unimproved						
Total number of discharges during year	1		1			
Died	5	1	6			
Eloped	1		1			
Transferred				7	1	8
Remaining in Asylum. 30th September, 1880				39	26	65
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				47	27	74
" Discharged	1		1			
" Died	6	1	7			
" Eloped	1		1			
" Transferred				8	1	9
" Remaining 30th September, 1880				39	26	65

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties from which inmates have been admitted up to 30th September, 1880.

	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant						
Bruce						
Carleton.....	1		1	2		2
Elgin		1	1		1	1
Essex		2	2	1	4	5
Frontenac ..		1	2	2	1	3
Grey	1	1	1		1	1
Haldimand ..		1	1	2		2
Halton		1	1		1	1
Hastings	1	1	2	2	1	3
Huron.....	2	2	4	3	2	5
Kent	1		1	1		1
Lambton				2		2
Lanark				1		1
Leeds and Grenville ..				1		1
Lennox and Addington.....	1		1	1		1
Lincoln	1	1	2	3	2	5
Middlesex	1		1	2	1	3
Norfolk	1		1	1		1
Northumberland and Durham ..	1	1	2	1	1	2
Ontario				1		1
Oxford				1		1
Peel				1		1
Perth				1		1
Peterborough	1		1	1		1
Prescott and Russell				1		1
Prince Edward.....	1	2	3	3	2	5
Renfrew	3		3	2		2
Simcoe	2		2	1		1
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				4	3	7
Victoria	1		1	1		1
Waterloo		1	1		2	2
Welland		3	3	2	3	5
Wellington	4	1	5	7	1	8
Wentworth						
York						
Total admissions.....	26	21	47	47	27	74

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to the
30th September, 1880.

	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant						
Bruce						
Carleton						
Elgin						
Essex	0	1	1	0	1	1
Frontenac	0	1	1	1	2	3
Grey				1	0	1
Haldimand						
Halton						
Hastings	0	1	1	0	1	1
Huron	0	1	1	1	1	2
Kent	0	1	1	1	1	2
Lambton						
Lanark						
Leeds and Grenville				2	0	2
Lennox and Addington				1	0	1
Lincoln	1	0	1	1	0	1
Middlesex						
Norfolk						
Northumberland and Durham						
Ontario	2	0	2	2	0	1
Oxford						
Peel				1	0	1
Perth						
Peterborough						
Prescott and Russell	1	0	1	1	0	1
Prince Edward						
Renfrew		1	1	0	1	1
Simcoe	1	0	1	1	0	1
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	2	0	2	2	0	2
Victoria						
Waterloo						
Welland						
Wellington						
Wentworth				1	0	1
York	1	0	1	1	0	1
Total admissions	8	6	14	17	7	24

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1880.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	J. F	M.	17	11th March, 1880		6	16	Epilepsy.
27	E. M.	M.	27	12th April, 1880		8	8	do
3	J. C	M.	20	19th May, 1880		11	15	Marasmus.
23	W. G. S. . . .	M.	21	6th June, 1880		9	14	Exhaustion.
35	M. A. H. . . .	F.	21	20th Sept., 1880.		11	11	Dropsy.
34	F. S	M.	28	28th Sept., 1880.		11	19	Inanition.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1880.

ORILLIA, October 1st, 1880.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR,—In presenting my fourth annual report on the operation of the Ontario Asylum for Idiots, I have but a few observations to make. The nature or scope of this Institution, as at present existing, does not call for any lengthened remarks, other than those I have presented for your consideration in previous reports, to which I beg to refer you again.

Our accommodation having been entirely exhausted for the past two years, and vacancies only occurring through deaths, our operations and movements, have been necessarily few. On the 1st of October, 1879, we had 155 persons in residence, of whom 78 were males, and 77 females. To-day we have 156—78 males, and 78 females, an increase of one. There were admitted during the year 7 males, and 11 females, in all 18. These admissions were all by the ordinary process. During the year we have had 14 deaths—6 males, and 8 females. Of these, 7 died during the first three months of the year; and 9 during the last 4 months. Three children, 1 male, and 2 females, were taken home by their parents. Another lad was taken home, but subsequently returned.

I beg to call your attention, particularly, to table No. 6, in which the deaths are recorded. You will observe that while our death rate is 1 per cent higher than it was last year, that all, except 2, died during those months when the inmates were chiefly confined to indoors, and only 2 occurred since April. If we consider cubic space, we have nearly 40 more inmates than we should have, and with this disadvantage to start with, it can be readily understood why our population, many of whom are of very weakly constitution, are healthier, and the death rate much lower during those months when they have free access to the open air and the play ground. In winter, or from this time of the year till May, it is almost out of the question to turn the largest proportion of our inmates out of doors, or even to the airing verandah. Many of them cannot walk, and many more so imperfectly that they cannot take sufficient exercise to keep themselves warm. The result is, that during those months, with the exception of occasionally favorable days, these poor creatures have to be confined to the house. The weakly and debilitated suffer from this confinement, and many of them die. Of the male working inmates, numbering between 25 and 30, we have had only 1 death since the opening of the Asylum, four years ago; and that one was the result of an accident. Of the working females, numbering between 20 and 25, we have had but two deaths in the same period—one of those from cancer of the stomach, and the other from consumption. It is clear, therefore, that in order to keep our inmates up to an average standard of health, we require more day-room accommodation, and this can only be obtained by extending our buildings. As it is not desirable to congregate more than 20 or 25 in one day-room, such as ours, it necessarily follows, that we should have three day-rooms for the males, instead of 1, and 3 for the females, instead of 2, as we now have.

Amusements.

We have had no special attraction in the way of amusements during the year, other than the ordinary play of the play grounds, and an occasional evening with the magic lantern, during the winter months. About a dozen of the males attended a circus performance, given in the town last summer, which they enjoyed immensely.

Employment.

A special effort has been made to get as many of the inmates employed at some kind of work as possible ; and this year, you will observe, we have had 48 employed, as against 37 last year. Of course, many of these are far from being able to do an ordinary day's work. A good deal of outside work has been done in the gardens and grounds, which are now assuming an exceedingly pretty appearance. It is much to be regretted that we have not a farm attached to the Asylum, for we could not only utilize our labour to advantage, but we could largely reduce the cost of maintenance. In another year all our grounds will have been made, and it will be somewhat difficult to find suitable work for the most of our inmates.

Educational.

We still continue teaching and training from 25 to 30 of our children, with, I am happy to say, some measure of success. We have some boys and girls who have been actually taught to read and write since they came here. Certainly, it is an uphill work for those who have been deputed to teach them, but it is satisfactory to find their efforts partially crowned with success. More progress could be made in this direction, if we had room and the proper appliances. The greatest success, however, has been in what we call "habit teaching." When this Asylum was first opened, and for some time after, the record of "wets" and "dirties," in the daily reports, was quite lengthy. A gradual improvement has been effected, by careful and patient attention, until now they are comparatively few. For instance, on the male side of the house, for the month of September, just closed, I find only 4 "dirties" recorded, one of whom had been given physic, and 33 "wets." Many of the latter occurred with attacks of epileptic fits. The female side has about the same record.

Condition of the House.

As a general thing the house is in a very good state of repair ; but I find from sinking walls and perhaps from defective construction, floors are becoming displaced, and doors and windows thrown out of plumb. The new ceilings authorized by you, have all been completed, and the whole house calcomined and painted afresh, which gives it a cheerful and clean appearance. New verandahs in front, have been erected by the Public Works Department ; and I would here suggest that a verandah should be erected on the east side of the house for the use of the females occupying the lower day-room. In wet and inclement weather we will require a new floor in this day-room, as joist and flooring have become quite rotten. We have already had to put in several patches of new flooring but the carpenter says the whole will have to be renewed before spring.

An Epidemic.

In the month of February we had an outbreak of measles, but fortunately of a comparatively mild type. All the inmates, 31 in number, who were attacked made good recoveries. Two of the attendants were also taken down. The only point calling for special remark in connection with this epidemic, is, the disadvantage we are placed at when so invaded. In the case in question we managed very well, owing to the mildness of the type ; but if we were visited by some of the more malignant diseases, such as small-pox, typhoid, or malignant scarlet-fever, with no hospital, or building for isolation, the consequences would be appalling. I have before urged that provision be made in this respect, and would again recommend the erection of a building or wing for hospital purposes.

Our Wants

For the next year, therefore, can be summed up here. A new floor for the female lower day-room must, of necessity, be laid. A new verandah, of one storey, on the east side of the house, for the use of the females, would be a great convenience and would add largely to the health of the inmates. A hospital is very much needed, and could be added in the shape of a wing, at a moderate expense. A hardwood floor should be laid in the main entrance hall, as we have already worn out two expensive oil cloth coverings, and now require another.

Our Work.

When the Government acted on your oft repeated recommendations to make separate provisions for the care and treatment of idiots, as distinguished from lunatics, and opened this building for that purpose, they took a wise step—one that will be copied by older, if not wealthier countries, in future. They have established, what may be termed the first custodial Asylum for Idiots on this continent, if not in the world, and already other states, and countries, are moving in the same direction. That this Institution is doing the work for which it was designed, I think you will admit. The inmates are infinitely better off than they were, when scattered among the Insane Asylums, and goals of the Province, and the Insane Asylums are left free to perform their own special work. If, however, we have taken the lead in a custodial asylum, we are a long way behind many of the States, and most of the countries in Europe, in the matter of training idiots. To make our work complete, so that the country will ultimately reap the full benefit from those institutions, it is absolutely necessary that a training school should be connected with our Asylum.

You will remember that last autumn, we had a visit from Dr. W. W. Ireland, Medical Superintendent of the Institutions at Larbert, Scotland, and one other, and writer of considerable note. It may be interesting to know how we appeared in his eyes, and I will therefore give an extract from a paper read by him before the Medico-Psychological Association at Glasgow, and published in the Journal of Mental Science of that city. "There are three classes of idiots: the uneducable idiot, often a very heavy burden upon a family, who is susceptible of no instruction, save perhaps what has been called "habit teaching"; the educable idiot, for whom a training school is needed; and the adult idiot. The first two classes can be cared for in the same building, but the idiots of the third class had better be treated in a separate establishment, though they could all be under the same superintendence, if the buildings were at a moderate distance from one another. The two sexes had better be widely apart, not necessarily in a separate asylum, but in compartments well arranged for segregation.

"In Upper Canada, which I visited last autumn, I found that the separation between idiots and lunatics had been already made, all the idiots having been taken from the asylums at Toronto, London and Kingston, and sent to Orillia. Through the kindness and hospitality of the Superintendent, Dr. A. H. Beaton, I had an opportunity of thoroughly seeing this asylum. The patients were lodged in a building which had once been an hotel looking upon a wide and beautiful lake. Dr. Beaton was making the best of his accommodations until a new asylum should be erected on the ground close by. * * The inmates, about 150 in number, consisted of idiots, both old and young, with a few dementes. Many of them were recent arrivals. They looked healthy and contented. The food seemed to be excellent, and the patients well cared for. There was a governess who was giving lessons to the children, but I understand it was contemplated, in the course of time, to erect a training school elsewhere, and to make Orillia the Asylum for adult idiots. In Hamilton Asylum two wards have been set apart for idiots, 27 of whom have been received.

"The Asylums in Canada are supported by the Government. The Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, and Public Charities for the Province of Ontario, Mr. J. W. Langmuir, does all the work distributed in England and Scotland amongst the Central Lunacy Boards, the Visiting Commissioners, and the District Lunacy Boards. He accepts all contracts

for provisions, as well as for buildings, inspects the asylums, and audits the accounts. As far as the Asylums at Toronto and Orillia went, everything seemed to move well, and, strange to say, for a man with so much influence and authority, every one spoke well of him."

Dr. Ireland, in the paper, from which I make these extracts, advocates the establishment of Asylums, similar to ours, in Scotland.

Applications.

Since the 1st of October, 1879, I have received thirty-six applications for admission, and have disposed of them as follows :—

—	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Applications received.				19	17	36
Admitted to Asylum.....	7	9	16			
Applications sent to Hamilton Asylum	2	3	5			
Advised to apply to Kingston Asylum	1		1			
Advised that applicants are too young.....	2		2			
Applications not followed up	7	2	9			
Applications for disposal		3	3			
Total.....	19	17	36	19	17	36

In addition to these sixteen admissions, there were two others, whose applications were made in February, 1878, making in all, eighteen admissions.

There are, at present, in the idiot wards of the Hamilton Asylum, forty males, and twenty-six females, or a total of sixty-six ; which, if added to our present population, with the three awaiting admission, would make 225 idiots, who should be under care in this Asylum, if we had room. About fifty of that number are capable of being trained, and should be separated from the others.

Miss Elliott, who was matron here for several months, having been appointed to a position in the Mercer Refuge for Girls, was succeeded by Miss Kirkpatrick, who, so far, has given excellent satisfaction. Mr. Kennedy, the bursar, has been ill since last autumn, but his work has been performed in a satisfactory manner by his daughter. All the officers and *employés*, under me, are working harmoniously.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. BEATON,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, for the year ending
30th September, 1880.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of Inmates in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th
September, 1880.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1879.....	78	77	155			
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....						
" Medical Certificate	7	11	18			
Total number under treatment during year.....				85	88	173
Discharges during year :						
As cured						
" improved						
" unimproved						
" taken home by parents.....	1	2	3			
Total number of discharges during year	1	2	3			
Died.....	6	8	14			
Eloped						
Transferred						
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1880....				7	10	17
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				78	78	156
" discharged.....	8	5	13			
" died.....	34	30	64			
" eloped.....						
" transferred						
" remaining, 30th September, 1880				42	35	77
				78	78	156

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of inmates resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of inmates, and the daily average number of inmates in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1879, to 30th September, 1880.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of inmates in residence (on the 30th of July)	77	79	156
Minimum " " (on the 17th of December)	77	74	151
Collective days' stay of all inmates in residence during year	28,389	27,762	56,151
Daily average population	77.77	76.06	154

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married					4	4
Single	7	11	18	120	109	229
Total	7	11	18	120	113	233
RELIGION OF PARENTS.						
Presbyterians	2	1	3	22	17	39
Episcopalians	2	5	7	22	26	48
Methodists	2	4	6	23	32	55
Baptists				3	3	6
Roman Catholics				17	11	28
Quakers				1	1	2
Other denominations				1	1	2
Not reported	1	1	2	31	22	53
Total	7	11	18	120	113	233
NATIONALITIES.						
English		1	1	9	14	23
Irish				21	17	38
Scotch	2		2	15	8	23
Canadian	5	10	15	49	56	105
United States				1		1
Other countries				9	6	15
Unknown				16	12	28
Total	7	11	18	120	113	233

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which Inmates have been admitted up to 30th September, 1880.

	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant.....				3	2	5
Bruce.....				4	5	9
Carleton.....				3	1	4
Elgin.....	1		1	1	5	6
Essex.....	1		1	2	3	5
Frontenac.....				7	10	17
Grey.....	1		1	8	5	13
Haldimand.....				2	1	3
Halton.....		1	1	2	3	5
Hastings.....	1		1	1	1	2
Huron.....				7	2	9
Kent.....					2	2
Lambton.....				1	2	3
Lanark.....				1	2	3
Leeds and Grenville.....				5	1	6
Lennox and Addington.....				2	2	4
Lincoln.....				3	1	4
Middlesex.....	1	2	3	5	5	10
Norfolk.....				5	3	8
Northumberland and Durham.....				4	5	9
Ontario.....	1		1	3	4	7
Oxford.....				3	4	7
Peel.....					2	2
Perth.....		1	1	3	2	5
Peterborough.....					1	1
Prescott and Russell.....						
Prince Edward.....						
Renfrew.....					3	3
Simcoe.....		1	1	6	8	14
Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry.....				3		3
Victoria.....				3	2	5
Waterloo.....				1	1	2
Wellsand.....						
Wellington.....		1	1	7	1	8
Wentworth.....				6	6	12
York.....	1	3	4	19	16	35
Muskoka.....		2	2		2	2
Total admissions.....	7	11	18	120	113	233

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which Warranted cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1880.

	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant	1			1		1
Bruce	2	2		2	2	4
Carleton	2	1		2	1	3
Elgin		3			3	3
Essex	1	1		1	1	2
Frontenac	6	9		6	9	15
Grey	4	3		4	3	7
Haldimand						
Halton		1			1	1
Hastings						
Huron	3	1		3	1	4
Kent		2			2	2
Lambton	1			1		1
Lanark	1	1		1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville	3	1		3	1	4
Lennox and Addington	1	2		1	2	3
Lincoln	2	1		2	1	3
Middlesex	2			2		2
Norfolk	4	3		4	3	7
Northumberland and Durham	3	1		3	1	4
Ontario	1			1		1
Oxford	2	1		2	1	3
Peel		1			1	1
Perth	3	1		3	1	4
Peterborough						
Prescott and Russell						
Prince Edward						
Renfrew		3			3	3
Simcoe	2	3		2	3	5
Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry	2			2		2
Victoria	1			1		1
Waterloo	1			1		1
Welland						
Wellington	1			1		1
Wentworth	1	4		1	4	5
York	6	1		6	1	7
Total admissions	56	46		56	46	102

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those Discharged during the Year.

	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
220	E. J. D....	F	13th January, 1880	1st May, 1880.....	Taken home by mother.
91	R. P.....	M	3rd November, 1876....	2nd July, 1880.....	Taken home by brother.
223	A. P. . .	F	29th January, 1880. ...	25th August, 1880.....	" " "

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1880.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death
					Years	Months.	Days.	
207	W. H.....	M	55	13th October.....	..	3	29	Softening of brain.
184	D. A. W..	F	12	17th "	1	6	0	Remittent fever.
25	B. C	F	17	24th "	3	0	29	Epilepsy.
191	M. S.....	F	33	25th "	1	1	18	Phthisis.
213	L. B.....	F	42	16th November....	..	1	19	General debility.
16	M. K.....	F	26	26th "	3	2	1	Chronic cerebritis.
211	A. R. M...	M	5	16th December....	..	4	10	Epilepsy.
59	O. A.....	F	10	14th February.....	3	4	14	"
4	J. McC....	M	24	19th "	3	4	24	General debility.
175	J. B.....	M	22	8th March.....	2	1	21	" "
60	A. L	F	12	26th "	3	5	26	" "
133	E. McG...	F	39	12th April.....	3	1	23	Peritonitis.
26	A. T.....	M	17	15th May.....	3	7	20	Cholera morbus.
45	J. F. W...	M	15	8th June.....	3	8	13	General debility.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by inmates during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	NUMBER OF INMATES WHO WORKED.		DAYS WORKED.		
			Males.	Females	Total.
	M.	F.			
Engineer's shop	1	...	365	.....	365
Wood-yard and coal-shed	7	...	2,100	.....	2,100
Laundry	2	1	626	300	926
Dairy .....	...	1	.....	365	365
Garden	4	...	894	.....	894
Grounds and general work	8	...	2,241	.....	2,241
Stable	1	...	365	.....	365
Kitchen .....	...	3	.....	939	939
Dining-rooms .....	...	4	.....	1,460	1,460
Officers' quarters	1	...	365	.....	365
Sewing-rooms .....	...	3	.....	939	939
Wards	4	5	1,460	1,825	3,285
General .....	...	3	.....	939	939
Total	28	20	8,416	6,767	15,18

CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO.

STATISTICAL TABLES

SHEWING THE OPERATIONS OF THE PRISON DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1880.

Number of Prisoners, October 1st, 1879	311
“ “ since received	560
“ “ recaptured	2
Total	873

Discharged on expiration term of sentence	537
“ “ payment of fine	5
“ “ remission of sentence	17
Re-transferred to County Gaols	3
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum	1
Escaped	3
Tried and sentenced to Kingston Penitentiary	2
Remaining in custody on September 30th, 1880	305
Total	873

Sentenced direct to Central Prison or to Common Gaols.

Sentences direct to Central Prison	420
“ to Common Gaols	140
Total	560

Nationalities.

England	101
Ireland	96
Scotland	30
Canada	248
United States	67
Germany	3
Denmark	2
Norway	1
Sweden	1
Switzerland	1
Italy	1
West Indies	1
New Brunswick	4
Nova Scotia	1
India	3
Total	560

Religions

Episcopalians	210
Roman Catholics	191
Presbyterians	57
Baptists	16
Lutherans	3
Methodists	77
Congregationalists	2
Unknown	4
Total	560

Social Condition.

Married	176
Single	384
Total	560

Temperate or Intemperate.

Temperate	111
Intemperate	449
Total	560

Education.

Read and write	407
Read only	58
None	95
Total	560

Ages.

Under 18	21
From 18 to 20	60
“ 20 “ 30	248
“ 30 “ 40	132
“ 40 “ 50	57
“ 50 “ 60	29
“ 60 “ 70	12
Over 70	1
Total	560

Sentences.

For 1 month and under	17
“ periods over 1 month and up to 2 months	23
“ “ 2 months “ 3 “ inclusive	91
“ 4 months	47
“ 5 “	11
“ 6 “	186
“ 7 “	6
“ 8 “	3
“ 9 “	27
“ 10 “	3
“ 12 “	87

For 15 months	6
" 16 "	4
" 18 "	23
" 19 "	1
" 21 "	2
" 22 "	1
" 23 "	10
" 2 years	9
" 3 "	1
" 4 "	2
Total	560

Crimes.

Assault	21
" with intent to kill	3
" with intent to rape	1
" aggravated	27
" felonious	1
" on police	21
Attempt at rape	1
Arson	4
Burglary	8
Bigamy	1
Breaking windows	1
Cattle stealing	7
Disorderly and drunk	16
Drunkenness	29
Embezzlement	4
Escape from custody	6
Escape from custody, attempting to	1
False pretence	12
Felony	6
Forgery	14
Fraud	2
Frequenters of houses of ill fame	2
" of disorderly houses	5
Feloniously killing a horse	1
Gambling house, keeping a	1
Horse stealing	7
House breaking	7
Indecent assault	4
Illicit distilling	1
Indecent exposure of person	1
Keeping disorderly house	4
" house of ill fame	1
Kidnapping	1
Larceny	227
" from person	2
Manslaughter	1
Malicious injury to property	4
Misdemeanor	2
Neglect to support family	2
Picking pockets	1
Perjury	5
" subordination of	1

Receiving stolen property	5
Robbery	4
" highway	2
Selling liquor to Indians	1
Selling liquor without license	1
Sheep stealing	2
Shop breaking	4
Shooting with intent	2
Stealing from the person	2
Throwing stones	1
Vagrancy	64
Wounding	1
" with intent	4
Total	560

Occupations.

Agents	5	Laborers	227
Bakers	5	Lathers	1
Barbers	5	Locksmiths	2
Bar-tenders	5	Machinists	12
Blacksmiths	11	Merchants	5
Boiler-makers	5	Miners	3
Book-keepers	1	Masons	2
Brakesmen	3	Moulders	5
Brass-finishers	1	Music-teachers	3
Bricklayers	6	Nail-cutters	1
Broom-makers	1	Painters	15
Butchers	13	Pedlers	2
Brush-makers	2	Photographers	1
Boot-blacks	1	Physicians	2
Cab-drivers	5	Plasterers	2
Cabinet-makers	2	Plumbers	2
Carpenters	20	Printers	3
Carriage-trimmers	1	Sailors	28
Carters	1	Spring-makers	1
Chemists	1	Ship-carpenters	1
Cigar-makers	5	Shoemakers	26
Clerks	11	Spinners	1
Cloth-fullers	1	Steam-fitters	1
Confectioners	1	Stone-masons	1
Cooks	10	Stone-cutters	6
Coopers	3	Tailors	17
Curriers	2	Teachers, School	1
Cutters	1	Tea-tasters	1
Coppersmiths	1	Teamsters	4
Detectives	2	Telegraph operators	2
Draughtsmen	1	Tinsmiths	5
Engineers	4	Varnishers	3
Engine-drivers	1	Waiters	9
Farmers	4	Weavers	1
Fishermen	1	Wood-turners	2
Gardeners	6	Wool-carders	2
Grocers	2	White-washers	2
Grooms	5	Wire-makers	1
Jewellers	1	Total	560
Jockeys	1		

RETURN

Shewing number of days' work rendered for year ending September 30th, 1880.

Industrial Department.

Andrew Mercer Reformatory	3172
Broom Shop	30973
Brick Yard	11275
Blacksmith and Machine Shops	1667
Coopers	519
Contractors	317
Mat-making	216
North Shop	2129
Permanent improvements	348
Sewers	2429
Shoe shop	2160
Splitting staves	168
Storage, shipping and Manager's office	306
Tailor's shop	4579
Tinsmith	65
Taking up water-pipes	434
	<hr/> 61,757

Prison Domestic Labour.

Barbers	612
Bakery	918
Butchers	317
Buckets	612
Clerks	417
Carpenters	272
Corridor-cleaners	5392
Cooks	1842
Engineer, plumber and steam-fitter	334
Employed in Prison yard	1098
Firemen	486
Gate-keepers	571
Garden and Farm	2196
Guard-room waiters	918
Groom	306
Librarian	419
Painters and glaziers	465
Runners	2408
Stores	612
Unemployed at drill	12073
White-washers	747
Wash-house and laundry	1816
	<hr/> 34,831
	<hr/> 96,588

REPORT OF THE SURGEON

Of the Central Prison of Ontario for the year ending September 30th, 1880.

To J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR,—I have, in the absence of Dr. Aikins, Surgeon to the Central Prison, the honour of submitting to you the Annual Report for the year ending September 30th, 1880.

The health of the inmates was very satisfactory indeed. The average number in hospital per day for year was 4.90, being somewhat less than the average for the preceding year. There was only one case of typhoid fever.

There were no deaths during the year. Prisoners are occasionally sentenced to the Central Prison who are altogether unfit for prison labour. There are at present, two who come under this head; one is a paralytic and the other is crippled from chronic sciatica.

The recommendation of Dr. Aikins in regard to the ventilation of the dark cells, has not yet been acted upon. It is very necessary that something should be done towards this end, as the air of these cells, when prisoners are confined in them, is sometimes very foul.

Water-closets should be built for the broom-shop without delay, as the present system of using buckets is filthy and unhealthy, and could easily cause an epidemic of typhoid fever. It is a wonder that this was not done when the building was being constructed. A prisoner escaped from the prison hospital this summer through defective construction of the building. He was, however, recaptured.

Mr. Johns, hospital guard, has performed his duties faithfully and efficiently.

CASES TREATED IN THE HOSPITAL OF THE PRISON.

Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.
Abscess.....	6	Cramps.....	2
Ague.....	2	Debility.....	12
Asthma.....	5	Delirium Tremens.....	1
Bronchitis.....	2	Diarrhoea.....	8
Burns.....	1	Diphtheria.....	1
Cancer.....	2	Dysentery.....	8
Congestion of Lung.....	1	Epilepsy.....	3
Conjunctivitis.....	5	Eruptions, cutaneous.....	1
Consumption.....	4	Erysipelas.....	1
Contusion of Ankle.....	1	Febriculæ.....	16
“ Foot.....	1	Fracture of finger.....	1
“ Leg.....	1	Frost bite.....	1
Corneitis.....	1	Gonorrhœa.....	1

CASES TREATED IN THE HOSPITAL OF THE PRISON.—*Continued.*

Diseases.	No.	Diseases.	No.
Goitre	2	Phimosis	1
Headache	1	Pleurisy	4
Heart disease	1	Periostitis	1
Hemorrhoids	2	Quinsy	4
Indigestion	3	Rheumatism	8
Inflammation of lungs	2	Sciatica	1
“ “ knee	2	Severe colds	13
Influenza	1	Sore throats	7
Ingrowing toe-nail	1	Sprains	1
Insane	1	Syphilis	1
Jaundice	1	Typhoid fever	1
Lumbago	4	Wounds	3
Neuralgia	8	Hernia	1
Orchitis	3	Herpes Zoster	1
Otitis	1	Hæmoptysis	2
Otorrhœa	2		

OUT-DOOR PRESENTATIONS FOR TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR.

Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.
Abscess	29	Constipation	1614
Ague	13	Consumption	3
Asthma	8	Coughs and colds	355
Balanitis	2	Cramps	101
Boils	7	Debility	11
Carbuncle	1	Delirium tremens	1
Catarrh, nasal	6	Diarrhœa	86
Conjunctivitis	29	Dysentery	36
Contusions and wounds	21	Dysuria	7
Congestion of kidneys	1	Epilepsy	9

OUT-DOOR PRESENTATIONS FOR TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR.—*Continued.*

Diseases.	No.	Disease.	No.
Eruptions, cutaneous	50	Neuralgia	53
Erysipelas	1	Nervousness	4
Feverish	27	Otorrhœa	2
Frost bite	1	Pains, alleged, simple, neuralgic and rheumatic, in various parts of the body	224
Goitre	9	Pediculi	24
Gonorrhœa	37	Rheumatism	40
Headache	89	Ringworm	5
Heart disease	1	Scabies	7
Hernia	4	Sciatica	2
Hemorrhoids	11	Sore throats	64
Inflammation of glands	20	Stricture of urethra	13
“ “ nose	3	Syphilis	77
“ “ testicle	2	Sprains	20
“ “ arm	3	Spermatorrhœa	18
“ “ elbow	1	Teeth extracted	69
“ “ knee	2	“ replaced	3
Insomnia	6	Tumor	1
Irritability of bladder	2	Ulcers	1
Indigestion	109	Vertigo	3
Ingrowing toe-nail	1	Worms, tape	3
Insanity	1	“ thread	15
Lumbago	18		

DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL.

Month.	Average per Day.	Month.	Average per Day.
October, 1879	3.41	April, 1880	5.43
November, “	2.56	May, “	5.29
December, “	3.58	June, “	4.96
January, 1880	4.96	July, “	4.25
February, “	3.86	August, “	6.48
March, “	6.29	September, “	7.70

Average per day for the year, 4.90.

Patients in Hospital, September 30th, 3.

 OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR.

Amputation of fingers.....	2
Phymosis.....	1
Ingrowing toe-nails.....	1
Catheterisms of strictural urethra.....	13

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. WAGNER, M.B.,

Acting-Surgeon.

REFORMATORY FOR BOYS,

PENETANGUISHENE.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1880.

NOVEMBER 10th, 1880.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, for the Province of Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit the twenty-first Annual Report of this institution, for the year ending 30th September, 1880.

During the past year, we have fully realized how serious is the task we have undertaken to perform, and have been awakened to a full sense of the great responsibility that attaches thereto. From within and without many difficulties have been created for us, and innumerable impediments have obstructed our path. Yet we are thankful that the progress of the institution has not been retarded, and we are cheered by the knowledge that our patient and persevering efforts have been rewarded to our almost entire satisfaction.

Actuated by kindly and anxious zeal, the Government of the Province determined on making the attempt to introduce into the institution a milder discipline, partaking more of the parental character. To accomplish this end, a change in the management was deemed necessary. Such changes generally evoke a considerable amount of public attention, and from many quarters no small degree of hostility and censorious criticism. We cannot plead exemption from this only too general rule. Yet we are satisfied that by the exercise of patience, prudence, and calm determination, we have surmounted many obstacles, and disarmed hostility.

The moral and physical care of the many youths entrusted to us, requires thoughtful and persevering attention on the part of the Superintendent, and intelligent, hearty cooperation from each of his assistants. Generally speaking, our co-labourers have responded most satisfactorily to our wishes, by imparting to the boys, not only a good religious and secular training—a fair knowledge of their trade and industry, but also inculcating, both by precept and example, a high standard of virtue and self-reliance, as well as inspiring them with a laudable ambition. Some, it is true, were not alive to the full sense of the responsibility that rested upon them, and signally failed to prove themselves worthy of trust confided to them, consequently their removal was rendered imperative.

In carrying out the philanthropic designs of the Government, it became necessary, as far as possible, to remove from the institution everything that savoured of prison life. Our starting point, to that end, must necessarily be the cellular structure with their accompanying gates and bars. This work has been successfully accomplished, and the boys have in exchange therefor, bright, cheerful and well ventilated dormitories; a change which is not unappreciated by them.

These improvements suggested and compelled others. The want of recreation and lecture rooms wherein the boys could while away, beneficially to themselves, the long, dreary winter evenings was greatly felt. To their wants the Government generously responded,

and we are to-day looking forward with great pleasure to be in the full enjoyment before Christmastide, of a splendid lecture hall, recreation hall, and a well-furnished and attractive dining-room. Our position during the coming winter will contrast very favourably with the past one, when the boys had no means of making a break in the monotonous round of the school-room, work-shop and dormitory.

These benefits have not been obtained without corresponding drawbacks. To erect the new structures, and to remodel the old ones, necessitated on the part of the contractor the employment of a large number of free-labour hands. These, with all our watchfulness, were frequently brought in contact with the boys, a contact which in a great many instances had a disturbing and contaminating influence. The disturbing influence developed into an uneasy and restless disposition on the part of some of the boys, which gradually led them into a desire of escaping. Encouragement, and in some degree, assistance, was accorded them, which culminated in causing a certain number to make the attempt, which so far has proved successful on the part of five of the inmates, a larger yearly average than usual.

The contaminating influence, we were to a considerable extent, enabled to neutralize by the exercise of a keen watchfulness, which resulted in our obtaining sufficient evidence to justify us in closing the gates against two free-labour men, and having a third consigned to the Central Prison.

The boys have with cheerfulness, alacrity and zeal, performed their allotted work. In evidence of which the output from the various shops has steadily increased from month to month.

Until recently we have been dependent on the very primitive system of providing water for the use of the institution, by hauling it in barrels from the bay—a very inefficient method, if we take into account that the three boilers required to produce steam to propel two engines had to be supplied by that means. This is now obviated by our new water-works, which have been successfully completed during the year. The magnitude of this undertaking will be better understood from the appended report of the Engineer.

NOVEMBER 7th, 1880.

THOS. McCROSSON, Esq.,
Superintendent.

SIR,—In reply to enquiry respecting water-works, I beg to furnish the following statement :—

The engine-house having been built in December, 1879, the work was commenced by myself and staff of boys, on January 13th, 1880, and carried forward with greatest diligence, as we could be spared from the institution and upper engine and boilers; the result being that within three months from the time that we commenced to dig the foundations for engine and pumps, (which work was surrounded by great engineering difficulties, considering our appliances,) we sent water from the bay to Reformatory yard on 12th April.

Since then our spare time has been occupied, though not constantly, in laying a duplex conduit pipe out from well in engine-room to deep water in the bay. About 200 feet of 4-inch cast iron pipe having been used for the purpose, besides timber. The excavating and preparing bed for pipes was done by constructing coffer-dams in sections, using the steam pumps and steam syphons for emptying them.

Since the pipes were put in, the coffer-dams have been filled with earth, and the sides banked with stones, making the whole suitable in future for a wharf.

Next, we excavated for, and completed the laying of main pipe up to reservoir. The total distance from pumps to reservoir being over 1,600 feet, with a perpendicular altitude of 179 feet. Also laying a 3-inch distribution pipe back from reservoir to yard, a distance of 500 feet. Then carrying a 2-inch pipe till it branches off in 1½-inch and 1-inch pipes to main building and match factory, being an aggregate distance of 1,070 feet; a 1½-inch pipe to machine shop, distance 170 feet, and a 1-inch pipe to Superintendents' houses, distant 680 feet.

We spent nine weeks of spare time in excavating, levelling and clearing away debris and rubbish around engine-house at bay, and in doing carpenter's work that was pressing (carpenters not having time to do the work for us).

All pipe, both main and distribution, has been put in the ground at a depth of 4 feet, and, as much rock and many boulders have been met with, a great deal of drilling and blasting has been necessary all through.

At the reservoir, three circular tanks, (made of best seasoned pine, tarred outside,) have been placed in pits, connected at bottoms, with an aggregate capacity of 12,000 gallons, and so protected by roofs and banking with sawdust and earth, that they cannot be affected by frost or climatic changes.

I will only add that the steam pumps since we started them, over seven months ago, have worked in the most economical and satisfactory manner (though run almost entirely by my boys); their maximum working capacity being 80,000 gallons per day of 10 hours, and their minimum capacity during same period, 36,000 gallons.

To summarize the whole, we have, besides doing our regular work, laid 4,100 ft. of pipes; excavated 2,920 ft. (lineal) of trench; built three reservoirs; erected a pair of 40 H.P. steam pumps; built a substantial engine-house (impervious to all weather); built a wharf, where craft drawing 7 ft. of water can come alongside.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. WADDELL,

Engineer.

Hitherto the farm and garden have been considerably neglected. It will be our earnest endeavour to bring under cultivation a larger acreage, so as to procure from our own land a greater portion, if not the entire quantity of vegetables and farm produce required for the use of the institution.

The stock of horses, cattle and pigs, is small in quantity and poor in quality; exertions must be made to increase the one, and improve the other.

Many more improvements, and minor wants might be suggested, the reiteration of which would tend to render this report too lengthy. Let us hope that time and careful management will remedy all such matters.

Whilst desiring to avoid invidious distinction, we feel that this report would be incomplete, did we not convey our cordial and sincere appreciation of the labours of the Deputy-Superintendent, Mr. Stedman. He has evinced in the fulfilment of his duties a thorough earnestness, and impartiality with a strong desire to ameliorate as far as possible the condition of the boys entrusted to us. In his dealings with subordinates, he has displayed kindness, patience and self-abnegation, besides setting a complete example of anxious zeal and unwearied assiduity.

In conclusion, let us add, that our experience of the past year has only impressed us more deeply with the serious responsibility that attaches to the trust to which we have become officially allied. In connection with a work of this character many disappointments and perplexities were to be expected, yet we have been sustained throughout by the knowledge that our efforts were not fruitless, and that many, very many of the youths entrusted to our care have received lasting benefits from the earnest and persistent efforts put forth in their behalf. Stimulated to greater exertions by such results, and encouraged by faith and hope, we find ourselves becoming, day by day, more intensely interested in a work which is in every way worthy to employ the highest intelligence that man can put forward.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS MCCROSSON,

Superintendent.

In residence, 1st October, 1879.	206
Admitted during the year.	80
Total number of inmates during the year.	— 286

Discharged according to sentence.	52
Transferred to Central Prison.	2
Transferred to Kingston Penitentiary.	3
Reprieved.	6
Escaped.	5
Away from the institution for the purpose of escaping, since recaptured.	2
Drowned.	1
Died.	1
	— 72

Remaining in residence on September 30th, 1880.	214
---	-----

Nationalities.

Canadian.	74
English.	2
United States.	4
	— 80

Religious Denominations.

Church of England.	27
Roman Catholic.	23
Presbyterian.	7
Methodist.	20
Baptist.	3
	— 80

Ages when committed.

1 at 8	1 at 9	8 at 10
11 at 11	9 at 12	15 at 13
18 at 14	7 at 15	9 at 16
1 at 18		

80

Periods of sentence.

1 for 1 year, and not to exceed 5 years.	1 for 1 year and 11 months.
3 for 2 years.	23 for 3 years.
27 for 4 years.	1 for 4½ years.
21 for 5 years.	1 for 6 years.
1 for an indefinite period.	1 for an indefinite period, not to exceed five years.

Table shewing the manner in which the boys were employed at the close of the year :

Carpenter shop.	3
Tailor "	14
Turning "	23
Cabinet "	10
Engine room.	6
Match factory.	86

Farm.	5
Cooks and bakers.	10
Cleaners.	8
Gate.	1
Superintendent's house	1
Bursar's house	1
Water-works	6
Bucket boy.	1
Assisting night yard guard.	1
In Wing "A."	31
In Hospital.	6
Hospital attendant.	1
Total.	214

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION of inmates since establishment of the Reformatory.

	Committed 1879-80.	Total com- mitments.
Church of England.	27	407
Roma Catholics	23	377
Presbyterians	7	108
Methoist	20	180
Baptist.	3	46
Luthera.		9
Jews.		1
Congregationalists.		3
Total	80	1131

NATIONALITIES of inmates since establishment of the Reformatory.

Canadian	74	844
English	2	107
Irish.		36
Scotch.		21
United States	4	106
Other countries.		17
Total	80	1131

Crimes for which the 80 boys were convicted and sentenced to the Reformatory :—

Larceny	70
Housebreaking and larceny	2
Burglary	2
Throwing stones at train	2
Maliciously injuring property	1
Vagrancy	2
Shop-breaking	1
Total.....	80

Counties of Province from which the 80 commitments were made during the year :—

Brant	8	Norfolk	1
Bruce	2	Northumberland and Durham...	3
Essex	2	Oxford	1
Frontenac	2	Ontario	2
Grey	2	Perth	3
Hastings	2	Peterborough.....	3
Haldimand	1	Simcoe	2
Huron	1	Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry	1
Kent	1	Welland.....	1
Lincoln	5	Wentworth	7
Lanark	1	Waterloo	1
Lambton	4	Wellington.....	1
Leeds and Grenville.....	5	York	12
Middlesex	6		80

NUMBER of Commitments since Confédération.

COMMITMENTS.	Year.	No.	No. at close of same year.
Committed in	1867	55	70
“	1868	59	173
“	1869	47	170
“	1870	41	163
“	1871	48	155
“	1872	48	158
“	1873	31	130
“	1874	58	139
“	1875	71	173
“	1876	45	183
“	1877	75	195
“	1878	69	196
“	1879	57	206
“	1880	80	216

 PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, 16th October, 1880.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—In presenting my report as Protestant Chaplain for the year ending 30th September, I have the honour to say, that I have 143 boys under my charge, 74 of whom are children of professedly Church of England parents, and are instructed as opportunity offers in the Catechism and tenets of that Church. There are besides, 31 Presbyterians, 28 Methodists, 8 Baptists, and 2 Congregationalists, who, except that they hear the Church of England service on each Sunday morning, are not biased in their religious principles, the chief aim and object of the Chaplain being to reform all the lads, shew them the error of their past conduct and endeavour to train them in the paths of religion.

For several months, owing to alterations being made in the building, my room was used for school purposes, which deprived me of the opportunity of giving religious instruction, unless I might meet the boys in the several shops, and since it has been vacated, scarcely a vestige of furniture remains, so that I am unable to teach my charge as regularly or as systematically as in former years.

The distinction recently made between the Roman Catholic and Protestant Chaplains, by which the former has control of the school, and is in fact the teacher, is one which gives him advantages in imparting religious instruction with secular education not possessed by me. The Roman Catholic authorities are evidently impressed with the opinion that religion is necessary for the reformation of the lads who come within the walls of this Institution, whilst Protestants, who have twice the number of souls to account for, appear to make it a matter of secondary importance.

Feeling much interest in the lads over whom I am placed, I look forward with anxiety to the alterations now being made in the buildings, and hope that a system of classification may be adopted by which the elder boys may be separated from the younger, whose minds are to a great extent influenced by intercourse with those older in crime. Sad experience in this Institution has impressed upon me the words of the Apostle, which have become a proverb of universal common sense "Evil communications corrupt good manners."

At present visitors to the Reformatory can observe no distinction between the well behaved and incorrigible youths; I would therefore respectfully suggest that good conduct badges be given to those who by obedience, industry, and a desire to reform, earn them, as in the British Service; and that a medal or some reward be presented at the expiration of their term, to those boys who have fought and won the battle against their three greatest enemies,—the world, the flesh and the devil.

The main object, as I understand it, of the Reformatory being to reclaim the lads of the Province who have been convicted of crime, and keep them from goals and prisons, the money which would be expended in rewards and in making the institution a home and school, for those whose parents have neglected them, would eventually be returned many fold.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. A. ANDERSON,

Protestant Chaplain Reformatory for Boys.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, 30th September, 1880.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—In forwarding my first annual report as Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Provincial Reformatory for Boys, for the fiscal year ending 30th Sept., 1880, I have the honour to state, that I was appointed to this position on the 15th of July last, on which day I entered into duty in that capacity.

Since then, the number of boys confided to my care has varied from 71 to 66; out of these 18 have not yet made their first communion, but special instructions are given them mostly every day, particularly on Sundays.

As I have already stated, I am here only two and a half months, too limited a time to afford me the pleasure of sending you a longer report.

The boys' conduct at Sunday school or during divine service is in general very good.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. H. ALLAIN,

R. Catholic Chaplain Reformatory for Boys.

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT SCHOOLMASTER.

PENETANGUISHENE, October 10th, 1880.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the Annual Report of the Protestant school for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1880.

The boys under my charge have made very fair progress during the past year, although owing to the structural changes going on, we were obliged to use a room for part of the year, which was too small to enable me to teach to any advantage, and I am afraid our present room is not large enough for the proper movement of classes.

Of the conduct of the boys while in school and during evening prayers, I cannot complain, but I am not at all satisfied with their conduct in Sunday school, but the fault does not lie so much with them as with the system. Following out my instructions, I read to them, but it is impossible to select a book to interest all (their ages ranging from twenty down to seven years of age) for an hour and a quarter. Were they all of one denomination it would make it easier. but where there are 145 boys of different denominations and you are obliged to read to them, and without instrumental music to break the monotony, you cannot expect good order.

The boys have been very careful of their school books during the year, so that we will require only a small stock for next year, but I would respectfully suggest that an addition be made to our stock of library books.

I annex the usual statements of progress, attendance, etc.

	No. in Oct. 1st, 1879.	Position on Oct. 1st, 1879.						Gone out.
		I.	II.	III, J.	III, S.	IV.	V.	
5th Class.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	13
4th Class.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5	5
3rd Class Senior.....	23	.....	.....	.....	8	5	.....	10
3rd Class Junior.....	22	.....	.....	5	8	.....	.....	9
2nd Class.....	20	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	2
1st Class.....	36	14	15	1	.....	.....	.....	6
	136	14	24	15	16	13	9	45
Gone out during year.....		6	2	9	10	5	13	45
Received " ".....		14	26	8	3	3	.....	54

No. in such Division, September 30th, 1880.	First.	Second.	Third.	Total.
Whether legitimately belonging to such Division or not.....	58	37	50	145

REPORT OF ATTENDANCE.

	Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1879.	Quarter ending March 31, 1880.	Quarter ending June 30th, 1880.	Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1880.	Total.
Aggregate attendance.....	7,657	8,448	8,104	4,125	28,234
No. of teaching days, 247.					
Average daily attendance, $114\frac{7}{247}$.					
Non-attendance:					
Causes.. { At work.....	1,223	1,181	813	409	3,631
{ At church.....	197	.....	.....	.....	197
{ Sick.....	81	119	149	69	418
{ Under punishment.....	1	10	24	3	38
Aggregate non-attendance.....					4,284
Average non-attendance, $17\frac{8}{247}$.					

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. W. MURPHY,

Protestant Schoolmaster, Reformatory for Boys.

REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLMASTER.

PENETANGUISHENE, September 30th, 1880.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report as Roman Catholic Teacher for the Provincial Reformatory for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1880.

From the date of my appointment, which was on the 15th of July last, I am happy to state that the boys' conduct in school has been very good, and with few exceptions, they have a desire to learn. I have not the least doubt that when the contemplated and much needed changes and regulations are put in force it will be very easy to create emulation and obtain still better results. I mean the regulations which will grant a boy his rights to be rewarded for his good conduct. It will teach them practically that not only they should avoid evil, in order to avoid punishment, but that they should do good so as to be rewarded.

I beg to state that in my humble opinion, quarterly, or, at least, yearly examinations should be held before a board of examiners composed of the Superintendent, Deputy, the teachers themselves and others, and then prizes given the boys for conduct, application and success.

I have adopted the college system of giving weekly notes for conduct and application. These notes are read out publicly in class and then handed to the Warden.

Following will be found a detailed statement of the classes, their divisions, matters taught, etc., etc.,

MORNING CLASS,—FROM 6 TO 7.

No. of boys attending.....	22
“ studying English Grammar.....	20
“ “ Geography.....	20
“ “ Arithmetic.....	22
“ “ 4th Reader.....	14
“ “ 3rd “ ..	..
“ “ 2nd “ ..	6
“ “ 1st “ ..	2
“ “ Spelling ..	21
“ “ Multiplication Table.....	16
“ “ Tables of weights and measures.....	4

NOON CLASS,—FROM 11 TO 12.

No. of boys attending.....	23
“ studying Grammar ..	19
“ “ Geography ..	19
“ “ History ..	5
“ “ Arithmetic.....	23
“ “ in 4th Reader.....	14
“ “ in 3rd “ ..	..
“ “ in 2nd “ ..	..
“ “ in 1st “ ..	4
“ “ Spelling ..	19
“ “ Multiplication Table.....	11
“ “ Tables of weights and measures.....	7

EVENING CLASS—FROM 3½ TO 5.

No. of boys attending.....	21
“ studying Arithmetic.....	21
“ “ 4th Reader.....	4
“ “ 3rd Reader.....	..
“ “ 2nd Reader.....	..
“ “ 1st Reader.....	17
“ “ Spelling.....	16
“ “ Studying Multiplication Tables.....	4

SYNOPSIS.

No. of boys attending classes.....	66
“ studying Grammar.....	39
“ “ History.....	5
“ “ in 4th Reader.....	32
“ “ in 3rd Reader.....	..
“ “ in 2nd Reader.....	6
“ “ in 1st Reader.....	23
“ “ Arithmetic.....	66
“ “ Spelling.....	56
“ “ Multiplication Table.....	31
“ “ Tables of weights and measures.....	11

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

L. A. H. ALLAIN,

R. Catholic Teacher Ref'y. for Boys.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the medical report of the Provincial Reformatory for the year ending 30th September, 1880, and, as I am responsible to a certain extent for the health of the boys, and also responsible for the sanitary condition of the Institution, it will be necessary to call attention to some of the defects existing at present, especially as important changes are being made in some of the buildings, and the improvements I suggest can be made at the present time with but little expense, and will greatly add to the health and comfort of the inmates.

During the past year, we have had considerable sickness, but not much of a very serious nature, and at present the general health is good.

Two deaths have occurred since my last report—one from accidental drowning, and the other from consumption.

A number have been troubled with rheumatism and rheumatic pains during spring and fall, a state of affairs to be regretted among young boys.

The low temperature of the basement of the main building has, no doubt, largely contributed to this; however, the improvements, now nearly completed, will obviate this

difficulty, as the dining hall and sleeping rooms are large, dry and well lighted, and when the main building is properly heated by steam, the chilliness of the lower storey will be overcome.

I must again call attention to the improper ventilation of some of the shops, chiefly the match factory, and trust that the matter will not be overlooked while the improvements are going on. The ventilation of the large sleeping room is also deficient, and should be improved, or the atmosphere will be very disagreeable during cold nights, when the windows are closed.

Among other improvements during the year, water has been introduced from the bay and, as the supply is abundant, it is to be hoped that the present obnoxious system of privies will be abolished and proper water closets constructed.

I feel satisfied that the large number of cases of constipation presented for treatment is the result of these defective privies, for when water-closets, instead of being at least comfortable, are *repulsive*, the boys must naturally postpone the calls of nature, to the detriment of their health. This practice also assists in producing a great many cases of colic, headache, diarrhœa and general constitutional disturbance. Water-closets should be made comfortable, kept scrupulously clean, and the boys taught to use them daily.

The practice of using open buckets in the different shops should be discontinued, and an earth-closet or properly constructed water-closet placed in each—at present the air is tainted, and the effect is neither invigorating nor healthgiving.

Representations were made during the year concerning the number of accidents occurring in the match factory, some of the boys losing their fingers thereby. A great many of these injuries were due to the carelessness of the boys; but I reported one saw as being particularly dangerous, and the boys were removed and the saw run by outside labour, since which time the number of accidents has decreased.

I think it would be advisable to discontinue the match factory on the first favorable opportunity, as some of the machinery is dangerous for boys to work. The fumes of sulphur and phosphorus certainly are not conducive to health, and the boys detest the employment; and, if I understand the object of the Reformatory aright, it is not alone the idea of profitable labor, but also the reformation and education of a rising generation, to enable them to become hereafter useful citizens, and not continue a burden to the country.

Some other industry could easily be established, which if not quite as profitable in a monetary sense, would in the end prove more so to the country, by being more healthy and pleasant, and thus tend to elevate the condition of the boys in their own eyes, which would cause them to become better satisfied with their lot and thus lessen the desire to escape.

I have noticed that some of the accidents have been caused by boys talking to each other while working machinery. This could be avoidable by compelling each boy to keep in his proper place and mind his own business. I am aware that it has been difficult to manage this with a number of men at work repairing and altering the different buildings, as it is only natural for boys to pay more attention to things about them, than their own work.

We have had more than the usual amount of coughs and colds, the result of not having a proper place of amusement for the boys during inclement weather; but as the addition, now in course of construction, will afford ample space for such a place, the deficiency will no doubt be provided for. No malignant disease has visited the Reformatory during the year that has closed, and any cases of fever, of which we have had the remittent and intermittent types, have been imported with the patient from some malarious district. Both scarlet fever and measles were prevalent in this village and neighbourhood, but by exercising a little precaution we were happily successful in excluding them from the institution, as a visit from either would be a calamity.

I am under the impression that the practice of masturbation is on the decline. It is at least not increasing, although still practiced by a large number, and I believe that nearly every new importation has been guilty of this debasing habit previous to his committal. Much could be done towards eradicating this fearful vice by not giving the boys an opportunity of practicing it. This could be accomplished by not allowing the boys to retire as early as they do at present, as I am convinced that when they are allowed or

compelled to occupy their beds a longer time than necessary for sleep and rest, they lie awake, indulge in filthy thoughts and practice self-abuse. It would be much better to have some place for recreation or amusement, until a reasonable hour for retiring, after which they would at once go to sleep.

Some may be under the impression that the habit is contracted in the institution, and that often innocent boys are admitted, who after become contaminated, but this is not the case. The abomination prevails to a greater extent than is generally supposed, and neither high nor low, rich nor poor are free from the effects of this damning scourge, which, not only enfeebles the body, by sapping the stream of life and laying the foundation for premature disease and decay; but destroys the most brilliant intellect and sends the *poor*, half *silly* victim to an untimely grave, or drops him on the steps of the *idiot asylum*, a reproach to his friends and an expense to the country.

I have reason to believe that a large proportion of the pupils of our schools practice self-pollution, and it is the duty of every teacher to throw aside the deceptive veil of fancied modesty and show those under his charge the fearful end they are preparing for themselves. It is terrible to think that children from the age of eight and upwards, have been taught this *hellish device*, by some fiend in human shape, and are allowed to practice it in their simplicity without one friendly hand to stay them, or one kind word to tell them the great wrong they are committing; but such is the case, and what is worse, it is not confined to one sex. How many human wrecks now strewing the shores of mental oblivion could have been safely guided into the harbour of refuge had their parents or teachers not been guilty of the foolish crime of *mock modesty*. Every masturbator is a liar; even the novice resort to lies to hide his secret sin, and it requires great tact and determination to discover in every case the abode of the monster.

A change for the better has been made in our hospital accommodation, and it might be still further improved.

Owing to the great distance from the village and while the boys were comparatively few in number, and not employed in any hazardous labour, the surgeon was required to visit the institution about twice a week, or in case of severe illness, as that particular patient might require; but as the number increased, and accidents became more frequent, it was found necessary to make daily visits, and under instructions from the Inspector these visits have been made since the 15th of March of the present year. This of course takes up much more of the surgeon's time, but the boys have not the same opportunity for malingering and thus avoid some disagreeable task from day to day as was possible formerly.

A change has also been made in the manner of keeping the records, so that the effect of any particular employment on the health of the boys can be ascertained, and I have, therefore, prepared a statement of the per centage of sickness from each of the shops, or places of employment. Of course, this table cannot be relied on as a guide in every case, as some shops might have one or two particularly delicate boys who would increase the per centage; however, it is correct enough for all practical purposes. As separate reports from each shop were not kept the first half year, I can only give the diseases and accidents treated during the year, and the per centage from each of the shops during the last six months.

Of diseases under treatment we have had cases of the following :—

Abscess	Constipation, obstinate
Asthma	Colic
Burns	Consumption
Bruises	Diarrhœa
Bronchitis, acute	Dysentery
Bronchitis, chronic	Debility, general
Bronchocele	Epilepsy
Brain, concussion of	Erysipelas
Catarrh	Fever, intermittent
Convulsions	Fever, remittent
Contusions	Frost bites

Fingers cut off	Pleuritis
Fistula	Rheumatism
Gonorrhœa	Scrofula
Herpes	Synovitis
Hydrocele	Spasms
Hernia	Stomatitis
Hæmoptysis	Tonsillitis
Laryngitis	Tumors
Neuralgia	Ulcers, acute
Nephritis	“ chronic
Otorrhœa	Vomiting
Pneumonia	Wounds

Also a large number with coughs and colds, slight bruises, constipation, etc.

Of the diseases and accidents treated during the last six months the

Match factory supplied	37½ per cent.
Machine shop “	20½ “
Shoe “ “	9 “
Tailor “ “	6 “
Stable, farm and outside	15½ “
Dining hall, cook-shop and wing	11½ “

Average number of patients presenting themselves for treatment at surgery daily, 8 ;
average number treated in hospital, $2\frac{2}{3}$.

No boy is considered as being an inmate of the hospital, who is well enough to sleep in the dormitory, although he may spend the day in the hospital.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. H. SPOHN,

Surgeon, Reformatory for Boys.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1880.

BELLEVILLE, Oct. 1st, 1880.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the tenth annual report of the Ontario Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, for the year ending 30th September, 1880.

The number of pupils in attendance during the year :—

Males	162
Females	119
Total.....	281

They were supported as follows :—

By parents or friends.....	27
By the Government of Ontario, as orphans.....	13
Admitted free, under amended by-laws.....	241
Total.....	281

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

It was stated in my last annual report that a thorough classification of all the scholars had been made at that time; also, that a course of study and a time-table were put in operation in each class, and the hope was expressed that a marked improvement would be observable in the attainments of the pupils when the next ensuing annual examinations were held. It is very gratifying to all parties concerned, to know that the work done during the term ending in June last, was satisfactory to you and the examiner, Dr. Carlyle. By the latter's report nearly all the classes shewed a great improvement. We hope, in June next, that every class will deserve and receive favourable comment. This term opened on the 8th September, and has commenced most satisfactorily. The pupils returned to school promptly. A re-organization of the classes has been made. The teachers are at their posts, and are entering with zest into their work, and I believe all realize the importance of the task before us, and the responsibility attaching to each one of us for its faithful and conscientious performance. It takes a little time after the session begins for teachers and scholars to get to work earnestly again. At the present writing, however, everything is working systematically and harmoniously, and we look forward to having the same happiness and peace which marked the operations of the institution during the past year. Our teachers are all thoroughly capable, and if they devote their energies to the work, as they are now doing, until next June, success must

crown their efforts. They understand the complicated natures of the children sent here for instruction, and adopt their instruction to the capacity of their pupils. Dean Stanley said in an address "that the solution of all educational difficulties, was to find really capable teachers. He wished to impress upon those who had to go out to commence the work, that it depended upon their exertions, on the amount of heart and soul which they could throw into their work, and on the amount of energy and the power of imparting energy, which they could bring to bear, whether the education of the children in their hands should be a complete success or a total failure. The solution of educational difficulties depended not so much upon the questions *talked about*, as upon the character of the teachers. The deepest impressions carried from childhood into manhood, were impressions not only of what had been taught, *but of the manner in which the instruction had been given.*" The children are governed by their reason and affections, rather than by harsh measures, and a true sympathy is shewn in their successes or failures. A reverence for God and all sacred things, correct habits, good manners, a scrupulous regard for truth, respect to teachers, implicit obedience to parents and all in authority, kindly feelings towards each other and everybody, are inculcated in daily exercise. A trial of the comprehensive and easily understood course of study put in operation during the last term has proved as successful in every respect as it was expected it would be, and has given very general satisfaction. The teachers were aware of what was expected of their scholars, and knew what to teach them, and the scholars were examined in the subjects prescribed and taught them. By classifying and grading the scholars according to merit, good results have been attained, and still better things may be looked for from year to year as the system becomes more perfect. During the year it was found, by experience, that some additions and modifications might be made in the course, rendering it more effective. A number of changes have been made, and, as amended it is herewith presented in a form which it is thought will meet with the requirements of the various grades of scholars for some time to come.

COURSE OF STUDY.

CLASSES "A," "B," "C," AND "D."

<i>Manual Alphabet.</i>	
NOUNS	Objects in use in the class-room : parts of the body ; house furniture ; most common animals ; names of persons ; divisions of time, as day, night, morning, evening, noon ; directions, as east, west, north, south ; natural phenomena, as cloud, hail, snow, rain, &c.
NUMBER	Singular and plural of nouns taught.
ADJECTIVES	Common, as good, bad, old, &c. Colour, &c. Numerals, as one, two, three.
CONJUNCTION	"And."
PRONOUNS	1st, 2nd and 3rd persons singular.
VERBS	To express simple actions, as "I walked ;" "Touch the hat."
NOTATION	Counting to 100.
PENMANSHIP.....	Every day.

CLASSES "E" AND "F."

	<i>Review Class "A" thoroughly.</i>
SUBSTANTIVES.....	Articles of furniture, and parts of the body of quadrupeds, birds, fish, &c. Names of articles of every-day use.
ADJECTIVES	Qualitative, as high, low, beautiful, &c. Cardinal and ordinal. Demonstrative, as this, that, &c. Possessive, as my, her, &c. Form and dimension.
PRONOUNS	Personal pronouns, plural.
VERBS	Actions relating to objects the names of which are known to the pupils.
GRAMMAR EXERCISES.....	Simple and compound actions described. Peet's language lessons to page 136, inclusive.
ARITHMETIC ...	Simple addition and subtraction.

TEXT BOOKS.—McLellan's Arithmetic.
Peet's Language Lessons.
Peet's Scripture Lessons taught in Chapel.

TIME TABLE.

Time.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
9 to 10.	Nouns and Adjectives.	Nouns and Adjectives.	Nouns and Adjectives.	Nouns and Adjectives.	Nouns and Adjectives.
10 to 11.	Arithmetic.	Mental Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Mental Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.
11 to 11:30.	Object Lessons.	Object Lessons.	Object Lessons.	Object Lessons.	Object Lessons.
11:30 to 12.	Penmanship.	Penmanship.	Penmanship.	Penmanship.	Penmanship.
1:30 to 2:30.	Grammar Exercises.	Grammar Exercises and Letter Writing.	Grammar Exercises.	Grammar Exercises and Letter Writing.	Any subject requiring extra drill.
2:30 to 3.	Incorporation of Verbs and Nouns.	Incorporation of Verbs and Nouns.	Incorporation of Verbs and Nouns.	Incorporation of Verbs and Nouns.	

CLASS "G."

SUBSTANTIVES	The productions of Canada, and where found. The different classes of artisans, the articles made by each, their use, etc., etc. Colloquial language.
ARITHMETIC	Addition and subtraction, multiplication tables, as far as "Six-times."
GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES . .	Simple and compound actions described. Keep's Story Book to page 52. Peet's Language Lessons complete.
COMPOSITION	Twice each week in Journals.
GEOGRAPHY	Divisions of water, counties of Ontario and county towns.
PENMANSHIP	Twice each week.
ADJECTIVES	Regular comparisons.
VERBS	Present, past, and future tenses.

TEXT BOOKS.—Keep's Story Book.
Peet's Scripture Lessons, taught in Chapel.
Lovell's Geography.
McLellan's and Kirkland and Scott's Arithmetic.
Beatty's Copy Books.

TIME TABLE.

Time.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
9 to 10	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic with mental.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic with mental.	Arithmetic.
10 to 11.	Incorporation of Verbs and Adjectives. Actions described	Incorporation of Verbs and Adjectives. Actions described	Incorporation of Verbs and Adjectives. Actions described.	Incorporation of Verbs and Adjectives. Actions described.	Incorporation of Verbs and Adjectives. Actions described.
11 to 12	Geography.	Geography.	Geography.	Geography.	Geography.
1:30 to 2	Penmanship.	Keep's Stories.	Penmanship.	Keep's Stories.	Any subject requiring extra drill.
2 to 2:30	Keep's Stories.	Writing story just taught in the journal as composition.	Keep's Stories.	Writing story just taught in journal as a composition.	
2:30 to 3					

CLASS "H."

ARITHMETIC	Addition, subtraction and multiplication, with simple practical examples. Mental addition and subtraction.
LANGUAGE	Simple, compound and complex actions described; changing from active to passive voices.
NATURAL HISTORY	Object lessons from cards or Peet's Part III.
GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES . .	Description of pictures. Incorporation of different kinds of words. Describing what was done on certain days; a visit to the city, &c.
COMPOSITION	Twice each week upon the picture lessons given during the afternoons of Tuesday and Thursday.
PENMANSHIP	Twice each week.
GEOGRAPHY	Divisions of land and water, counties, county towns and chief towns of Ontario.

TEXT BOOKS.—Geography (Lovell's).
 Language (Keep's).
 Scripture (Peet's). Taught in the chapel.
 Arithmetic (Kirkland & Scott, and McLellan's).
 Oliver & Boyd's Object Lesson Cards and Peet's Part III.
 Picture Books.

TIME TABLE.

Time.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
9 to 10.	Language.	Grammar exercises.	Language.	Grammar exercises.	Arithmetic.
10 to 11.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic, with mental.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic, with mental.	Language.
11 to 12.	Geography.	Geography.	Geography.	Geography.	Geography.
1:30 to 2:30.	Natural History object lessons.	Picture lessons.	Natural history object lessons.	Picture lessons.	Any subject requiring extra drill.
2:30 to 3.	Penmanship.	Composition on lesson given in the form of a letter, in the journal.	Penmanship.	Composition on lessons just given to be written in journal.	

CLASS "I."

GEOGRAPHY.....	Definitions—Divisions of land and water, reviewed. Province of Ontario, counties, county towns, chief towns and physical features.
ARITHMETIC	Review work completed thoroughly with division. Simple analysis. Reduction—Canadian money, pages 55 to 62 of Kirkland & Scott's Arithmetic. Mental arithmetic, addition, subtraction and multiplication.
COMPOSITION.....	On the natural history lessons reviewed on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, or upon any subject the teacher may desire; an account of which will be written by the pupil in the journal.
OBJECT LESSONS	Vegetable Kingdom Series.
PENMANSHIP.....	Twice each week.
NATURAL HISTORY	From cards or Peet's Part III.

TEXT BOOKS.—Lovell's Geography.

Kirkland & Scott's Arithmetic.

McLellan's Mental Arithmetic.

Peet's Part III.

Peet's Scripture Lessons, taught in Chapel.

Oliver and Boyd's Object Lesson Cards.

TIME TABLE.

Time.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
9 to 10.	Geography.	Geography.	Geography.	Geography.	Geography.
10 to 11.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic, with mental.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic, with mental.	Arithmetic.
11 to 12	Object lessons.	Object lessons.	Object lessons.	Object lessons.	Object lessons.
1:30 to 2:30.	Natural history lessons.	Review of natu- ral history les- son of Monday	Natural history lessons.	Review of natural history lesson of Wednesday.	Any subject re- quiring extra drill.
2:30 to 3.	Penmanship.	Composition on lesson just re- viewed.	Penmanship.	Composition on lesson just re- viewed.	

CLASS "J."

ARITHMETIC.	Simple Rules, with practical examples. Reduction, Canadian Money, Avoirdupois Weight, Long, Dry, Liquid and Time Measures, and Miscellaneous Table, Mental Arithmetic, first four simple rules and analysis.
GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES..	Exercises in Narration and Description. Incorporation of different words embracing different parts of speech. Latham's Reader, to page 84.
GEOGRAPHY.....	Definitions. Divisions of Land and Water. Dominion of Canada, Physical features, exports (where found) and imports.
CANADIAN HISTORY.. . . .	Beginning at page 50 to the end.
NATURAL HISTORY.....	From Object Lesson Cards, or Peet's Part III.
PENMANSHIP.....	Twice each week.
COMPOSITION	Twice each week in the Journal.

TEXT BOOKS.—Geography, (Lovell's Intermediate).
 Arithmetic, (Kirkland & Scott's, and McLellan's).
 Canadian History, (Coleman's).
 Beatty's Copy Books.
 Peet's Part III.
 Latham's Reader.
 Oliver & Boyd's Object Lesson Cards.

TIME TABLE.

Time.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
9 to 10.	Grammatical Exercises.	Grammatical Exercises, Latham's Reader	Grammatical Exercises.	Grammatical Exercises, Latham's Reader.	Grammatical Exercises.
10 to 11.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.
11 to 12.	Geography.	Geography.	Geography.	Geography.	Geography.
1:30 to 2:15.	Canadian History.	Natural History.	Canadian History.	Natural History.	Any subject requiring extra drill.
2:15 to 2:35.	Mental Arithmetic.	{ Model Letter Writing. }	Mental Arithmetic.	{ Composition. }	
2:35 to 3.	Penmanship.		Penmanship.		

CLASS "K."

GRAMMAR	Analysis and Synthesis,—Swinton's Language Lessons Complete, taught by means of "Articulation."
ARITHMETIC	Compound Rules, Reduction, Analysis, Fractions, (Vulgar and Decimal), Loss and Gain, Percentage, Proportion and Interest.
HISTORY	Canadian,—From page 50 to the end, reviewed. English,—From George III to the present time.
GEOGRAPHY	Canada and America (reviewed), and Europe.
PHYSIOLOGY	Circulation, Respiration and Digestion.
COMMERCIAL FORMS.....	Promissory Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Orders, Receipts, Due Bills, &c.
BOOK-KEEPING	Single Entry.
COMPOSITION	Twice each week.
PENMANSHIP.....	Twice each week.

TEXT BOOKS.—Arithmetic, (Kirkland's & Scott's, and McLellan's).
History, (Canadian), Coleman's.
History, (English), Edith Thompson's.
Geography, Lovell's Intermediate.
Physiology, "Health in the House."
Beatty's Copy Books.
Swinton's Language Lessons, (Miller's).

TIME TABLE.

Time.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
9 to 9:30.	Grammar and Articulation.	Grammar and Articulation.	Grammar and Articulation.	Grammar and Articulation.	Grammar and Articulation.
9:30 to 10:30.	Geography.	Physiology.	Geography.	Physiology.	Review.
10:30 to 12.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic with Mental.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic, with Mental.	Arithmetic.
1:30 to 2:30.	English History.	Canadian History.	English History.	Canadian History.	Review.
2:30 to 3.	Composition.	Commercial Forms and Book-keeping.	Composition.	Penmanship.	Commercial Forms and Book-keeping.

Mr. Coleman, supervising teacher, spent half an hour in one or other of the class rooms daily, during the session (his place being taken by Mr. Brown, teacher of articulation), giving special attention to the primary classes, recognizing the important fact that the future success of a pupil depends wholly upon the thoroughness of his or her training at the outset. The visits of Mr. Coleman were very agreeable to the teachers, as by an interchange of ideas, good resulted to them as well as the scholars.

Visible Speech.—The progress of the classes in articulation and lip reading, under the tuition of Mr. J. H. Brown, has been very satisfactory. During the year thirty-three pupils were taught for three-quarters of an hour each day, and for the time occupied, the results were all that could be desired. The *first or highest class*, consisting of eight pupils, took for their daily task a portion of Swinton's Language Lessons, and at the end the term were examined on what they had learned of the first 108 pages. They were taught by means of articulation and lip-reading and were highly complimented by Dr. Ryerson, the late Superintendent of Education for Ontario, and Dr. Lachlan Taylor, who, in company with Dr. Carlyle, were present during the examination. Several of the old pupils have not come back this term, but those who are here have commenced a review of the work, already gone over, and they will go on to the end of the book. All the pupils in this class last year, except one, had spoken before they became deaf, but after they lost their hearing, had rarely used spoken language, and as a consequence their pronunciation was imperfect at first, but was very much improved at the end of the session. In the *second class* all the sounds were mastered, and the present work consists of getting all the combinations of sounds and speaking small words combined in short sentences. There are four congenital mutes in this class, and two of them experience a difficulty in giving some of the sounds; a little extra drill will likely bring them up to the others. *Class three* have mastered most of the sounds, speaking short sentences composed of sounds taught. Their work for the session will be to master all the sounds and make their wants known by oral language. *Class four* last year were working on the consonant sounds; this term's work will be to get up all the sounds perfectly and speak any English combination of two syllables. *Class five* is one of new beginners, and they will be introduced to the vowel sounds first, in the hope that the little voice they now have may be strengthened. Hitherto, the consonant sounds have been taught first, with three or four vowels, but Mr. Brown thinks an inversion of last year's procedure may be an improvement.

Teaching Staff.—At the close of the term in June, the resignation of Mr. R. J. Wallbridge left a vacancy in the staff of teachers, which was filled by the appointment of Miss S. Templeton, who holds a Provincial first-class Normal School certificate, and was a successful teacher for ten years in the Belleville public schools. She has entered into the work heartily, and I think is peculiarly adapted to her new sphere of labour.

Miss Lorenzen, a graduate of the institution, who was appointed last year as a monitor, taught so successfully that she has been promoted to be an assistant teacher.

There were so many new scholars this term that four commencement classes were organized, and Mrs. Terrell, an experienced teacher, asked to be assigned to one of them, believing as Mr. Green does, together with all advanced instructors of deaf-mutes, that good teachers are absolutely necessary for beginners.

The evening studies of the pupils are supervised by Miss Symes, Mr. McDermid, Mr. McKillop and Mr. Canniff.

The Drawing Class.—The pupils attending the drawing class have made good progress under their teacher, Mrs. C. Walker, who continues to devote her best energies towards their advancement. Some very creditable crayon drawings, from nature and copies, were executed last term; a few of the best, handsomely framed, adorn the walls of the reception-room, much to the gratification of the pupil artists.

Religious Exercises.

The Rev. Mr. Burke, Rev. Mr. Turnbull, Rev. Father Farrelley, V. G., Rev. Mr. Locke and the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of Belleville, held services in the institution for the children belonging to their respective denominations during the year, and are entitled to

our best thanks for their ministrations. Sabbath exercises take place regularly and are conducted by the teacher-in-charge for the week. The small children are taught by themselves every Sunday morning by Mr. McKillop. The Bible class is under the charge of Mr. McDermid this term. Mr. Denys holds services for the Roman Catholic pupils on Friday and Sunday afternoons.

Causes of Deafness, etc.

As the institution has been in active operation for ten years, I thought it would be interesting to you to know the causes which have contributed to the deafness of the pupils who have been in attendance here during that period. From October 20th, 1870, to September 30th, 1880, 498 pupils have entered the institution, and the application papers furnish the particulars given hereunder. The tables may not be as reliable as you could wish for, owing to the reluctance of friends to supply correct information; but they have been compiled from the records of the institution with great care, and may be regarded as correct and reliable as such tables generally are. The data furnished may supply subjects for thought for those who feel interested in this very important matter:—

Number of new Pupils admitted yearly.

From Oct. 20th, 1870 to	Sept. 30th, 1871.....	107
“ 1st, 1871 to	“ 1872.....	46
“ 1872 to	“ 1873.....	53
“ 1873 to	“ 1874.....	50
“ 1874 to	“ 1875.....	38
“ 1875 to	“ 1876.....	41
“ 1876 to	“ 1877.....	41
“ 1877 to	“ 1878.....	27
“ 1878 to	“ 1879.....	45
“ 1879 to	“ 1880.....	50
Total.....		498

Causes of Deafness.

The causes of deafness, as reported, are as follows:—

Abscess	1
Affection of the Ears.....	2
Burn.....	1
Canker.....	1
Cerebro spinal meningitis.....	14
Cold.....	23
Congenital.....	215
Congestion of the brain.....	6
Dysentery.....	1
Fall.....	10
Fever, bilious.....	3
Fever, brain.....	13
Fever, intermittent.....	1
Fever, scarlet.....	27
Fever, spinal.....	7
Fever, typhus.....	5
Fever, typhoid.....	3
Fever, undefined.....	14
Fits.....	7
Gathering in the head.....	2

Inflammation of the brain	4
“ “ ears	1
“ “ lungs	2
“ “ pulmonary organs	1
“ “ spinal marrow	1
Measles	12
Mumps	2
Paralytic stroke	1
Rickets	1
Scabs	1
Scald head	2
Shocks	1
Sickness, undefined	14
Spinal disease	20
Swelling on the neck	1
Teething	2
Water on the brain	3
Whooping cough	3
Worms	2
Causes unknown, undefined	68
Total	498

Date of Deafness after birth.

Deafness occurred after birth at the ages hereunder stated, as reported by parents :—

Under one year of age	31
Between one and two years	43
“ two and three years	47
“ three and four years	37
“ four and five years	18
“ five and six years	12
“ six and seven years	5
“ seven and eight years	2
“ eight and nine years	1
“ nine and ten years	4
“ ten and eleven years	2
“ eleven and twelve years	1
“ twelve and thirteen years	1
“ thirteen and fourteen years	4
“ fourteen and sixteen years	1
Unknown at what age they lost their hearing, but were not born deaf	74
	283
Congenital deaf mutes	215
Total	498

Relationship of Parents.

1st Cousins	39
2nd Cousins	10
3rd do	2
Distantly related	8
Not related	420
Unknown	19
Total	498

I have no means of ascertaining, even approximately, the blood relationship of the grand-parents of the pupils, as the question in the application paper has hitherto been omitted.

Number of Deaf Mutes in the families represented.

Four hundred and thirty-nine families are represented here by children :—

1	Family contained 5 mutes.....	5
2	Families " 4 " each.....	8
8	" " 3 " ".....	24
33	" " 2 " ".....	66
395	" " 1 mute ".....	395
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439	Total.....	498

I am not aware of any pupil here now whose father or mother is deaf and dumb, but I am informed that some of them have grandfathers and grandmothers, uncles, aunts, and cousins who are afflicted in that way.

Deaf Mutes in the Province.

During the last four months, I have sent over five thousand circulars to public school inspectors, teachers in active work, and others having charge of the education of children in all parts of the Province. By this means nearly every school section has been reached and information concerning the objects and aims of this institution disseminated very widely, and in quarters where it will be remembered. In response to the circulars, I have now in my office the names of 202 deaf mutes, between the ages of 4 and 20, who have never attended any school for mutes, and who by reason of their disability, cannot be educated in the common schools of the country.

The following tables will shew where the mutes reported are to be found, and their ages.

Brant	3	Lanark	5
Bruce	13	Lincoln.....	11
Cardwell	2	Middlesex.....	6
Carleton	3	Muskoka District.....	6
Dundas	2	Norfolk.....	1
Durham	2	Northumberland	2
Elgin.....	2	Ontario.....	4
Essex	10	Parry Sound.....	2
Frontenac	4	Perth.....	6
Glengarry	6	Peterborough	1
Grenville	2	Prescott.....	8
Grey	11	Renfrew	12
Halton	4	Russell	7
Haldimand	1	Simcoe	6
Haliburton	2	Stormont	2
Hastings	2	Victoria	5
Huron	10	Waterloo	6
Kent.....	9	Wellington	8
Lambton	6	Wentworth	2
Lennox and Addington	3	York.....	5
Leeds	10		
		<hr/>	
		Total....	202

4 years of age.....	2	14 years of age	9
5 " "	3	15 " "	16
6 " "	11	16 " "	5
7 " "	9	17 " "	8
8 " "	20	18 " "	11
9 " "	15	19 " "	5
10 " "	5	20 " "	3
11 " "	14	21 " "	1
12 " "	10	Ages not given	46
13 " "	9		
		Total.....	202

The persons to whom circulars have been sent responded cheerfully and promptly, and I desire to record in this public manner my appreciation of their kindness. The newspaper publishers of the Province have very kindly called attention to the institution, and a few pupils have been admitted through their instrumentality, and to them I am also under obligations. In addition to those before mentioned, 44 have been received this term, and 18 more have been awarded admission, but have not been sent in yet. Application sheets, together with circulars explanatory of the workings of the institution, have been sent to the parents or guardians of every deaf-mute reported, and letters of enquiry are being received almost daily. Many who have made enquiries, after getting the information, have lapsed into indifference, and, unless they are urged by some friend to send their children to school, will allow them to grow up in ignorance. They seem to be callous and heedless of their responsibilities to their unfortunate offspring. Others again are not wanting in intelligence, but the deaf and dumb child of the family is regarded as the one requiring the utmost watchfulness and care, and the parents cannot be persuaded to let it out of their sight, and it is only when they are brought to realize the good and lasting benefits to be secured by their child, will they consent to part with it for a term or two. It is very desirable that mute children should be sent to school at a proper age, and be allowed to remain until the full course of instruction is completed. It is hard in many instances for parents to part with their afflicted one, but the good of the child makes it an imperative duty, and the parents who neglect to secure an education for the deaf-mute or mutes of the family when the opportunity is within their reach, are incurring a great responsibility. It is expected that before the present term closes we shall have nearly 250 pupils, and that number will tax our accommodation to the utmost. At the end of the term, a good many who have been here for seven years and longer, will leave, not to return. A few who are mentally deficient, but who have been benefited by association, will also remain at home, and others for various reasons will fail to return. Considering all these things, I am of the impression we shall have room for all proper applicants for a few years more. It was not found necessary to make a personal visit during the vacation to the counties in search of deaf mutes, as there were so many applications by letter; next year it may be expedient to do so, in order to learn more particularly the circumstances of the parents.

Paying Pupils and Clothing of Indigent Pupils.

I again respectfully call your attention to the desirability of declaring the privileges of the institution *free to all* deaf-mutes in the Province, and the providing of the means to clothe respectably and comfortably the indigent children who are sent here. The number of paying pupils is a very small proportion of those in attendance, and the amount received (about \$500.00 a year) for board is a trifling sum compared to the annual outlay for the maintenance. All receive the same care and attention, those who pay and those who do not. Of the new pupils, several are entered as paying, and some of the parents are hardly able to pay the \$50.00, clothe them while here, and bear the cost of railway fares; but they could not conscientiously make a declaration, and would not do so, saying they were unable to pay the amount charged for board. I have been informed by some

who brought their children here this term, that it was a hard struggle for them, between their pride and limited means and their strong sense of duty, to make application to the municipality for the mayor or reeve's certificate to enable them to gain free admission for the children. I am aware of some who have kept their children at home on account of having to procure a certificate from the head of the municipality. Touching the clothing of indigents: There are parents who send their children to the institution with plenty of clothing, and keep them well supplied during the session; but there are others who are unable to clothe their children and defray their railway fares to and from Belleville. One poor man, a farm labourer, has four mute children here at present, and he is willing and does his utmost to clothe his children, but his wife, himself and the remaining members of his family have to deny themselves necessities of life to give the mutes an outfit at the commencement of the term. Another man, struggling on a farm and barely able to make ends meet, has three deaf and dumb boys. He lives in the extreme western part of the Province, and although he has known of the institution for years, he could not spare the money to send even one of the lads, who is now in his twentieth year to school until last term. This year the second boy has come, but there is still another one at home who ought to be here, and who would be sent if the father was in a position, financially, to clothe him and pay the travelling expenses. Another man, with two mute children, got as far as Toronto with them last year and had not sufficient money to send them on from that point. Fortunately he met with one of the teachers, who advanced the amount needed. The children were very poorly and thinly clad, and for the winter season had print dresses, very little underclothing and no stockings. This man has another mute child at home. Another man brought a boy and girl to the institution, the latter 17 years of age, and borrowed money to give them each the clothing they wore and defray their expenses, for which he had to pay interest at the rate of 20 per cent. The tears ran down his cheeks like rain as he told me of his inability to send his daughter before. A request for a renewal of the clothing, brought back a letter that he was utterly unable to supply the need of his children; that he had searched everywhere and could not get any credit, as his farm was mortgaged and his stock too poor to sell to raise money. A woman with six children, two of them deaf and dumb, abandoned by her drunken husband, endeavours to keep herself and children by the labours of her own hands. A man writes that he has "robbed the other children of his household," to send clothes to his little son here. A number of children have come back this session, with all their clothes on their backs, and those mostly ragged and torn; others, in addition, have brought perhaps a shirt or pair of stockings tied up in a handkerchief. We have some little waifs who have been abandoned by their father or mother, and in some instances, by both. Young children have been brought to my office in the cold weather with their feet out of the only pair of boots they possessed. Their little bare toes spoke the appeal for help their tongues were unable to utter. I have found where the parents are able to clothe their children they invariably do so, but there is a large number of children whose parents or friends are unable to supply clothing. Letters are sent and no response is made. The municipal authorities, when appealed to, dole out a pittance, probably enough to buy a pair of boots for a child, and then think their duty is performed for all time to come. They seem to be under the impression that if children are admitted to the Institution, then it becomes the duty of the Government to support, clothe and educate them. Good, warm underclothing and raiment sufficient to protect them from the chilly blasts of winter are absolutely necessary for every child here. How are we to obtain the requisite clothing if the parents are too poor to supply it, and the municipalities turn a deaf ear to our entreaties? Criminals in our gaols, and the insane poor are fed and clothed at the public expense, and why should not the poor deaf-mute be clothed as well as supported? I would respectfully suggest:

(1) That the parents of deaf-mute children be allowed to make direct application for the admission of their offspring, and that the Institution be *free to all deaf-mutes of school age in the Province*, who are capable of being instructed.

(2) That the council of each county be required to pay the sum of \$20.00 each term or part of term, for each deaf-mute child sent to the Institution from such county, for the purposes of clothing and defraying the travelling expenses of indigent pupils; or, that the Government put a sum in the next and succeeding estimates to cover the increased outlay.

(3) That a clergyman's certificate be accepted as proof of the inability of parents to clothe their children while here.

With provisions made for clothing, and an education free to all, there is no excuse left for parents or friends of deaf-mutes in Ontario, to neglect the unfortunates in their charge ; and with such opportunities within their reach, if the children are not sent to the Institution, the parents or friends ought to be compelled to send them.

The Institution not an Asylum, or a Curative Establishment.

During the past year I have received letters from usually well-informed persons who were under the impression that the Institution was an asylum for the care of deaf and dumb persons of all ages, and for the treatment and cure of deafness. An anxious mother wrote in reference to an idolized child, admitted a short time ago, that she hoped her little son's hearing would soon be restored to him. Others have written asking if anything could be done for their children. For the information of those who are labouring under this impression, it seems necessary to say that the Institution here is one for the education of deaf and dumb children, between the ages of 7 and 20, who are not idiotic, feeble-minded, or paralyzed. No attempts in any way are made to remove deafness ; it is not part of our work. The children committed to our care are carefully nursed during any illness they may contract while here, and the regular physician visits the Institution once each day, and oftener if necessary, to minister to their necessities.

Health of the Pupils.

During the year just closed the pupils enjoyed, I may say, general good health. At the commencement of the session a few cases of scarletina occurred, brought by a pupil whose brothers and sisters at home were just recovering from the disease. Those who were infected were promptly removed to the hospital ward, and the spread of the disease was checked. In May, an epidemic of measles invaded the Institution, and at one time we had 50 cases. It was a mild form of the disease, and with careful nursing all who were ill made good recoveries, and no fatal results attended any cases of illness during the year. All possible care of the sick is taken. Special nurses are employed if necessary, and they have the daily watchful oversight of an experienced physician. The parents of ailing children are promptly notified, and their condition reported every couple of days until they are well again. This term, up to this time, we have had no serious illness. A few colds, caused by the changeable weather, are all that have engaged the attention of Dr. Hope. Every precaution has been taken that is possible to avert disease, by a thorough cleansing of the place. The drains are kept clear and in good working order, being frequently and copiously flushed with water, and altogether the Institution is thought to be in a most satisfactory sanitary condition.

The Domestic Department.

While it is very important that the mental training of the pupils should be carefully attended to, it is equally important that their physical natures be ministered to in a liberal manner. They are all, or nearly so, growing children, and they require good, substantial food and plenty of it. During the past year a more liberal dietary, with greater variety, has been served to them. We have made it a point to give them plenty of vegetables, apple sauce, stewed prunes, etc., with the other substantials. For the younger children the supply of milk has been more abundant ; still, a larger quantity of it would not be amiss. The following bill of fare for this week will give an idea of how the pupils are fed :—

Breakfast :

Sunday—Hash, Bread, Butter, Tea.
 Monday—Porridge and Milk, Molasses, Bread, Tea.
 Tuesday—Hash, Bread, Butter, Tea.
 Wednesday—Porridge and Milk, Molasses, Bread, Tea.
 Thursday—Hash, Bread, Butter, Tea.
 Friday—Porridge and Milk, Bread, Molasses, Tea.
 Saturday—Porridge and Milk, Bread, Molasses, Tea.

Dinner :

Sunday—Cold Corn-beef, Potatoes, Pickled Cabbage, Bread, Butter, Rice with fruit.
 Monday—Roast-beef, Potatoes, Turnips, Bread.
 Tuesday—Soup, Roast-beef, Potatoes, Carrots, Bread.
 Wednesday—Corn-beef, Cabbage, Potatoes, Pickles, Bread, Butter.
 Thursday—Roast-beef, Potatoes, Turnips, Bread.
 Friday—Fish, Potatoes, Bread, Butter, Pudding.
 Saturday—English Stew with baked Potatoes, Soup, Carrots, Bread, Butter.

Tea :

Sunday—Bread, Butter, stewed Prunes or Apples, Tea.
 Monday—Bread, Butter, Tea, Cold meat for larger boys.
 Tuesday—Bread, Butter, Tea.
 Wednesday—Bread, Butter, Tea, Cold meat for larger boys.
 Thursday—Bread, Butter, Stewed Apples, Tea.
 Friday—Bread, Butter, Tea, Cold meat for larger boys.
 Saturday—Bread, Butter, Tea.

Repairs and Improvements.

During the vacation, with the funds placed at our disposal, many and much needed repairs and improvements were made. Other alterations, and more paint and calsomine would contribute to the cheerful and home-like appearance of the Institution. Everything inside the house should be made to minister to the comfort of the inmates. The boys' side required attention first, as it was in a most dilapidated condition, and the bulk of the work was done there, although other parts of the building received a share of the general cleaning. The boys' sitting-room is now a pleasant and attractive place, with the walls nicely painted and the wood-work artistically grained ; their dormitories, too, are light and airy and with the new bedsteads and hair mattresses are models of comfort and cleanliness. The walls of the dining-hall have also been touched up, and with the wood-work grained and varnished, it is, as it ought to be, a very comfortable room. The girls' side always looked neat and cozy like, as they are not nearly so destructive as boys. Next year, however, the walls in that part of the Institution ought to be painted and the wood-work made to correspond with the other side. The class-rooms have nearly all been painted, and the few pictures on the walls take away from them that dull, dead appearance they presented last year. Every part of the interior of the Institution was thoroughly cleansed, the broken plaster on the ceilings replaced by pine sheeting, and on the walls repaired. Wherever paint was not used on the walls, calsomine and white-wash have changed the appearance of things to a great extent. Last winter, the chapel was handsomely decorated by Mr. William Elliott, of Toronto, and is much admired by all who visit it. The improvements made have been appreciated by none more than the pupils, and they take a pride in their surroundings, and are endeavoring to keep the place as neat and clean as possible.

The Industrial Departments.

I am under the impression that our industrial departments are becoming more efficient than they were. The new foreman of the carpenter shop, Mr. O'Donoghue, has infused energy and activity into the boys working with him, and the laying of the new floors and putting up of the pine ceilings on the boys' side, and the general repairs of the Institution were done by them in a highly creditable manner. Seats, tables, washstands and cupboards required, have also been made by them. One boy has returned this term for the purpose of learning his trade thoroughly, and he works all day in the shop. Sixteen boys are employed three hours each day, before and after school. The value of the work done last year was \$1,314.18. In the shoe department the new arrangement of allowing boys in their last year to work all day in the shop, under the same regulations as they will be expected to observe when employed outside, has had a good effect, and has stimulated the boys to learn their trade more thoroughly, and has given them increased opportunities of doing so. All the boys have not made the most of their time, but the greater proportion have, and the foreman, Mr. Flowers, states that 9 out of 12 who worked with him last year are capable, if so inclined, to earn their own livelihood at shoe-making. The greatest difficulty the foreman has had to contend with, was the fact, that as soon as some of the lads knew how to drive a peg, they became possessed with the idea that they were shoemakers and had nothing more to learn. They are getting over this erroneous impression, and are settling down to work earnestly. Each boy, if he has the ability, is taught to measure, cut out the work and make a boot, brogan, or slipper throughout; he is not kept at one part of the labour, but is expected to learn how to commence, carry forward and finish his work. Of the boys who left last year, three are, or were when I heard of them, working in Hamilton. Another lad, for whom I secured a good situation there, unfortunately hurt his leg, and was forced to go home in consequence. Two were working in Toronto; one in a shop in a village near Stratford; two went to farming, and one is employed in a mill near the city. The orders received for boots, etc., from the Asylum for the Insane, at London, with those required for our own Institution, have kept our shop going steadily, and the value of the out-put was \$1,317.40, as compared with \$585.50 the year previous. We have not made enough profit out of the work to pay the foreman's wages; nor did we expect such a result, but sufficient money has been collected to pay for the raw material used. Nine boys are now employed each working day, and seventeen others work three hours daily. A lad who had learned to set type by going to the *Ontario* office, in Belleville, for half of each day last year, was placed in one of the best appointed printing offices in Toronto, and is now improving in his calling, and earning his own livelihood. A situation in the same printing office was obtained for another bright lad, with a slight knowledge of type-setting, but his relatives preferred, after he had been there a week or so, to take him home, and are now looking for a situation for him where he will have an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of wood-engraving, for which they think he has the talent. With a view of finding suitable employment for mute girls, I visited the button factories, at Berlin, during the vacation. The work is admirably adapted for them, as they are quick and apt, but the wages they could earn would not be sufficient to pay their board and washing, away from home. If their parents resided in Berlin, and the girls lived at home, they could manage to get along very nicely. A sewing class has been formed in the Institution, of girls who are here for the last term, and who desire to be taught dress-making, tailoring, and knitting. It is in charge of Miss Tina McDougall, and, up to this time, she has shown an aptitude for the work required of her. Boys' clothing and girls' dresses are cut and made up by the girls, under her superintendence and by her direction. Some of the girls are making good progress; others will only make fair seamstresses, but all will derive benefit from the work assigned to them. During the past years, the orphan boys' clothes were made in the Institution, but were cut out by a tailor in the city; now all the work is done here. The fancy-work class is taught by Miss Mary E. Lorenzen, in place of Miss A. M. Perry, who resigned in June last. Some of the bright girls prefer being employed at fancy-work, rather than at making dresses or boys' clothing. All the girls, in their turn, who are able, are detailed for a few hours' work each week in the laundry, kitchen, dining-room, and for cleaning their own

dormitories. We endeavour to teach them that all labour, if honestly performed, is honourable.

Farm, Garden and Grounds.

Our farming and gardening operations shew fair results. The products of the farm, at the market rates, amount to \$2,519.95, as against \$1,966.65 the previous year. The garden statement, also, exhibited a slight increase this year, being \$1,278.84, as against \$1,256.30 in 1879. A liberal use of superphosphate brought for us an extra yield of roots, and our farmer, Mr. O'Meara, took two prizes for them at the late West Hastings Show. The gardener, Mr. Wills, with little assistance, has secured a good supply of vegetables for winter consumption. He was awarded twenty-four prizes for flowers and vegetables, at the late fair. We need, for the proper working of the farm, a new mowing machine, seed-drill and cultivator, a waggon, a cross-fence at the back part of the farm, some more drains to lead off the surplus water, and an exchange of the crippled horses. The front grounds presented an improved appearance this year, but are not nearly what they ought to be yet. Over two hundred soft-maple trees were planted in the spring and carefully attended to, but about one-fourth of them did not survive the dry summer weather. They will, however, be replaced by other vigorous sapplings, which may escape the blight. The grass plots directly in front of the Institution, were kept closely cut by the horse lawn-mower, and the flower beds were seen to very good advantage. A few shrubs would add materially to the looks of the front grounds.

The Audiphone, Dentaphone, Electrophone, etc.,

During the last year or so, a number of inventions have been liberally advertised, claiming that by their use, deaf persons are enabled to hear ordinary conversation through the medium of the teeth, and those born deaf and dumb to hear and learn to speak. It is no new discovery that a few deaf persons can hear through the teeth, but it depends very much on the causes of the deafness. It is well known to the medical profession, that deafness which causes dumbness is incurable, and while a few cases of partial deafness may be alleviated, total deafness is beyond the reach of medical skill, and where this latter state of things exist, the use of the different phones is without benefit to the persons using them. As before remarked, a few persons may hear through the medium of the teeth. In the American annals several cases are cited. It was mentioned more than 200 years ago, by William Holder, in the philosophical transactions for 1668, and in 1759. Professor A. E. Buchner, of the University of Halle, published a treatise entitled "An easy and very practicable method to enable deaf persons to hear;" the method being to use a thin slip of wood, one end of which was held to the upper teeth of the person speaking, and the other end to the upper teeth of the deaf person addressed. Professor Buchner cited a case from the "Breslau Essays" of a man at Copenhagen, so deaf that he could not hear the firing of a cannon, who yet at church could understand the preacher and write down the sermon, by sitting near the pulpit, with his face toward it, while he held one end of the stick between his teeth and rested the other end against the foot of the pulpit. Professor Porter, of Washington, experimenting with the pupils of the American Asylum, in 1848, found a semi-mute who, being able to hear in the ordinary way, only when spoken to close to his ear and very loud, could distinguish by the means proposed by Buchner, what was said in a low tone at the distance of seven or eight feet. Similar observations have been made concerning other deaf persons, but none of these experiments and discoveries have ever led to any practical results. We have tested the audiphone, dentaphone, and electrophone thoroughly in the Institution, and much to our regret, found that they were of no use whatever to our pupils. The inventor of the audiphone, Mr. Rhodes, came here himself, presented six instruments to the Institution, tested it with a few of the pupils staying here during vacation, afterwards tried it in Toronto, before a large gathering of deeply interested persons, and with good subjects, and proved it of no practical value to the deaf-mutes. I know of a lady however, in Belleville, hard of hearing, who by the aid of the audiphone is enabled to hear ser-

mons distinctly, and carry on an ordinary conversation, who without its aid, is unable to do so. In probably one case in three hundred the audiphone, may be found to be an assistance to impaired hearing. The instrument itself is a thin sheet of vulcanized rubber, set in a handle of the same material, and resembles a fan. The dentaphone is somewhat similar, but is made to fold in convenient shape to be carried in the pocket. The makers would not send one on trial, to be paid for if it were found beneficial in aiding any of our pupils. A purchaser however brought one, and it was tried and found wanting in every way. The electrophone was sent on approbation, but it, like the others, failed to give any satisfactory results. Its construction is somewhat different to the others, consisting of a metal diaphragm held between two rubber rings; close to the diaphragm is a steel magnet, on one end of which is encircled fine insulated copper wire. A weak current of electricity is set up and conveyed to the nerves of hearing by means of silk covered wire, and metal hooks placed behind the ears, and the mouth piece of the instrument conveys the mechanical vibrations through the teeth. The inventor of this instrument does not claim that its use will enable every deaf person to hear. He distinctly says it will not help those whose deafness is caused by the death of the nerve of hearing, and the only way to find out whether it will help a particular case or not is to try it. There are other articles offered to a credulous public which are about as efficacious as those before mentioned. Audinets, earphones, ear drums, and Foo Choo's balsam of shark's oil, the latter preparation being recommended to positively restore the hearing, having been discovered in the year 1410, by somebody or other, in China. A number of persons in Ontario have invested their hard-earned ten dollars in the purchase of the instruments mentioned above, only to find themselves in possession of a piece of vulcanized rubber, which cost in the first instance, from fifty to seventy-five cents, and of no use to them or any one else. We have been offered several of them at one-half and one-quarter the price paid for them. If afflicted persons would insist upon testing these various contrivances recommended for aiding the deaf, before parting with their money, there would be fewer dupes then there are.

Newspapers Received.

Our present Reading-room is too small and a new one is now being fitted up. The following newspapers are received regularly, supplied gratuitously by the publishers. Their generosity and kindness are highly appreciated, and their publications eagerly read by the pupils. We hope for a continuance of the favours.

NAME.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	NAME.	WHERE PUBLISHED.
Evening Times	Hamilton.	Chatham Weekly Planet.....	Chatham.
Daily Advertiser.....	London.	Essex Recorder.....	Windsor.
Evening Telegram.....	Toronto.	North Hastings Review.....	Madoc.
World.....	Toronto.	Age.....	Strathroy.
Daily News.....	Kingston.	Canadisches Volksblatt	New Hamburg.
Evening Telegram.....	Brantford.	Brantford Weekly Expositor	Brantford.
British Whig.....	Kingston.	Norfolk Reformer.....	Simcoe.
Jarvis Record.....	Jarvis.	Listowell Standard.....	Listowell.
Weekly News.....	Port Hope.	Cardwell Sentinel.....	Keenansville.
Echo.....	Tamworth.	Welland Telegraph	Welland.
Action Free Press.....	Action.	Conservator.....	Brampton.
London Weekly Herald.....	London.	Examiner.....	Mount Forest.
Rugby Advertiser.....	Rugby.	Wingham Times.....	Wingham.
Weekly Post.....	Wardsville.	Arthur Enterprise.....	Arthur.
Star.....	Goderich.	Durham Chronicle.....	Durham.
Orillia Packet.....	Orillia.	Teeswater News.....	Teeswater.
Western Despatch.....	Strathroy.	Warton Echo.....	Warton.
Canadian Farmer.....	Welland.	Manitoulin Expositor.....	Manitowaning.
Whitby Chronicle.....	Whitby.	Clifford Arrow.....	Clifford.
Perth Expositor.....	Perth.	Collingwood Bulletin.....	Collingwood.
British Canadian.....	Simcoe.	Hamburg Independent.....	New Hamburg.
Brockville Monitor.....	Brockville.	Dundas County Herald.....	Morrisburg.
Guelph Weekly Mercury.....	Guelph.	Thunder Bay Sentinel.....	Prince Arthur's L.
Peterborough Examiner.....	Peterborough.	Stirling New Argus.....	Stirling.

NAME.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	NAME.	WHERE PUBLISHED.
Drayton New Era.....	Drayton.	Ensign.....	Brighton.
Almonte Gazette.....	Almonte.	Courier.....	Trenton.
Muskoka Herald.....	Bracebridge.	Expositor.....	Brantford.
Free Grant Gazette.....	"	Advertiser.....	Petrolia.
Pembroke Observer.....	Pembroke.	Banner.....	Dundas.
Thorold Post.....	Thorold.	Tribune.....	Toronto.
Spectator.....	Hamilton.	Mutes' Journal.....	Omaha, Neb.
Weekly News.....	Berlin.	Mutes' Chronicle.....	Columbus, Ohio.
Cobourg World.....	Cobourg.	Deaf-Mute Mirror.....	Flint, Mich.
Kingsville Reporter.....	Kingsville.	Goodson Gazette.....	Staunton, Va.
Niagara Review.....	Chifton.	Kentucky Deaf Mute.....	Danville, Ky.
Dundas Standard.....	Dundas.	Index.....	Colorado Springs.
West Durham News.....	Bowmanville.	Star.....	Olatha, Ky.
Der Canadische Kolonish.....	Stratford.	Companion.....	Fairbault, Minn.
Canada Casket.....	Napanee.	Deaf Mute Advance.....	Jacksonville.
Ontario Chronicle.....	Belleville.	Deaf-Mutes' Journal.....	New York City.
Frank Leslie's Ill. Newspaper.	New York.	Tablet.....	Romney, West Va.
Weekly Herald.....	Stratford.	Deaf-Mute Record.....	Fulton, Me.
Times.....	Port Hope.	Texas Mute Ranger.....	Austin, Texas.
Guide.....	" "		

Miscellaneous.

An estimate of our requirements for next year has been sent to you, as requested.

The annual steamboat excursion to Trenton and around the bay gave the pupils and all who participated in it much pleasure.

A larger supply pipe from the pumping-house to the Institution is a positive necessity; also, good sound rubber hose for fire purposes.

Besides the painting required in the inside of the building, all the wood-work exposed to the weather on the outside should be re-painted without delay to preserve it, as it has commenced to rot.

The closing exercises in June last were quite interesting. Remarks suited to the occasion were made by the Rev. Father Farrelley, the Rev. Wm. Carroll, the superintendent, the teachers, and members of the graduating class.

An extension of the present wharf into deeper water is a work that would return its first cost in a few years, by the reduced cost of our coal supply.

The roof of the main building allows the water, when it rains, to come through and spoil the walls and ceilings inside. It wants a general overhauling, as the slates are off in some places and loose in others.

During the dry weather the water in the wells was found insufficient in quantity for drinking and other purposes. A large filter has been fitted up in the laundry, with pipes leading to the kitchen, and hereafter we expect to have plenty of good, pure water.

The directors of the West Hastings show kindly admitted the pupils to the late exhibition free of charge, and the managers of the Mechanics' Institute were equally liberal on the 24th of May last, when the games under their auspices took place in the fair grounds.

In December last, Mr. R. C. Slater, of Toronto, commenced the publication of the *Silent World*, for the benefit and enlightenment of the mutes of the Province. The paper is very cleverly edited, and supplies a want long felt by those it is designed to instruct.

The pupils' occasional socials are great events in the school life here, and tend to make the little ones more contented and happy during their long enforced absence from home. Various games are indulged in for half an hour before bed-time, and time is given during the day for healthful recreation.

We had a large number of visitors during the year, including the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, late Superintendent of Education, the Hon. Justice Osler, the Hon. Justice Burton, the Hon. Mr. Bowell, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, Mr. Patterson, M.P., the various grand juries, and

others. Mr. Patterson is well remembered by the pupils for his liberality in sending forty pounds of candy for the Easter social.

The pantomime during Christmas week, under Professor Greene's direction, was thoroughly enjoyed by all who witnessed it. It was repeated in the Opera House to a large audience, under the auspices of the Women's Christian Association, and about \$100 realized for the Home for the Friendless in Belleville.

We owe obligations to the following railway companies for allowing the pupils to go to their homes and return, at vacation, for one fare for the double journey:—The Grand Trunk, Great Western, Northern and Northwestern, Credit Valley, Toronto, Grey and Bruce, Brockville and Ottawa, St. Lawrence and Ottawa, Midland, and Nipissing. To the Grand Trunk Railway, through Mr. Wainwright, the obliging passenger agent, we are specially indebted for issuing to parents or friends bringing children to the Institution, or visitors coming here, return tickets for one-third fare, they having paid full first-class fare to Belleville.

This report would be incomplete without a brief notice of the demise, on the 23rd January last, of the late Mr. John Barrett McGann, who was one of the principal teachers in the Institution, from its opening up to a brief period prior to his death, when, from failing health, he was compelled to retire from the active duties of the profession he loved so well, and in the prosecution of which he had spent the best part of his life. He was, as has often been remarked, the pioneer instructor of the deaf and dumb in this Province, having opened the first school for mutes, in Toronto, in 1858. He was enthusiastic in his work, with zeal unbounded, and, from a small beginning, he laboured in Toronto and Hamilton with varying financial success, but with great benefit to those placed under his charge, until the Institution was opened here in 1870. Up to the date of his death his great concern and his principal theme of conversation was how to benefit the mutes of Ontario. The deaf-mutes, out of their scanty means, have contributed \$130 towards the erection of a monument to his memory. It would be a graceful act on the part of the Government if it would supplement the amount with a sum sufficient to put up a memorial worthy of the labours of the pioneer teacher of deaf-mutes in this Province.

Mr. Livingston, bursar, is prompt and exact in the discharge of duty. The appointment of Mr. Canniff, as storekeeper, secures for the Institution a thorough check upon all articles received and given into use; his store is conveniently arranged, and his books neatly and accurately kept. The matron's oversight of the girls has been the same as in former years. The housekeeper's department is well and efficiently managed. The supervisor displays tact and firmness in his intercourse with the boys, and the other *employés* are working cheerfully.

I submit herewith the statistical tables required, viz. :—

- A.—Shewing the nationality of parents of pupils.
- B.— “ “ religion “ “
- C.— “ “ occupation “ “
- D.— “ “ ages of pupils.
- E.— “ “ number of pupils and counties from which they came.

In the discharge of my duties I have had the willing aid and hearty co-operation of officers, teachers, and *employés* generally. Believing that our work has hitherto been watched over and protected by the Giver of all good, we look forward with hopefulness, and ask for the continued aid of our Heavenly Father in the performance of our labours in the future.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. MATHISON,

Superintendent.

A.—NATIONALITY.

—	No.	—	No.
Canada	86	Indian	2
Ireland	54	United States.....	6
England.....	48	France	1
Scotland.....	41	Unknown.....	24
Germany	19	Total.....	281

B.—RELIGION.

—	No.	—	No.
Presbyterians	74	Plymouth Brethren.....	2
Methodists	69	Mennonites	5
Church of England.....	46	Disciples.....	2
Roman Catholics.....	34	New Jerusalem	2
Baptists ..	20	Evangelican	1
Lutherans	9	Unknown.....	9
Bible Christians.....	6		
Congregationalists	2	Total.....	281

C.—OCCUPATIONS.

—	No.	—	No.
Accountants.....	2	Carpenters	13
Agents	1	Carder	1
Axemaker	1	Clerk	1
Baggageman.....	1	Captain of schooner.....	1
Blacksmiths	4	Chairmaker	1
Boiler-maker	1	Coopers	2
Brakesman	1	Curriers	3
Book-keeper	1	Drayman	1
Bricklayers	2	Dressmakers.....	2
Cabinet-maker.....	1	Engineers	2
Carriage-makers	4	Farmers	108
Car inspector	1	Fisherman.....	1

C.—OCCUPATIONS.—Continued.

	No.		No.
Governor of jail.....	1	Plasterer	1
Harness-maker.....	1	Sailors	2
Iron-founder.....	1	Seamstress.....	1
Keeper of park.....	1	Servant	1
Labourers	57	Shoemakers	3
Livery proprietors.....	2	Tailor	1
Machinists.....	2	Tavern-keepers	6
Marble-cutters.....	2	Tanner	1
Masons	2	Teamsters	2
Maltster.....	1	Tuner	1
Merchants.....	5	Teachers... ..	4
Millers	3	Watchmaker.....	1
Painters	5	Weaver	1
Minister.....	1	Unknown.....	15
Printer	1	Total... ..	281

D.—AGES.

AGE.	No.	AGE.	No.	AGE.	No.
7.....	4	16.....	18	25.....	2
8.....	16	17.....	18	26.....	2
9.....	21	18.....	17	27.....	1
10.....	17	19.....	12	28.....	1
11.....	25	20.....	15	29.....	2
12.....	25	21.....	8	34.....	1
13.....	21	22.....	7	Unknown	1
14.....	18	23.....	6		
15.....	20	24.....	3	Total.....	281

E.—COUNTIES FROM WHICH PUPILS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR CAME.

NAME.	No.	NAME.	No.
Brant	10	Carleton	3
Bothwell	1	Durham.....	4
Bruce	9	Elgin	5

E.—COUNTIES FROM WHICH PUPILS CAME, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME.	No.	NAME.	No.
Essex	2	Oxford.....	3
Frontenac	6	Parry Sound.....	2
Grey	15	Peel	2
Haldimand	1	Perth.....	16
Halton	4	Peterborough	2
Hastings	14	Prescott and Russell	7
Huron	17	Prince Edward.....	2
Kent	5	Renfrew	6
Lambton.....	4	Simcoe	11
Lanark	2	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	8
Leeds and Grenville	4	Waterloo	12
Lennox and Addington.....	4	Welland	2
Lincoln	4	Wellington	13
Middlesex	16	Wentworth	15
Muskoka District	1	Westmoreland, N.B.....	1
Norfolk	6	York	20
Northumberland	10	Victoria.....	3
Ontario	9	Total	281

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS WERE RECEIVED.

COUNTY.	Male.	Female.	Total.	COUNTY.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	1	.....	1	Huron	14	17	31
Brant	12	5	17	Kent	10	4	14
Bruce	6	5	11	Lambton.....	9	3	12
Carleton	11	5	16	Lanark	3	2	5
Elgin	2	4	6	Leeds	5	2	7
Essex	1	4	5	Grenville	3	.....	3
Frontenac	6	4	10	Lennox	3	2	5
Grey.....	16	9	25	Addington	1	1	2
Haldimand.....	4	.....	4	Lincoln	3	3	6
Halton	1	4	5	Middlesex.....	21	11	32
Hastings.....	13	9	22	Norfolk	7	5	12

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS, &c.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Male.	Female.	Total.	COUNTY.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Northumberland	5	10	15	Dundas	2	1	3
Durham	10	5	15	Glengarry	3	.....	3
Prescott	3	1	4	Victoria .....	.....	2	2
Ontario	10	3	13	Waterloo	9	8	17
Oxford	6	2	8	Welland	3	2	5
Peel	4	2	6	Wellington.....	12	10	22
Perth	18	9	27	Wentworth	15	4	19
Peterboro'	9	2	11	York	17	15	32
Prince Edward	3	.....	3	Parry Sound District...	1	.....	1
Russell	2	2	4	Muskoka District .....	.....	1	1
Renfrew	5	5	10	New Brunswick	2	.....	2
Simcoe.....	11	10	21				
Stormont	1	2	3	Total	303	195	498

Number of pupils in attendance each official year since the opening of the Institution :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From October 20th, 1870, to September 30th, 1871	64	36	100
“ “ “ “ September 30th, 1871, “ “ “ “ 1872	97	52	149
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ 1872, “ “ “ “ 1873	130	63	193
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ 1873, “ “ “ “ 1874	145	76	221
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ 1874, “ “ “ “ 1875	155	83	238
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ 1875, “ “ “ “ 1876	160	96	256
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ 1876, “ “ “ “ 1877	167	104	271
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ 1877, “ “ “ “ 1878	166	111	277
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ 1878, “ “ “ “ 1879	164	105	269
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ 1879, “ “ “ “ 1880	162	119	281

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

BELLEVILLE, Sep t. 30th, 1880.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting the usual annual Medical Report for the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, for the official year ending Sept. 30th, 1880.

The number of pupils who applied for admission was 281, all of whom were admitted. If we add to this the number of officers and *employés*, together with their families, which is 88, we have an aggregate of 369 who come under my professional care, as per by-law. Seventy of the above live outside the Institution. Three hundred and twelve are entered on the register as having received more or less medical treatment. Of this number, forty-four are simply entered as having been vaccinated.

During the month of May, the Institution was visited by an epidemic of measles, and about eighty of the pupils were attacked with the disease. We also had four cases of scarlet fever of a very mild type. All the above cases, both measles and scarlet fever, terminated favourably. In regard to the above cases, I may unhesitatingly say, that they passed through their respective diseases more successfully than the same number that occur in private families, as they were better cared for and had far better surroundings. The hospital rooms are neat and comfortable, and efficient nurses are in constant attendance upon any who are sick, and, when many happen to be ill at the same time, additional assistance is immediately procured, whilst the officers give their constant personal attention to the sick, and the directions of the physician are not made subordinate to the suggestions of visitors, as is often the case in private families, through the mistaken kindness of parents and friends.

The following is a list of the most severe cases that have received treatment during the year, viz.—

Abscess.....	3	Hymoptisis.....	2
Asthma.....	3	Influenza.....	8
Bronchitis.....	11	Neuralgia.....	5
Conjunctivitis.....	3	Pharyngitis.....	3
Constipation.....	30	Pleurisy.....	3
Contusions and wounds.....	13	Pleurodynia.....	4
Croup.....	2	Pneumonia.....	3
Debility.....	7	Pertussis.....	4
Diarrhoea.....	18	Rheumatism.....	5
Diphtheria.....	3	Tonsillitis.....	11
Enteritis.....	2		

And, beside the above, there were a number of slight ailments peculiar to young children.

We have been signally exempt from severe accidents, having only four fractures of the arm and one dislocation of the elbow joint, all of which terminated in a satisfactory manner.

I may here state, that six of the pupils who entered the Institution during the year were found to be of defective intellect, but, in consultation with the Superintendent, and, through him, with the teachers, it was thought advisable to give them a trial, but, as they made no improvement during the time allotted them, in an educational point of view, it was thought better not to re-admit them.

In regard to the food of the pupils, it is all that could be desired, being fully equal to that used by private families in easy circumstances.

With reference to the clothing, I may state that, through the active efforts of the Superintendent, the pupils are well supplied with clothing, and, for the first time since my connection with the Institution, I have no complaint to make in this respect.

I will also state, with pleasure, that every needed care and attention is exercised by the Superintendent and his assistants in respect to the sanitary condition of the building, the grounds, and the material requirements of the pupils, and that no death has occurred during the year.

I cannot conclude this report without returning my sincere thanks to the Superintendent and the various officers of the Institution, for their courteous attention, and kind and cordial assistance, in everything tending to the comfort and welfare of the pupils committed to my care.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. HOPE, M.D.,

Physician.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1880.

BRANTFORD, OCT. 1st, 1880.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to present, for the official year ending the 30th September, 1880, the Principal's Report of the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind.

As I sit down this sunny October day to write my Report, there is present with me that bleak October day, ninety-six years ago, when Valentine Haüy led away a blind beggar-lad from the gate of an ancient Paris chapel. As the lad and his fellow-pupils long afterwards loved to relate, it was the chapel of *Notre Dame de Bonne Nouvelle*, a quiet sanctuary off one of the great streets, and so a little aloof from the "madding crowd" of the gay metropolis. The cheery name of the chapel may have somewhat warmed the shivering waif, and promised to light his sightless and friendless path. His home was hundreds of miles away in Southern France, and he had now, in the heart of the great city, desperately battled for six years against the *Morgue*. But in this quiet church there was another charm which would strongly draw him—it had a famous organ famously played, and more than all, the organist, Chauvet, was blind. After long and weary waiting at *Bonne Nouvelle*, the good news did come at last to poor Le Sueur, and through him to all his companions in misfortune. The message was brought by Haüy, who is, therefore, now called in France and elsewhere "The Apostle of the Blind." The first remove was auspiciously made from the gate of *Bonne Nouvelle* to the school in *rue Notre Dame des Victoires*. There triumphs were won which are not commemorated among the statues beneath the gilded dome of the *Invalides*, nor does their hero repose in a vast sarcophagus. No; we must put behind us the *Invalides*, and, near by, enter a less ambitious edifice. Up there, in the tympanum over the entrance, we see in bas-relief a group of blind children, led by Haüy's hand from victory to victory; and these not such poor victories as Austerlitz, Wagram, and the other half-dozen butcher's bills charged against Napoleon on the pavement around his tomb. The touching story of Haüy's unselfish devotion to the blind; his boundless enthusiasm in their instruction; their frequent murmurings and ingratitude; his personal privations; his neglect at Napoleon's hands; his royal reception by Alexander I. at St. Petersburg; his return to Paris, after illuminating Europe with light-houses for the blind—all this deserves to be better told, and told frequently, for the world is still full of neglected blind; but the world does *not* abound in philanthropists.

With us, however, at present the most urgent matter is to apply to the advantage of our own blind folk the experiments of Haüy, and the experience that has since accumulated. The first experiments were made under peculiar advantages that would be rare in their concurrence. If we would catch Haüy's inspiration, let us for a moment breathe the

feverish excitement of the century that had just witnessed the English Revolution and that was ripening for two other revolutions—the American and the French. The genius of Inquiry had broken loose, never more to be recaptured. Never before had men's minds been so receptive of new ideas. During this period of nervous exaltation, a theory of universal benevolence was proclaimed. The vocabulary of the French language was not sufficiently responsive to this new impulse, and so, in 1725, the Abbé de St. Pierre deliberately framed the special word "*bienfaisance*" (beneficence). The most unlikely and grotesque subjects became inoculated. Even the gruff old tyrant, Marquis Mirabeau, who begat the Great Tribune, and educated him by *lettres de cachet*, set up for a philanthropist, and published himself as "The Friend of Mankind" (*l'ami des hommes*). The intellect as well as the emotions became engaged. Locke, in his *Essay on the Human Understanding*, had let loose a queer question which ever since had been running wild—whether a man blind from birth, if suddenly given sight, could distinguish a cube from a sphere, both being of a size and standing together. Locke and his friend, Molineux, replied, nay. The *Essay* appeared, though an abridgment, in French, even before it was published in England, for its author was then (1687) a political exile. Early in the new century, a sightless mathematical wonder, Nicholas Saunderson, appeared at Cambridge, and achieved such distinction by his lectures that Newton—"the incomparable Newton" as Saunderson calls him*—asked him to undertake the exposition of the *Principia* and the *Optics*. While Saunderson was still the lion at Cambridge, the eminent surgeon, Cheselden, succeeded in giving sight to a boy born blind, and then fourteen years old. The boy was at first unable to recognize by sight the objects that were most familiar to his touch, and Cheselden carefully recorded the progress of visual interpretation. The French *savans* were profoundly interested in the psychological questions arising out of these events. Condillac took up Locke's conundrum and the experiments of Cheselden, and discussed with great dialectic skill the mental process of the blind (*Essai sur l'origine des connaissances humaines*, 1746). Next year appeared in Dublin an interesting biography of Saunderson, from the hand of "his friend and disciple," Inchlif or Hinchliffe. His book furnished details of the appliances used by the blind mathematician, and it was most eagerly read in France. A copy fell into the hands of Diderot, then on the alert for philosophical sensations. With his graceful pen, hitherto scarcely known in France, he threw off the memorable "Letters on the Blind for the use of the Seeing," (*Lettres sur les aveugles a l'usage de ceux qui voient*). Paris was soon as much interested in the blind man of Puisaux as the England of thirty years ago was in Charles Dickens' sketch of Laura Bridgman, Dr. Howe's famous blind-deaf-mute pupil. Diderot's fame was established at a stroke. The letters secured for him not only fame, but also three months' imprisonment in Vincennes. I have read his *brochure* over and over again, in the vain hope of discovering what in it excited the irascible government of Louis XV.; what possible pretext the "Well-beloved" or his minions could find for such an outrage. It may really have been, as the historian Buckle suggests,† that the bat-eyed government of Louis XV suspected, in the mention of blindness, some allusion to themselves! What interests us most is, that Diderot's imprisonment was working out the deliverance of the blind. But for this occurrence it is very doubtful whether this Report of the Ontario Institution for the Blind would have been required before A. D. 1980. The popular interest in the *Letters* had already been running high; but, when an obstruction was thrown across the current, the interest instantly swelled and leaped up into wild enthusiasm; the feeble barrier burst; Diderot and a torrent of Revolutionary schemes were set free! While still in prison, this involuntary champion of the blind was visited by Rousseau,—the notable Jean Jacques,—who was presently to become a chief sorcerer among unquiet minds, and the very master-spirit of the Revolution. Hitherto the blind had been regarded merely as interesting subjects in psychology. Locke, Condillac, and Diderot had not got beyond this phase; but Rousseau asked the more direct question, what can we do to alleviate the lot of this afflicted class; above all, how shall we apply to their education the results of all your metaphysics? *He suggested the embossed books*

* Algebra, Book IX. § 378.

† History of Civilization in England, Vol. II.

that we use to-day. By his eloquent tenderness he softened down human selfishness; and, what would have been thought past all belief, he made the age of Louis XV memorable for its schemes of philanthropy! Under his marvellous pen, France was wrought up into such sympathetic mood with afflicted humanity, that the education of both deaf mutes and blind passed rapidly through the transition stage of private effort, and became an essential part of state administration. Finding himself famous through his acquaintance with the fortress of Vincennes, Diderot again tempted the government, though unsuccessfully, by publishing his *Letter on Deaf Mutes*. As his *Letter on the Blind* was to become Haüy's manual, so this other letter set the Abbé l'Epée to work among the deaf and dumb. Among the most frequent visitors at l'Epée's school, was Haüy, and thus a romantic friendship arose between the pioneer of sign-language for deaf-mutes, and the pioneer of education for the blind. Many years afterwards, there met at the Scientific Congress of Liège, l'Epée's most accomplished pupil, Massieu, and Haüy's distinguished pupil, Rodenbach, who rose to be a Belgian statesman of great influence. Rodenbach maintained before the Congress, that the lot of blind persons is more fortunate than those of deaf-mutes, while the deaf-mute, Massieu, sought to establish the better fortune of his own class.

In 1784, an accomplished blind *pianiste* suddenly rose upon the musical world. Mlle. Paradies, a young Austrian, blind from infancy, had, from very tender years, been carefully instructed in the piano and organ, and now, conducted by her mother, she was making the grand professional tour. After charming the courts of central Europe, she entertained Carlton House and Windsor Castle. She finally ventured on Paris, and there achieved her most brilliant triumphs. No one was more enthusiastic than Haüy, in whose mind the music of blind performers had hitherto been associated with the sorrowful exhibition at the *Café des Aveugles*. There, for the diversion of idlers, eight or ten blind men stood on a platform, goggles on nose, mock music before their sightless eyes, and made "a discordant symphony" which excited the boisterous and heartless mirth of the audience. Haüy tells us that he turned aside from this sad spectacle with a bitter pang, and at that instant for the first time the question floated through his mind: cannot these degraded unfortunates be educated by substituting touch for sight? Soon after, the brilliant and accomplished Paradies arrived in Paris, and the memory of the *Café des Aveugles* troubled Haüy with accusing force. His mind full of these thoughts, he walked towards the old chapel of *Bonne Nouvelle*, and there met a blind beggar-lad. From that hour the work began.

To understand the present state of any soil we must learn something of the previous husbandry, and though we have improved the implements, the experiments of the early pioneers are still full of instruction. In this Institution we still retain the old and convenient distinction of work into literary, musical, and technical.

Literary Department.

The hope was at first entertained that a considerable proportion of the blind, if fairly educated, could live by brain-work of some sort. Literature, it was argued, is a means of livelihood to many seeing persons, to some even a source of affluence; why should not authorship yield a revenue to the blind, who have in many instances shown themselves highly gifted? To this question, which is still frequently asked, the sufficient answer is, that if blind writers produce distinctly meritorious work, the reading world will find it out and reward it. But an Institution for the Blind, no matter how high its curriculum, could not undertake a school of authorship any more than a collegiate institute or a college would be justified in doing. By no canon of criticism could we identify authors in embryo, and the history of literature supplies on every page instances how even the most sagacious teacher may be misled either into undue hope or unnecessary despair. Journalism is the most accessible form of literature; laborious research is not expected of it, nor are severe rules of criticism applied to its literary form; yet able journalists are by no means abundant. An American school of journalism was some time ago projected for students possessed of sight, but the school is already defunct. Artistic writing is really

as much the outcome of natural gifts as successful composition in music, or successful composition in marble or colours. Then, over and above all this, we must not, while training the blind, imitate the vice of modern educational systems, and neglect, or even postpone, the training of the *hand*. It has been the wise practice of the House of Brandenburg to instruct each of its princes in a trade. The Emperor William often shows, with pride, mechanical triumphs executed in wood or metal by his grandsons, and by the Crown Prince, their father. By a strong infusion of practical handicraft the German family hope to avoid what Professor Huxley lately called "*lopsided men*." It is, however, all-important that we should cultivate the *general intelligence* of the blind; for, under this stimulus, the hand responds much more readily to technical instruction of any kind. This receptive condition of the blind child's intellect can obviously be induced in two ways, which we constantly combine: 1st, by reading and oral instruction; 2nd, by furnishing embossed books to the blind for their own perusal. For both purposes an extensive library is necessary, and it should be constantly kept up to the literary and scientific standard of the time. The silent influence of books is inconceivably great. Even every well-appointed convict prison in our time has its library, and the softening influence of literature is visible even when men are at their worst.

The embossed books used by our pupils comprise, besides school-books and devotional works, the following representation of English literature:—Shakspeare's *Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, *King Lear*, *Julius Caesar*, *Merchant of Venice*, *Midsummer Night's Dream*; Milton's entire Poetical Works; Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*; Pope's *Essay on Man*, *Essay on Criticism*, *Rape of the Lock*, and selections; Byron's *Prisoner of Chillon*, *Hebrew Melodies*, and *Childe Harold*; Scott's *Marmion* and *Lady of the Lake*; Tennyson's *Enoch Arden* and *Dora*; Dickens' *Cricket on the Hearth*, *Child's History of England*, and *The Old Curiosity Shop*; selected poetical works of Goldsmith, Gray, Shelley, Herbert, and Macaulay. For these books I have drawn upon the Boston Institution, the American Printing House for the Blind (Louisville), Mr. Kneass of Philadelphia, and the Worcester (England) *Society for Providing Cheap Literature for the Blind*. The fact that, after nearly a century of effort, the entire library of the blind can be enumerated in half a dozen lines of print, calls aloud on philanthropists. How does this list compare with the catalogue of the school library of any intelligent township, or with the catalogue in any well-managed convict prison? Strenuous efforts are being put forth by the superintendents of the Boston and Louisville Institutions to increase the number of embossed books. The Worcester Society, in England, has done excellent work with its slender resources, and, if properly supported, would do vastly more. Great expectations were raised by the Gardner legacy of £300,000, but its application seems still to remain where it was left by the late Lord Chancellor. Let us hope that it will not prove to be another phase of Dickens' famous chancery suit, Jarndyce and Jarndyce. The outlook at present is bleak enough. Superintendent Anagnos, besides the embossed edition of Pope's works mentioned in the list above, and besides a volume of American prose, has during the past year projected a series of historical manuals, of which the following are ready for delivery:—Schmitz's *History of Greece*, brought down to 1862, by Gennadios, Professor of History in the University of Athens; Schmitz's *Rome*; Higginson's *History of the United States*. Among the new works immediately forthcoming are Freeman's *Europe* and Huxley's *Science Primer*. Nor have the wants of younger pupils been overlooked. A reading book has lately been prepared by Mr. Lodge, for the Boston public schools, and he has taken as the matter the ever-charming stories of childhood—Red Riding-Hood, Jack the Giant-Killer, and the rest. With Mr. Lodge's permission, the Boston Institution has reproduced the volume in the embossed form, and has also embossed selections from the Arabian Nights in a form suitable for a reading-book. Our blind children read with inconceivable relish these delightful stories, which, for a thousand years, have retained unfaded all their original charms.

Mrs. Anagnos has, with great kindness, lately translated from the German, and in embossed form presented gratuitously to the blind, an interesting account of the world's famous diamonds, the Kohinoor, the Pitt diamond, and others that have shone in history as well as in caskets.

The publications of the Boston Institution are all defrayed by private benevolence; and sometimes the benefactors will not allow Mr. Anagnos to disclose their names to his board of trustees. When shall we witness in Ontario philanthropy of this unostentatious character?

The relief of these recent Boston prints is surprisingly bold; the words fairly leap from the page! The paper is made from specially selected linen rags; and, while thin, is very strong. On the occasion of a recent delightful visit to the Institution, I was invited to examine all the details of the printing and electrotyping. A new press, appropriately named the Howe Memorial Press, has been constructed from the design of Mr. Reardon, a most ingenious blind mechanic, who resides at the Institution. Mr. Reardon had previously given proofs of his ingenuity, in a system of electric clocks which shew uniform time throughout the Institution; also in a system of electric calls, by which any officer, pupil, or servant can at will be summoned from any part of the building. Among practical book makers there is considerable variance of opinion as to the best form of press for embossing. Mr. Anagnos, discarding the cylinder, has in the new press returned to the bed and platen. It is contended that the simultaneous pressure on the whole page gives a more uniform relief than successive tangential pressures, as imparted by a cylinder; and that in the latter case a species of ripple or after-tow in the "blanket" produces inequalities in the impression. It is interesting to note that Haüy, though using the cylinder,—somewhat after the manner, as I conjecture, of the modern "proof press,"—believed that a simultaneous vertical pressure would yield better books.* The new Boston press which is of great power, is not designed for a greater speed than eight hundred impressions an hour. For heavy and expensive stereotype castings,—a ton of type-metal to a book of a few hundred pages,—Mr. Anagnos, has substituted an exceedingly light and cheap electrotype. A wax matrix taken from the type form is blackleaded, and a thin copper shell is deposited, which, after being separated from its matrix, is supported at the back by a filling of melted tin. By this electrotype process, the price of the Boston publications has recently been much reduced, while the quality of both paper and printing has been vastly improved.

At the Louisville Institution,—where, in the month of August, the Biennial Convention was right royally entertained by Superintendent Huntoon and his Trustees,—I found further improvements projected for the book-work, which already is exceedingly good. For convenience and economy, the American Printing House for the Blind is conducted within the institution walls, and it is thus under Mr. Huntoon's constant superintendence. An improved cylinder press has been found necessary to keep up with the demand for embossed books. Under the recent Subsidy Act of the United States Congress, the duty of producing and distributing annually \$10,000 worth of books and appliances devolved upon Mr. Huntoon, and even his energy must have been severely taxed. This subsidy has given a powerful stimulus to the education of the blind. Some modifications in the rules of distribution were adopted by the late Convention. Publications and appliances, other than those produced at Louisville, can now be selected to the limit of 20 per cent of the appropriation credited to any given superintendent. The choice of books is perhaps the most difficult question that can engage any educational body. The plan adopted at Louisville is ingenious and sufficiently elastic. Five superintendents are to form a publication committee, who are to send to the various superintendents, classified lists of all the books suggested for publication. Every superintendent is to designate in each subject the book that he approves, and the book receiving the greatest number of votes is to be sent to the embossing press. Then, to provide for the publication of special works, it was further resolved, that the appropriation of any institution may be devoted to the embossing of any book selected by the superintendent of that Institution.

Mr. Kneass, of Philadelphia, has lately reprinted in raised letters *King René's Daughter*—Theodore Martin's translation from the Danish of Henrik Hertz. Iolanthe, the king's daughter, and the heroine of the play, became blind in infancy; but, under the

* "Nous croyons cependant qu'une impression perpendiculaire donnée au même instant à toute la feuille, laisserait à son foulage plus de solidité."

magic spells of Moorish science, she regains her sight. To our blind pupils these hinging incidents open sympathies that make the book a frequent companion. Mr. Kneass intends, I believe, to give us Bulwer Lytton's popular play, *The Lady of Lyons*, which will also meet with a warm welcome. He entertains a design of reproducing, in embossed form, some English version of the entire *Iliad* of Homer. The wisdom of this scheme I greatly question. The work would probably occupy half-a-dozen large quarto volumes, and the ordinary blind reader would hardly work his way through the second quarter of the first volume, where the "catalogue of the ships" would fall due. To afford an insight into Homer's great poems, a much better plan would be to reprint those two delightful volumes of "Ancient Classics for English Readers" that are devoted to the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, where the editor (the Rev. W. Lucas Collins) has introduced Homer's most famous passages in graceful English versions.

The Roman types used by the three foregoing publishers differ in some details, but they offer no difficulty to those of our pupils who can read line type. The Worcester (England) Society adopts a type quite resembling in form, though not in size, Haüy's early imprints; these letters are also found very legible to the finger, except in the too close resemblance of *e* and *o*.

How great the improvements in books for the blind! Haüy's letters were fairly designed, but the mechanical execution of his books was very crude. Into an area of 50 square inches he brought 365 letters,—the American publications bring with greatly increased legibility into the same area about twice as many. Our pioneer apologized for the clumsiness of his ponderous tomes. He pleaded "our printing is still in its cradle. Perhaps some day we, like seeing folk, shall have our Elzevirs." If we yet complain of our bulky books, let us thankfully remember that they have shrunk to less than one-half their former size. How old Haüy's heart would gladden at the fulfilment of his prophecy!

In the choice of books for relief-printing, I would urge upon our publishers that they do not multiply class-books on such subjects as grammar, arithmetic, and spelling; but that large additions be made in books of more abiding interest,—works in literature and history, or works illustrative of these subjects. In my last Annual Report I cited encouraging examples of blind poets that have left their mark upon the literature of modern Europe. From time immemorial, history as well as poetry has had a fascination for the blind, and occasionally it may be said of blind historians, as Mr. Gladstone once grandly said of orators, that they have given back in a flood what they have received in vapour. Cicero tells us, as a notable event of his boyhood, that he gained the recognition of Aufidius, who, though blind reached the high offices of quæstor and prætor, and who, in those days, was yet more famous as the historian of Greece. Father Charlevoix, our famous Canadian Annalist of a century and a half ago, found on visiting Japan, that the state maintained a regular faculty of history, composed of blind men, whose memory was made the muniment room—probably also the lumber-room—of the national records. It may be, as it is usually alleged, that Milton was turned aside by failure of sight from his design of completing the History of England; but, judging from the sample he has left, we have made an exceedingly good exchange in *Paradise Lost*. Within our own century we can find examples that are full of encouragement to ambitious youth. The American historian, Prescott, lost his sight just as he had gathered the raw material for the first of his Spanish histories; but he dared to go forward; and, after ten years' further toil, all the world was reading his *Ferdinand and Isabella*. Another decade brought forth, though with more aid from his sight, his *Conquests of Mexico and Peru*. The fatal paralytic stroke came to him in his library chair while engaged on his *Philip II*. Augustin Thierry, the eminent historian of the Norman Conquest, wrote in darkness all his historical works, except the first. His brother Amédée, also an historian of eminence, was afflicted with the same privation, but was endowed with the same literary taste that Augustin so touchingly described as his constant solace. The late Viscount Cranborne (eldest son of the Marquis of Salisbury) was blind from childhood, but was quite remarkable for the range and the variety of his scholarship. His *History of France for Children*, followed by the *Essays and Historical Sketches* raised high hopes, which unhappily were blighted by his sudden taking off,—a serious loss to the blind of England, whose cause he had made his own.

In point print books for our literary classes, I regret that I have this year no new publications to report. This Institution, in common with almost all other American Institutions for the Blind, employs the New York point system. The adoption of the Braille system, *as employed in France*, seems, independently of its intrinsic defects as a tangible alphabet, to be altogether out of the question. The exposition of the French system, as laid before the Paris Congress of 1878, and since published by the French Government,* will, I suppose, be accepted as authentic. Well, the system, as now used, embraces the following symbols to designate *peculiarities occurring in the French language*: 1st, letters marked by the *trema* or by accents; 2nd, prefixes and terminations common in the French language; also, 3rd, words in frequent use, making a total of about 150 symbols, which are additional to the digits and to the letters of the alphabet. Now, in this immense number of symbols, Braille and his editor, Ballu, have really exhausted all the *useful* combinations that the Braille system admits of; and on the ground of uniformity, which is the strong plea for the general use of the system, it is obvious that these symbols, already appropriated to a special significance in France, cannot be made to signify something else in English or German. It was hoped that an international code of letters and word-symbols for the blind was found in the Braille system, but the hope is evidently delusive. We could reach such a result by only one path: translating into point characters all the possible elementary sounds of the human voice; as, for example, they are represented in Prof. A. Melville Bell's "Visible Speech;" but phonetic reform has not yet reached a point where this would be practicable. Until the world insists upon representing the vocal essence of a language instead of its mere conventional form, we cannot have a universal alphabet for either blind or seeing. Phonetic spelling is, however, making its way, and we are apparently on the eve of a great revolution. Some of the public journals have lately been using such forms as *program*—which is already recognized by so accurate a scholar as Mr. Skeat in his *Etymological Dictionary*—and *catalog*, which has the justification of the German form. But the English Philological Society goes vastly farther. That learned body, whose head quarters are at University College, London, and which reckons among its leading spirits such names as F. J. Furnivall, the eminent Shakspearean scholar, has already adopted such changes as *iland* for *island*; *foren* for *foreign*; *rein* for *reign*; *feeld* for *field*; *ake* for *ache*; *ov* for *of*; *traveler* for *traveller*; *ar* for *are*; *giv* for *give*; *cum* for *come*; *du* for *due*; *lookt* for *looked*; *tugd* for *tugged*; *er* for *re* (in *centre*, etc.); *drivn* for *driven*; *promis* for *promise*; *forfet* for *forfeit*; *hight* for *height*; *o* or *e* for *eo* in *people* (peple), *jeopardy*, *yeoman*, etc. These apparently startling changes are really in most cases only restorations of the old and simpler spelling, from which, on a sorrowful day, our forefathers strayed, leaving their posterity to wander up and down in the wilderness these four hundred years or more. To the blind, in a much greater degree than the seeing, these changes are important, spelling is so difficult without sight, and space is so valuable in embossed books. At the Louisville Convention, a committee was appointed to report on the whole question at our next biennial gathering, which is to be held in August, 1882, at Janesville, Wisconsin.

Meanwhile our publishers ought surely to be issuing some fresh books in the New York point letter, which was definitely adopted nine years ago, by the Convention of Indianapolis. We urgently need a graduated series of reading-books, which had better not reproduce anything we have now in Roman letters. The existing readers are already so familiar to blind pupils that point-print versions of these books would certainly be read rather from memory than touch. For more advanced students, a transcript of Macaulay's *Essays* would be found very appropriate. If a little more help were provided within this Institution, I could put to excellent use a small Gordon printing-press. More than two hundred blind youths now annually pass through our hands, and their educational wants are very varied. Special printed lessons would often prove of great service. In training the fingers of blind children to read, their strength of memory is our chief impediment. In many cases a single perusal of a page transfers it so completely to the memory that any further training of the fingers on that page is useless. The blind child's fingers are not the source of information on which he now depends, and they wander aimlessly over the page.

* Anaglyptographie et Raphigraphie de Braille. Paris¹⁸ 1880.

In a recent letter to the *Athenæum* (March 6th, 1880), Dr. Monier Williams, the eminent professor of Sanskrit at Oxford, affords an extraordinary instance of this cultivation of memory in the blind pandit Gattu-Lalaji, who, at eight years, had lost the sight of both eyes, through smallpox. "During one of my visits to Bombay, he called on me, accompanied by three amanuenses, and requested a trial of his powers, declaring himself capable of composing six sets of extemporaneous verses, simultaneously, on any six subjects, and in any six metres I liked to select. I proposed three subjects—a description of Bombay, the advantage of Sanskrit learning, and the advent of the Prince of Wales to India—naming at the same time three of the most difficult metres I could remember. Without a moment's delay, the pandit dictated the required verses to his scribes, with wonderful precision and rapidity. He also conversed fluently in Sanskrit, and impressed me very favourably with his finished scholarship and the extent of his literary acquirements. The blind pandit's successful *tour de force* in my presence was doubtless more due to great powers of memory than to poetical genius."

Of Dr. Moone's publications the Institution has only a limited supply, but the books are in frequent use. One of the older pupils, who, with his sight, lost also his left arm, has lately received from H. R. H. the Marchioness of Lorne a kind gift of the *Gospels* embossed in Moone's characters.

In my last Report I represented the cruel disability to which blind readers in Canada were then subjected by the Customs duty on embossed books. Mr. Paterson, our eloquent representative in the Commons, took up the question during the next session, and made a powerful appeal for the relief of an afflicted class, whose burden is already so grievous to carry. The Honourable Edward Blake also kindly gave the blind of Canada his powerful advocacy. The House showed itself responsive to these stirring appeals, and the Premier announced the good news that henceforth books embossed for the use of the blind will be admitted free.

For pencil-writing we generally use the grooved card. The "automatic" indelible pencil that has lately become so popular would serve a good purpose in blind-schools, if its price were well reduced. Ink cannot be used without sight, and ordinary pencil-writing soon becomes blurred and illegible. Blind authors have resorted to various expedients. Prescott was advised by Thierry, his brother in affliction and in historical tastes, to *dictate* his manuscript, but Prescott would sturdily draft his own. He procured in London, a writing-case, consisting of a frame traversed by brass wires corresponding in number to the designed lines of writing. The paper was covered by a carbonised sheet, such as we still use for duplicating, and both were secured together beneath the wire gridiron. The historian then used an ivory or an agate stylus, and the writing appeared on the lower sheet as hieroglyphics, intelligible to his secretary,—and often to no one else. It is interesting to remember that Prescott's Secretary, Mr. John Foster Kirk, has since become a distinguished author, and the historian of *Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy*.

Our blind writers, when they intend their manuscript to be legible to themselves, and to one another, use point characters. But just here arose a great obstacle. Hitherto it has been necessary for the blind writer to indent the dots on the side of the paper reverse from that on which his fingers would read it; also, as in reading he proceeds from left to right, so in indenting he must take the opposite direction, and form the characters from right to left. Then if he desired to examine any word or sentence already written, he must detach the paper from the frame in which it was secured, release it from the embrace of the "guide," turn it over, read it with the fingers, and restore it to its first position. In mathematical problems, where each stage of the work is deduced from some preceding stage, or from the hypothesis, the difficulty became insuperable. Ever since my first acquaintance with school-aparatus for the blind, I felt satisfied that before point characters could receive their full application, some simple mechanism was necessary whereby the blind could write on the same side of the paper that they read,—in other words that what we required *was not an indenting, but an embossing appliance*. In nearly all my Reports I have discussed this question, and from time to time, I have indicated the progress of my experiments. Happily, this year, the embossing guide has passed the experimental stage, and after availing myself of the criticisms and suggestions of our most experienced and successful teachers, I have introduced it into all branches of class-instruction. This em-

bossing guide,—which so far as appears from the bibliography of the blind, is the first that has ever either been devised or suggested,—consists essentially of two metal plates, each one inch by eleven. The upper plate is punched into three rows of cells, bearing a very exact mathematical relation to each other, and may for convenience be called the “cell-plate.” The lower or “bed” plate bears on its surface a number of conical points about a 1-20th of an inch in height; and these points are so disposed that, when the two plates are made coincident, four points of the lower plate appear in the four angles of each cell in the upper plate. The stylus resembles the barrel of a watch-key; the cavity, however, not being square, but conical, so as to conform to the shape of the points on the bed-plate. The formation of these points has been a matter of prolonged experiment. In my first experiments I drove into the bed-plate, pins, so as to occupy the four corners of each cell. In the next model, which I had made in Toronto, I had the points spun on a sheet of copper, which was afterwards soldered to a brass plate. But this appeared too tedious. I therefore set about casting the bed-plate, points and all, in type metal. But when I had fairly succeeded with my castings an unexpected difficulty arose. I found that we could not succeed in making our cell-plates exactly alike, i. e. when a number of plates are stacked up, their cells do not *exactly* coincide. Mr. Harrison, our engineer, has by his ingenuity gradually reduced this error, so that now it has all but disappeared, and the method of casting, as being much more expeditious, will again be tried. Meanwhile I have fallen back on the second method, and Mr. Wickens has closely studied the best mode of spinning* conical points on copper plates. The following is the process that is at present pursued, by which 200 perfect points can be spun in less than a quarter of an hour. A strip of copper, toughened by heating, is covered by its intended cell-plate and both are well secured to a strip of sheet lead. A shouldered steel point having a velocity of over a thousand revolutions a minute is, by a foot-lever, brought down in each of the four corners of every cell, and the copper is thus, without breaking, spun into the conical points required. The strip of copper which now bristles with points is soldered to a back of rather heavy brass plate and the points are at the same time filled with liquid solder. This bed-plate finally receives two posts, which pass through the cell-plate, and one of which allows the cell-plate to be released and revolved around the other post as a pivot. I submitted this educational novelty at Louisville, for the opinion of the Convention, and it was most favorably received. At this Institution we do not of course manufacture appliances for sale, but I have sent to Boston, Louisville, and Philadelphia samples of our earliest though somewhat imperfect efforts, and I have furnished such directions as will enable the publishers for the blind, at those points, to make the embossing guides for Institutions requiring them.

In my last report I described a variety of elaborate mechanisms designed to expedite blind writing. The Braille-Foucaud apparatus is one of the earliest, and it is made the subject of instruction in some Institutions. In spite of its laborious process of constructing tangible Roman letters, I find it stated in a recent French publication that eighty Alexandrine verses,—say two pages of a well-printed English octavo,—can be embossed in an hour. Its price used to be given at from \$12 to \$16, but it is no longer quoted on the announcements of the Paris Institution.

At the Louisville Convention Mr. McElroy exhibited an ingenious and compact needle-writer for New York point characters. There is a key-board, containing six keys, separated by a spacing key into two sets, each of three. These six notes actuate as many needle-points in the six different positions that a dot may occupy in the New York point system. A convex table of sheet iron carries the paper that is to be indented,—a transverse slot dividing the sheet-iron into two equal parts. This slot is surmounted by a metal arc, having a groove on its under surface. Against this groove the indenting needles play as the keys are struck. This ingenious mechanism has distinct advantages over all the type-writers for the blind that I have yet seen. It shares the disadvantage of all indenting machines, in proceeding from right to left; but the manuscript already written is accessible to the finger, except the line actually being written. The whole mechanism does not occupy more room than an ordinary dressing-case, and the price is at present placed

* Since the above was written, we have succeeded in making very satisfactory points by the simple use of a minute punch and die; and altogether we have much improved the whole appliance.

at \$18. The inventor, Mr. McElroy, has been appointed superintendent of the new State Institution for the Blind, established this year at Lansing, Michigan.

Hitherto the least satisfactory appliances for the blind have been in the department of mathematics. Two centuries ago, at Geneva, the eminent mathematician, James Bernoulli, succeeded in teaching his favorite subjects to a blind girl, and he left a small Latin tractate explaining his methods of instruction, which included the use of tangible numerals. His suggestions were not at that time followed up. Euler, like James Bernoulli, a citizen of Basel, was a pupil of John Bernoulli, and was doubtless quite familiar with the system recommended for blind mathematicians by John's elder brother. Yet, when Euler became totally blind, he at once and wholly threw himself upon his memory. By way of severe introductory discipline, he dictated to a servant, who at first did not understand a single mathematical expression, his celebrated treatise on algebra, and when he succeeded in making his ignorant servant understand the Diophantine Analysis, he felt assured that he had made his algebra generally intelligible. He also used his memory as the main resort in his profound researches into lunar perturbations. Euler's memory acquired marvellous power; one of his minor feats was committing Virgil's *Æneid*, and telling the first and last lines on any page of his copy. His easy recollection of the most complicated mathematical formula and calculations would have filled with envy even the late Professor De Morgan, who, however, was not necessarily dependent on his memory, but had the excellent use of the left eye. In the year that Euler was born, Saunderson began his brilliant lectures at Cambridge; and, just as Saunderson's life was ebbing away, Euler's fame was rising like a flood, bearing him towards St. Petersburg as the guest of the great Catharine, and towards Berlin as the familiar friend of the great Frederick. Though Saunderson astonished England by his extraordinary powers of memory, he often called to his aid the suggestions of James Bernoulli. He constructed a calculating board, which proved to his contemporaries a great subject of interest and mystery. By putting together the accounts given in Hinchliffe's Biography and Diderot's *Lettres*, its construction and use become intelligible enough. A framed pine board, about a foot square, was divided into small squares, having holes drilled at their angular points and at the intersections of their diagonals. Pegs, with heads of two sizes, were inserted in various positions, and the squares, thus distinguished, made out the ten numerals. Saunderson's board probably suggested the honey-comb, and the numeral cubes still used in many schools for the blind. A little consideration will make it evident that if Saunderson's system of fixed squares, with movable pegs, were transformed into a system of movable blocks, it would be equivalent to using the upper faces of four different cubes, or the upper and lower faces of two different cubes. Or, better still, we may use both ends of a single pentagonal block, the ten different attitudes of the pentagon yielding, as in the Kley and Taylor appliances, the ten numerals. In the celebrated board above noticed, the blind mathematician carried silk threads around the pegs to represent mathematical figures.

Saunderson, by incessant practice, acquired great speed in the use of these clumsy contrivances; but, like Euler, he depended chiefly on mental calculation, using the cubes merely to rest his mind at particular stages of the work. But the educational requirements of such minds as Saunderson's are no measure for the average intellect, and ought never to be taken as any guide in devising school apparatus for ordinary blind youth. To Newton the most difficult of Euclid's theorems was a self-evident truth; but, though we live in the full blaze of the Newtonian philosophy, the *pons asinorum* still remains a bridge of sighs to average school-boys. The walking-staff of such blind giants as Euler and Saunderson in mathematics, or of Milton in literature, would, to ordinary blind folk, be, in Miltonic phrase, "the mast of some great ammiral." Even Ulysses himself did not attempt to handle the truncheon of the Cyclops; with his habitual sagacity he restricted himself to a fathom off the thinner end. The number of mathematical prodigies among the blind has hitherto not been large. In the long records of the Paris Institution I can find only one who distinctly rose above mediocrity, though Paris has always had a strong weakness for evolving prodigies. Penjon (as he spelled his own name), or Paigneon (as Dr. Guillié spelled it), entering the Institution in 1797, shared the great mathematical advantages which were then provided for the pupils. After a course of geometry, algebra, and trigonometry, he was placed under the distinguished mathematicians, Biot and

Franceur. With their assistance he attained to great proficiency in the calculus and the *Mécanique céleste*. At an open competition of the colleges in Paris, he distanced all his rivals, seeing as well as blind, and the rector of the university soon after nominated him to the chair of mathematics in the *Lyceé* of Angers. Beyond this point I have not been able to trace Penjon's career. After his appointment he disappears from view, and he failed to reach even the slight distinction of a notice in the *Biographie Universelle*.

Here it is instructive to keep before us that the Paris Institution in Penjon's time forced the mathematical pupils to rely altogether on their memory. Dr. Guillié, the director, tells us that no external aid whatever was provided. Wherever blind mathematicians have hitherto preserved any record of their researches, they have used the services of a secretary. Saunderson, with all his mental resources, never learned to write. Without writing materials, how paralysed would seeing persons find themselves, even in the simplest matters of account! This suggests what we ought to do for the blind. Until they are provided with some near equivalent for our pencil and paper, sightless children will remain too heavily weighted for much progress. By the device of an embossing guide, I have long hoped, as explained in former Reports, to make mathematics more accessible to the blind. The experiment is now proceeding. So far as we have yet gone, no serious difficulty has been met; and the prospect is very encouraging. The embossing guide is equally available for calculation, for writing, and for musical notation. For the study of geometry I have designed a slate which will, I think, be found very helpful. A sheet of brass-plate will have its surface covered with conical points bearing the same mathematical relation as in the bed-plate of the guide already constructed, so that a cell-plate may be used for the writing of words or numbers. Accompanying the slate, which may conveniently take the form of a portfolio, will be a pair of compasses, and the usual equipment of triangles, etc. The compasses will have the limbs jointed, each limb terminating in conical depressions instead of points. If the student desires to describe a circle, resting one limb of the compasses on any given point of the bed-plate, he will take the required radius, bending the knee-joint of the other limb perpendicular to the paper, and, swinging this limb round, he will emboss the points that lie in its path. With the further aid of the triangles, he can draw the ordinary range of geometrical figures. It is obvious that he can draw in outline, maps, and a great variety of designs, if the profiles are supplied.

Musical Department.

In musical instruction the embossing guide will have an important place. It is interesting to know that Mlle. Paradies, the famous blind cantatrice and instrumentalist of the last century, used a somewhat analogous device to arrange her musical compositions. She at first tried pricking dots on paper, but the ceaseless turning and re-turning of the paper became intolerable. She then made immense pin cushions, such as lace-makers use, but quite flat. The writing was now evidently done on the same side as the reading, and in the same order. Mlle. Paradies seems never to have got beyond these expedients, which, however, she turned to the best advantage, by using a very condensed system of short-hand—the bass alone being written, and the harmony indicated by symbols, just as in our figured bass. In the Paris Institution, Haüy attempted to reproduce music for the blind by embossing it with the ordinary lines and spaces. This has been attempted in several American institutions, and quite recently Mr. Kneass, of Philadelphia, has published some books of hymn-tunes. For legible reading the embossed copy must be on a highly magnified scale. The Paris Institution soon abandoned this plan, though it is still, or it was lately used in Haüy's foundation at St. Petersburg. The strain on the pupil's memory was found too severe to dispense with written music, and in Paris a succession of interesting experiments were tried. Rousseau's suggestions furnished a basis for one system, another was purely alphabetical, but all these were laid aside for the new point system arranged by Braille, which is still retained. This Braille system was at the time it was announced, an important advance, though it has been since severely criticised, even at the Paris Institution, which is ordinarily too much under the sway of tradition. Guadet, one of the most distinguished teachers there, showed very clearly in 1846, Braille's wastefulness of space, and the other

defects of his system. The argument now generally urged for the universal adoption of the Braille system, is the alleged vast volume of its musical literature. But this has been grossly exaggerated. The most recent catalogue of publications in Braille music, shows fifty short pieces selected from the great composers; twelve waltzes arranged as piano duets; thirty-five more difficult selections for the piano, and a rather full representation of Bach's fugues. There are also some miscellaneous selections, and books of instruction for vocal music and for the piano, organ, clarinet, cornet, violin and violoncello. It is of course to be understood that the Paris Institution does not confine its own teaching to the above list. A printing press within its walls is constantly available for special lessons in music as well as in other subjects. But the list exhibits all the publications that are procurable by other Institutions, and in an argument against ambiguity and other inherent defects of the Braille system, such a list cannot weigh heavily. In this Institution I have adopted the New York point system of music, as arranged by Superintendent Wait, and neither teachers nor pupils appear to find any difficulty in its use. The lessons in instrumental music are dictated by the teachers, taken down by the pupils and afterwards made the subject of study and practice. In condensation as well as clearness, the New York system appears to be superior to Braille's notation, still there is some diffuseness. It is most unfortunate that Haüy did not hand down Mlle. Paradis' system of figured bass. Her musical contemporaries extolled its ingenuity, clearness and condensation. Mr. Wait is constantly improving and elaborating his system. Perhaps he will give us as his final triumph a workable scheme of musical shorthand. His recent point version of Schumann's *Album* was a most welcome addition to our musical library. He is now engaged on a series of small manuals, illustrative of musical expressions, such as *staccato*, *legato*, *scales*, *arpeggio*, *fugue*, *rhythm*, etc. The music will be drawn exclusively from the great masters, and the series will include altogether about twenty-five books. At my recent visit to the New York Institution, Mr. Wait had sent to Louisville for publication five or six of the proposed series, so that I hope to have some of the manuals in the hands of our teachers before the close of the year. Two other additions to our store of point music are promised: Vaccai's *Vocal Studies* and Kohlen's *Piano School for Young Pupils*.

I am most gratified to learn that there is a good prospect of seeing our music hall furnished with a pipe-organ. The scheme ought to include, first, a really good instrument with two manuals, and such a full selection of stops as will thoroughly train our pupils in registration; secondly, such mechanical arrangement as will give us the motive power of the engine in the basement. I have carefully worked out all the details with our most experienced organ-builder, and I do not see how these conditions can be fulfilled for a less sum than \$3,000.* Of all cheap furniture, a cheap organ is the most expensive. It is surely not too much to ask the wealthy Government of Ontario to do for one of its great Provincial Institutions as much as any respectable town does for three or four of its churches. The practical value of organ instruction to blind students cannot be denied or disputed. In this, as in every other branch of our instruction, the experience of the pioneer Institution is invaluable. In the Paris Institution, music was at first treated as an amusement for the blind, and not as that serious occupation and prime source of livelihood that it has since become. In his earliest announcement, Haüy, with a very apologetic tone, included music in his scheme of instruction. The era of piano-artists commenced with the directorate of Dr. Guillié, who cleared the foundation for his work, by weeding out unprogressive teachers and dismissing forty-three of the pupils. In the case of Sophie Osmont, he showed how the piano may become to a blind *artiste* a source of reputation and affluence. The next director, Pignier, struck into some other rich veins. He saw that in church music there was a great future for the blind, and thus came in the era of the organ. Against the virulent opposition of some of his own staff, he gave the pupil, Montal, opportunities of studying the construction of the piano; of developing a scientific system of tuning, and finally he appointed him to a position on the staff. Montal's subsequent career as one of the great piano manufacturers of Paris is well-known. To this period

*The following is the inventory of the musical outfit of the Boston Institution for the Blind, as published in the Report for 1880 (p. 101): One large organ, \$5,500; three small organs, \$730; forty-four pianos, \$11,000; violins, \$100; brass and reed instruments, \$1,500; total, \$18,830.

(1821-1840) belong Braille, Gauthier, and Moncouteau—all distinguished organists—Braille, also the arranger of the point system; Gauthier, a successful composer; Moncouteau, a valuable contributor to the theory of music. By 1840, fifty of the pupils had won their way to the organ-stool in the great parish churches of Paris, and in the cathedrals of Orleans, Tours, Vannes, and Blois. To-day *more than two hundred* are similarly employed throughout France. Paris has invaded even Canada. Not long since one of its pupils was a leading organist in Quebec; and now another is a leading musician in Montreal. The early successes of the Paris Institution were not overlooked by Dr. Howe, and the other American pioneers. It would now be impossible to find in the United States an Institution, half the size of our own, that remains unsupplied with a good church organ.

Montal's success in piano-tuning opened up to the blind a most productive field of labor. His lead has been well followed up in both Europe and America. The leading tuner in the establishment of Steinway and Sons, New York, is a blind German, Mr. Armino Schotte. In a letter to Superintendent Anagnos (Jan. 9th, 1880,) the Messrs. Steinway wrote: "This gentleman tunes the concert-grand pianos for the concerts at Steinway Hall, etc., which work is considered the highest achievement in the art of tuning. Mr. Schotte's tuning is simply perfect, not only for its purity, but in his skill of so setting the tuning-pins that the piano can endure the largest amount of heavy playing without being put out of tune." In Boston the official tuning of the city school pianos has for the past few years been wholly in the hands of the Institution pupils, who also largely receive the patronage of private families. The experience of our own Institution during the past year offers much encouragement. Mr. William Raymond, a former pupil, and recently our instructor in tuning, though already earning a good income from his profession, was offered still better inducements by Messrs. Mason and Risch, piano-makers of Toronto, and he has entered their service. Mr. Zinger has been appointed to the vacancy on our staff, and he combines with tuning some other branches of musical instruction that were before in separate hands. In tuning and other technical branches, it will be very important to grant a government diploma to those pupils who have completed their training, and who are recommended to the public. Our tuning class now contains seven pupils selected from among the senior students.

Industrial Department.—Boys.

Our willow-shop contains thirty-four male apprentices. A minute record is kept (daily and monthly) of all the work produced by each apprentice. The regular course of training covers at least four full sessions in the shop, successive years being devoted to tasks of increasing difficulty. About forty varieties of basket-work are made. The instruction of our blind apprentices is greatly promoted by the use of blocks, and by Mr. Truss' models, which were especially invented for our shop. During the summer vacation the senior apprentices are lent some tools and blocks and given some willow. They then take their introductory lessons in self-help and home-industry. When they have satisfactorily completed their Institution course, they are furnished with an outfit of tools, models and blocks, and a small supply of willow which will keep them employed until their own crop of willow is harvested. Three years before this final departure, they have been supplied with willow-cuttings to form the plantation from which their raw material is to be drawn when they set up for themselves. This system strictly administered has yielded most gratifying results. We have already throughout the Province a large number of ex-pupils hard at work and doing well. I make it a feature in the annual visitation of the blind to require reports respecting the old pupils. This summer the visitation was performed by Mr. Wickens and Mr. Truss, with some assistance from the bursar, Mr. Hossie. These officers collected valuable information, and whenever they crossed the track of ex-pupils, they found them well employed.

Industrial Department.—Girls.

The organization of this department has been minutely detailed in recent Annual Reports. The course of instruction embraces the cutting and fitting of dresses and clothing,

household sewing and knitting, the use of the knitting machine, the use of various sewing machines with their numerous attachments, the making of bead-work and fancy work in a great variety of forms, colours, and materials. In the knitting-room, the machine now chiefly used is the Franz and Pope knitter with ribbing attachment, as made at Georgetown, Ont. Our equipment numbers four machines, owned by the Institution, and eight owned by the pupils themselves. The girls have purchased them on the instalment plan, and are making their payments out of their allowances for Government knitting. The products of the knitting-room for the year were as follows :

Socks (for Central Prison, Boys' Reformatory, etc.).....	3,439 pairs.
Mitts, double-knitted and hand-made.....	1,047 "
Stockings.....	323 "

Some hoods also were made.

To adequately set forth the large volume of work done by blind labour in the sewing-room, I should have to give the articles as detailed in the official record, and thus turn my page into a series of clothes-lines. The list includes such items as 36 dresses, 77 sheets, 178 pillow-cases, besides a vast variety of general household furnishings, and an unspeakable assortment of feminine accoutrements. Canadian farmers still largely use the spinning-wheel, though of improved construction, and our girls are nearly all daughters of farmers. Miss Tyrrell has suggested that the use of the spinning-wheel should therefore be included in our scheme of instruction. An excellent suggestion, and I am now looking about for the best form of spinning-wheel.

The number of machine knitters is 34 ; of machine sewers 64.

Miss M. Ross, lately appointed on the staff of teachers, devotes a portion of the day to the manual instruction of her pupils,—a branch of growing interest and importance. The *unhandiness* of neglected blind children exceeds all belief.

Religious Instruction.

The pupils, both Protestant and Catholic, are conducted to Brantford on Sunday morning, and attend their own places of worship. For the guidance of the Presbyterian and the Baptist pupils, I am greatly indebted to the good offices of Mr. S. M. Thompson and Mr. Cox. The continued kind attentions of these benevolent gentlemen are deeply felt and appreciated. On Sunday afternoon, the Protestant pupils attend a service conducted in our Music Hall by the various clergymen of Brantford, who attend with almost unflinching punctuality. The Catholic pupils, on Sunday afternoon, are instructed by the Sisterhood of St. Joseph, under the direction of the Rev. P. Bardou. For the general use of the Catholic blind, the catechism of their church has been embossed at Louisville, under the special supervision of the Bishop of Kentucky. For Protestants, the *Society for Religious Literature*, recently organized at Philadelphia, propose to issue devotional works of a non-denominational character. At present, our Protestant pupils are instructed in an undenominational series of Sunday-school lessons.

Medical Department

185 pupils have already arrived this session, and some more are expected. Among so many blind persons, vital statistics would prepare us for much illness and some deaths. The general health, however, continues excellent, in spite of blind persons' well-known predisposition to disease, and also in spite of our over-crowded buildings. The physician, Dr. Corson, makes daily visits, and passes under close scrutiny all ailments, real or imaginary. Dr. Corson's system of ophthalmic treatment has brought many severe affections under control, and in several cases I have had the great pleasure of returning children to their homes with their sight restored.

Domestic Department.

The Government are already in possession of particular information respecting the structural renewals, alterations and extensions required, and I trust, Sir, that your recommendations may be speedily carried out. The old heating service was never designed for the task that is now put on it, and in many parts of the building the coils require the company of stoves to keep the steam-pipes warm. The flooring of the main halls has become macerated into a mere anatomy of pine knots, so that the central line looks like the backbone of some gigantic saurian showing through the floor. In the United States the public institutions have found the only flooring material that wears satisfactorily to be the Georgia or yellow pine. Of this, the "comb-grained" variety is the best, but it is expensive, costing in the Northern States \$50 per thousand feet at the planing-mill. It can scarcely be hoped that any part of the Dominion will furnish this valuable wood; the *habitat* of the tree (*Pinus Mitis* of Michaux) lies south of a line drawn from the mouth of the Delaware River to the head of Lake Superior. The wood is close grained, but its tough-wearing quality is probably due in large measure to its resinous character. This suggests whether one of the numerous rosin oils would not be a better application for soft pine floors than the linseed oil that we have generally used?

Trouble is often experienced here in procuring satisfactory coal, hard as well as soft. The insertion of the name of the mine in the contract does not prove a sufficient check. The best analyst or mineralogist cannot identify coal in this way; and, even though the coal offered may actually be taken from the mine alleged, the particular seam may contain such an admixture of coal-shale and foreign substances that the fuel is practically rendered worthless. Coal-shale is simply a slaty mineral, stained with carbon, and it bears a relation to true coal inferior to the relation that stained basswood bears to mahogany. In respect of weight the relation is reversed, coal-shale being often twice as heavy as coal. Finally, when the fuel is wet, it is difficult to distinguish coal from this worthless substitute. Coal miners and dealers are thus exposed to strong temptation. The only effective check on this adulteration is to burn in the Institution furnaces an occasional load of the fuel as it is being delivered. I would therefore recommend that in our contracts for coal, hard as well as soft, the following stipulation be inserted:—"The coal shall be delivered dry, free from slack, small coal, and foreign substances; when consumed in the Institution furnaces it shall not yield any clinkers or more than twenty per cent. of ash." These conditions are not unduly onerous—they were fulfilled in 1879; and coal that does not come up to these conditions is not proper fuel.

Our defective iron roofs are now being treated with the cement and paint process that I lately recommended; and, from a close examination of other roofs that have been similarly treated and have remained staunch for three years, I think that we have at length solved a perplexing question. This important repair is being defrayed by the Department of Public Works. The roof of the newly erected wing is not included in the repairs, as it remains quite water-proof. The same firm (Messrs. Gould and Agnew) that laid this new roof have the contract for the cementing of the older roofs.

Grounds.

The Institution grounds are now fast being redeemed from their bleak desolation, but a small annual subsidy will be required for some years to come. The grounds ought to be thickly studded with clusters of trees to break the force of the gales which sometimes strike this terrace with appalling violence. Here, as in the realms of King Alcinoüs, the west wind doth prevail; but our blind minstrels are not fanned by languid zephyrs, as was Demodocus, the blind minstrel of the soft Phæacians. No; the storms that thunder down the Oxford Hills, leap the Grand River, and charge up our incline, are wild marauders that can be kept at bay only by dense *chevaux-de-frise* of evergreens. For wind-fences, Norway spruce (*Abies excelsa*) is of course invaluable, but in the same genus we have two native trees, the black spruce and the white (*A. Nigra*, *A. Alba*), whose merits hitherto have been singularly overlooked, and which yield very pleasing contrasts of foliage. There is a variety of the Canadian black spruce that reaches a majestic height, and which in symmetry and other ornamental qualities yields to no evergreen imported from

Norway hills or any other. There are also great decorative capabilities in our native cypress and arbor vitæ. Not the least part of the valuable service yielded by the recent Agricultural Commission of Ontario, was a review of our Canadian forest trees.

With a little labour, I could readily form a most ornamental sheet of water from the natural springs in the low marshy part of our ground. A lovely bit of landscape gardening is there trying to smile through a veil of reeds and sedges. At present the ground is generously given over to squatting bullfrogs that make our summer nights hideous by fruitless endeavours to tune their violincellos. This sheet of water could in winter be put to excellent service as a skating pond, and thus be made to yield a vast fund of healthful enjoyment to the blind. There can be no doubt that systematic physical exercise would immensely reduce the list of weakly and morose. The blind are so debarred from usual outlets of muscular energy that they require enforced exercise, not only on physical but even on *moral* grounds. Swimming is a valuable acquisition, and the blind learn it readily. By his expertness in swimming, one of our pupils, Frederick Boyer, recently, under circumstances of extreme difficulty and danger, rescued a blind companion from drowning in Port Colborne harbour. He well earned by his courage, and received, the medal of the Royal Humane Society of England. The presentation was publicly made at the close of last session, by the Provincial Secretary, the Hon. A. S. Hardy, who, with great kindness, came from Toronto specially to honor the occasion.

Conclusion.

Though blind persons are often constitutionally timid, yet there are not wanting conspicuous instances where the brave heart within has guided blind men to high endeavour. In our day, the Corypheus of blind athletes—intellectual as well as physical—is the present Postmaster-General of England. But it is often erroneously said that Professor Fawcett's is the first instance where, without sight, any one has become a leading publicist or man of affairs. In the history of Europe other instances are not wanting, even though we should confine ourselves to the present century. In Belgium, fifty years ago, Rodenbach was one of the lions to be visited. Lady Morgan and Mrs. Trollope have left us graceful silhouettes of the blind deputy as he appeared in the legislature and in society. He largely directed the revolutionary movement of 1830, carrying by his personal weight the exclusion of the Orange-Nassau family from the Belgian throne. A quarter of a century earlier, when Holland became a province of France, and Napoleon's brother became its pro-consul, Louis Bonaparte found indispensable to his government the talents and integrity of blind Schimmelpenninck, who had been the Grand Pensionary of the Dutch Republic. Only fourteen years ago the blind King of Hanover sturdily defended the autonomy of his people against the man of blood and iron; and, like blind John of Bohemia, who faced the English at Crécy, George V. faced the Prussians at Langensalza. Ay; and defeated them with heavy loss! though afterwards the fortune of war went against him, as it did against his mightier ally. In England, blindness has hitherto proved a most formidable barrier to advancement, presumably because blind men were not recognized in Doomsday Book! Mr. Gladstone doubtless used some heroic discipline with his parliamentary forces before justice was done to Professor Fawcett. Yet cases are not wanting in England where public men have had to rely on the eyes of others. Lord Sherbrooke (Hon. Robt. Lowe) has lately made public reference to his dependence upon readers. Mr. Gladstone's own sight was, in his early days of authorship, threatened by a painful affection, and it was while he was seeking alleviation in France that he published at Amiens his famous book on *The State in its Relation to the Church*. In recognizing the merits of Professor Fawcett, the Premier was upholding the cause of the blind throughout the world. This high official recognition will have far-reaching results, and will mark 1880 as a memorable year in the history of the blind.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. HOWARD HUNTER, M.A.,

Principal.

STATISTICS

For year ending 30th September, 1880.

I.—NATIONALITIES.

	No.		No.
American	5	Irish	51
Canadian	67	Norwegian	1
English	48	Scotch	20
French	2	Wendish	3
German	6		203

II.—RELIGION.

	No.		No.
Baptists	6	Lutherans	7
Bible Christians	2	Methodists	59
Congregationalists	1	Presbyterians	31
Davidites	2	Quakers	2
Disciples	1	Roman Catholics	34
Episcopalians	56	Tunkers	1
Jews	1		203

III.—AGES.

	No.		No.
6 years	6	17 years	17
7 "	3	18 "	10
8 "	4	19 "	10
9 "	7	20 "	16
10 "	10	21 "	10
11 "	10	22 "	10
12 "	9	23 "	8
13 "	11	24 "	8
14 "	6	25 "	1
15 "	15	Exceeding 25 years	22
16 "	10		203

IV.—OCCUPATIONS OF PARENTS.

	No.		No.
Agents	2	Butcher	1
Artist	1	Cabman	1
Auctioneer	1	Carpenters	15
Axe grinder	1	Clerks	2
Barber	1	Conductor	1
Blacksmiths	5	Coopers	2

OCCUPATIONS OF PARENTS.—*Continued.*

	No.		No.
Custom's officer.....	1	Police constable.....	1
Educator.....	1	Pump-maker.....	1
Farmers.....	77	Saddler.....	1
Fisherman.....	1	Sailor.....	1
Gardeners.....	3	Steamboat engineer.....	1
Hostler.....	1	Stonecutter.....	1
Hotel-keepers.....	3	Shoemakers.....	3
Labourers.....	37	Tailor.....	1
Merchants.....	9	Teamster.....	1
Millers.....	2	Tow agent.....	1
Mill-wright.....	1	Tradesman.....	1
Miner.....	1	Vessel agent.....	1
Painters.....	2	Waggonmaker.....	1
Plumber.....	1	Weaver.....	1
Pedlar.....	1	Wood turner.....	1
Physician.....	1	Not stated.....	11

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V.—ATTENDANCE.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Attendance for portion of year ending 30th September, 1872.....	20	14	34
“ “ year ending 30th September, 1873.....	34	24	58
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1874.....	66	46	112
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1875.....	89	50	139
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1876.....	84	64	148
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1877.....	76	72	148
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1878.....	91	84	175
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1879.....	100	100	200
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1880.....	105	98	203

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND,

BRANTFORD, October 6th, 1880.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the following, as the Report of the Physician for the current year ending 30th September, 1880.

It is known to you that a great tidal wave of disease swept over this Province during the winter of 1879-80. In common with nearly every city, town, village and hamlet in the country, our Institution passed through the trying ordeal of an epidemic, first of measles, and afterwards of scarlet fever. The first case of measles made its appearance in the month of January, and in a few days afterwards about forty pupils were down with the disease. In such an exigency, with our limited hospital accommodation, it became necessary to convert three of the dormitories into wards for this large number of patients. Our resources were also severely taxed in improvising a staff of efficient nurses, yet I am happy to state the whole number were brought safely through. In one of the younger pupils, however, the attack was complicated by a severe inflammation of the lungs, accompanied by such grave symptoms as a high temperature and low muttering delirium, but after hanging in the balance between life and death for several days the inflammatory action subsided and the little patient was finally restored to health.

Only a short rest was granted us before scarlet fever made its unwelcome appearance in our midst, but, by taking the precaution to isolate the cases as they occurred, the disease was fortunately limited to some half dozen pupils. About the same time the malady found its way into the families of the Principal, the Trades-instructor, the gardener and the teamster, outside the Institution, so that a total of fifteen or twenty cases were under treatment, all of whom passed through the disease in safety. Both measles and scarlet fever are popularly considered, communicable from one to another, and no doubt measles are highly contagious, yet in the case of scarlet fever there are facts which prove conclusively that the disease is spread by other means than contagion, as in its sudden and universal outbreak in a large city, where the question of contagion must be excluded as impossible, and under such circumstances the epidemic could not be controlled or circumscribed in its progress. Aside from any epidemic cause, whether atmospheric or electrical, the most common origin of these exanthemata is to be found in foul water, or the vitiated atmosphere generated by cesspools and privy vaults, and from these causes we are comparatively free. Had it been otherwise—had there been these unwholesome conditions of air and water combined with the overcrowded state of the Institution, the consequences might have been serious in the extreme. And I am here reminded to observe, that owing to the large increase in our numbers; greater perils are in store, should an epidemic overtake us with dormitories so closely packed with human beings as to prevent a pure and healthy atmosphere within. Let us hope your influence will be used at the next session of the Legislature to secure the increased accommodation so urgently demanded.

In the treatment of the diseases of the eye, with which a class of our pupils are afflicted, very practical and beneficent results have been obtained during the year. Pupils who entered the Institution practically blind, have been returned to their homes with vision so far restored as to permit their engaging in the ordinary avocations of every day life.

The food supplied has been generally satisfactory, with one marked exception. I refer to the butter, which is an important article of diet; but for a considerable time the con-

tractor furnished quantities so rancid and rank as to be not only unpalatable but positively deranging and injurious to the delicate stomachs of the pupils.*

It is matter for congratulation that there are no deaths to record for the year, and the fact seems marvellous when we remember the large number who suffered from some form of severe illness, especially in the case of a delicate female pupil who had dropsy of the chest, from chronic pleurisy. This patient had a similar attack on the opposite side of the chest, the previous year, and she was advised not to return to the Institution, especially as there was a consumptive tendency in her family history.

I take pleasure in acknowledging my obligations to the Principal for his earnest co-operation in enforcing all needed sanitary regulations, and for his countenance and support generally, in the discharge of my responsible duties.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM C. CORSON, M.D.,

Physician.

*As soon as this matter was reported to me I instructed the Bursar to return to the contractor the bad butter, and to buy good at the contractor's expense. I also gave notification of the cancellation of the contract.—INSPECTOR.